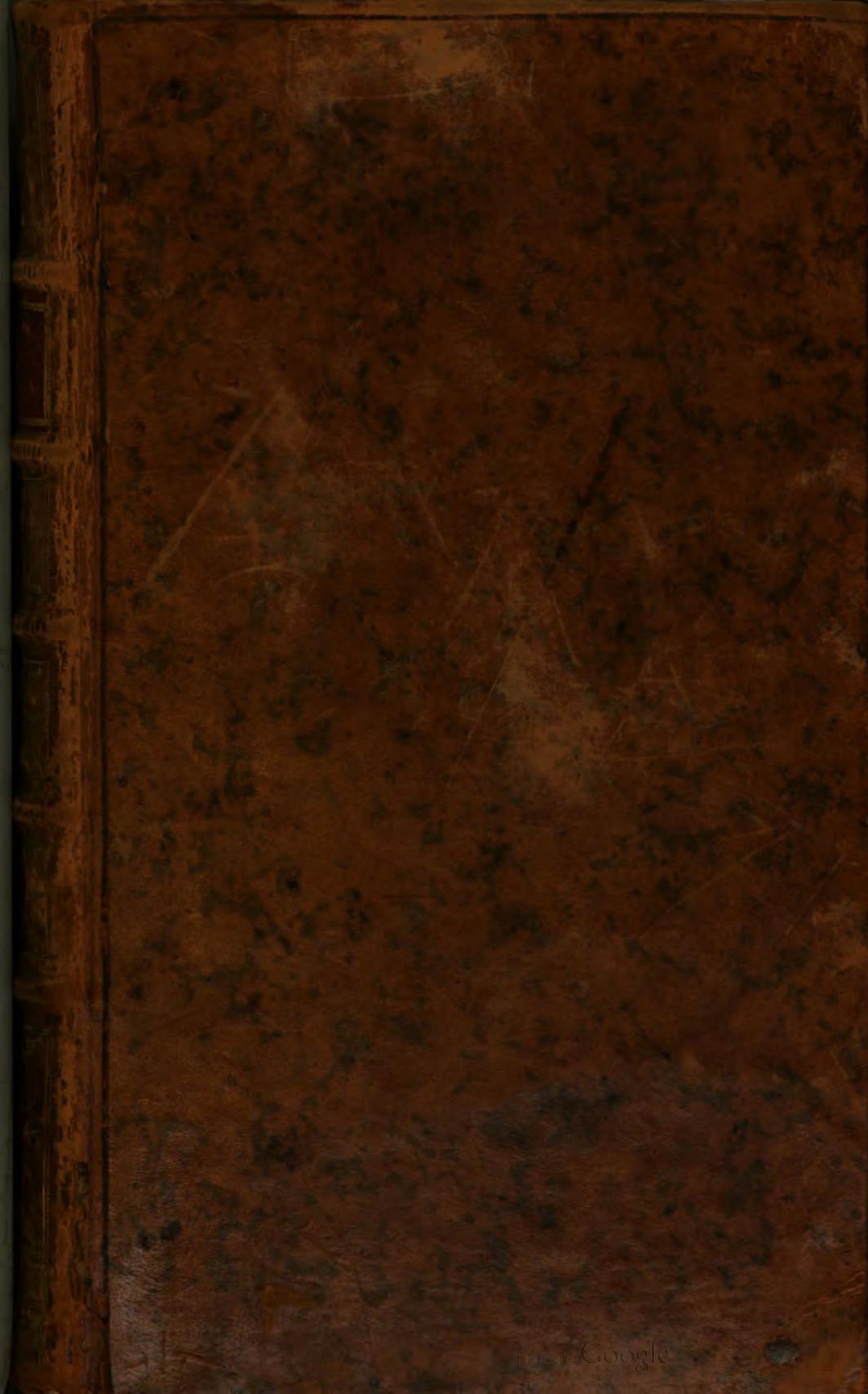

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A
D I C T I O N A R Y
O F T H E
E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E :

I N W H I C H

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

A N D

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

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By the AUTHOR

S A M U E L J O H N S O N , A . M .

To which is prefixed,

An ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

To this EDITION are added,

A HISTORY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

The AUTHOR'S PREFACE to the FOLIO,

A N D

A considerable Number of WORDS, none of which are
contained in the *London Octavo*.

The THIRD EDITION, carefully revised.



D U B L I N :
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MDCCLXVIII.



P R E F A C E

To the LONDON OCTAVO.

HA V I N G 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 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.

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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.

N. B. The Editors of this *Dublin Edition* have endeavoured to render it more worthy of the public attention, by adding at full length, the Author's curious preface to the Folio Edition, his History of the English language, and by inserting in their proper places, above 500 Words from the Folio Edition, none of which are contained in the *London Octavo*: As to the Paper, Print and Correction, they will be found, on comparison, much superior, although the Book is given for near one half of the price of the *London Edition*.

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To the FOLIO EDITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every

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every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

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

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

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

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

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

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inweigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

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

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues
have

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have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be fought. Thus *Hammond* writes *secibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or other language is present to the writer.

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

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

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

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

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

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous

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malous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonick* dialects are very frequent, and though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

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

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

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

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

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

BANISH, *religare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium agere, G. bannir.* It. *bandire, bandeggiare* H. *bannir.* B. *bannen* Ævi medii scriptores bannire dicebant. V. Spelm. in Banum & in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumque; limites arduis plerumque; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis denique; flexuosisque; angustissimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *ban* dici ab eoque *Banátai* & *Bánuhoi*: Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesy chius, vocabantur *αι λοξῆι και μη ἴσου-τενῆι οδοι*, "oblique ac minimè in rectum tenentes vias." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *Βανῆς*, eodem Hesy chio teste, dicebant *ἄρη τραγυλην*, montes arduos.

EMPTV, *emtie, vacuus, inanis.* A. S. *Æmtiz.* Nescio an sint ab *εμεω* vel *εμῆσσω*. Vomio, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam

hanc non obscure firmare codex Rusi. Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus *zemocteb*, *bit emetiz*. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons, collis.* A. S. *hyll.* Quod videri potest abscissum ex *κολώνη κολωνός*. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editor. *Hom.* Il. b. 811, *ἔρι δε τις προπάροιθε πέλει ἀπεία, κολώνη*. Ubi auctori brevium scholiorum *κολώνη* exp. *τοπῶς ἐψῶ ἀνάσσω, γεώως ἐξοχή*.

NAP, *to take a nap. Dormire, condormiscere.* Cym. *heppian.* A. S. *hæppan.* Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex *κνίφας*, obcuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profundæ notis obcuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blafus Goth **STAMMS**. A. S. *stamer, stamur.* D. *stam.* B. *stameler.* Su. *stamma.* It. *stam.* Sunt a *σπαμῆλειν* vel *σπαμῆλαιν*, nimia loquacitate alius offendere; quod impeditè loquentes libentissimè garrisse soleant; vel quòd alibi nimii semper videantur, etiam parcissimè loquentes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainsworth*, *Philips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined: of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors of being sometimes credited without proof.

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

The part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret

interpret a language by itself is very difficult ; many words cannot be explained by synonyms, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation ; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it ; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found ; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind*, *the female of the stag*; *stag*, *the male of the hind*: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *ficcidity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language

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guage should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to encrease or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join *Teutonick* and *Roman* interpretation, as to *CHEER* to *gladden*, or *exbilarate*, that every learner of *Englisb* may be assisted by his own tongue.

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

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

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

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

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

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of Englisb undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonick* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of stile, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies; such are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus I have laboured to settle the orthography, display the analogy, regulate the fracture, and ascertain the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectation. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I
adopt

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adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous ; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

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

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

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

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance : by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be finished, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence ; some faults will at least appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary ever shall be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied,

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allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application,

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

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

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

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

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words dejected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the excentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the

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

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

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

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

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writing to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me: but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford

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afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Locke*, to *Milton* and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance into contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprize vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

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

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welsh* were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *English* language from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them. for we have so few words, which can, with any probability be referred to *British* roots, that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welsh*, as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* seized this country, they suffered the *Britains* to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed in considerable numbers with the *Saxons* without some communication of their tongue, and therefore it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabrick and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonic*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except those where the *Slavonian* is spoken. Of these languages *Dr. Hickes* thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOTHICK.



Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospel: somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is call'd the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and has been twice published. Whether the dialect of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonic* race, and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language when, about the year 450, they first entered

Britain, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leisure for soter studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Christianity. The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilised people, as appears by king *Alfred's* paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*.

CAP. I.

ON ðene tide þe Gotan of Siddiu mazþe
 piþ Romana rice zepin upahofon. 7 miþ
 heora cýningum. Rædgota and Callerica pæ-
 non hatne. Romane buruþ abraccon. and eall
 Itaha rice þ 7r betpux þam muntum 7 Sicilia
 ðam ealonde in anpaþ zerehton. 7 þa ætæn
 þam fonefpreccenan cýningum Deodric feng
 to þam ilcan rice fe Deodric pæf Amulinga.
 he pæf Iustren. þeah he on þam Anri-
 ansttan gedpolan ðurhpunode. Ðe zehet
 Romanum hi fpreondfære. fpa þ hi moetan
 heora ealdrhta fprede beon. Ac he þa zelat
 fprede fprede zelafte. 7 fprede fprede zcendode
 mid manegum mane. þ pæf to eacan oþrum
 unaprimode fplum. þ he Iohanner þone
 papan lic ofprean. Ða pæf sum consul. þ
 fe hepetha hataþ. Boetius pæf haten. fe
 pæf in bocfæstum 7 on foruþ þearum fe
 rihtfpresta. Se Ða onzet þa manigfealdan
 fprede þe fe cýning Deodric piþ þam Iustren-
 nandome 7 piþ þam Romaniscum ritum ðyde.
 he þa zemuode Ðara eþeffer 7 þara ealdrhta
 ðe hi under ðam Læfenum hæfdon heora
 ealdrhtafordum. Ða ongan he fmeagan 7
 leornigan on hup felfum hu he þ rice ðam
 unrihtfprean

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

C A P. III.

⁊ on rihtwisan cýnige afeþnan mihte. ⁊ on riht ge caþfulra and on rihtwisa anpaþ geburigan. Gende þa biþellice aþenegeþritu to þam Lagene to Conſtantinopolim. þær iſ Greca heah burȝ ⁊ heora cýnercol. for þam ge Lagene wær heora cýnercol. for þam ge Lagene wær heora ealdhaf rið cýnneſ. hædon hine þæt he him to heora Criſtenþome ⁊ to heora ealdrihtum gefultumede. Ða þ onæat ge wæþeneora cýnig Deodruc. Ða het he hine geburigan on cancerne. ⁊ þær inne belucan. Ða hit Ða geiomp þ ge aþwýrða wær on fpa micelne neapneſſe becom þa wær he fpa micle fpiðon on hiſ Wode gednefed. fpa hiſ Wod ær fpiðon to þam foluld fæþum unþerod wær. ⁊ he Ða nanne fnoſſe be innan þam cancerne ne gemunde. ac he gefeol wpol of dane on þa fion ⁊ hine aſtnehte fwiþe unrot. and onmot hine felfne ongan werau ⁊ þur fugende cwæþ.

C A P. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic wrecca geo luſtþarlice fonz. ic fecal nu heofende. ringan. ⁊ mid fwi ungeraðum fonðum zerettan. þeah ic geo hplam geoolice funde. ac ic nu wende ⁊ ziwende of geraðra wonda miſſo. me ablenðan þær unzercoþan foluld fælþa. ⁊ we þa fonletan fpa blindne on þiſ ðimme hol. Ða beneafodon ælcere luſtþarneſſe þa Ða ic hi m ærre betſt þrupode, Ða wendon hi me heora bac to and me mid ealle ffromgeþitan. To þron fceolðan la mine fpuend beozgan þæt ic zerz lig mon wære. hu mæg ge beozzerz ge þe on Ðam zerzælum wuphruman ne mot. *

ÐA ic þa Ðiſ leop. cwæð Boetiuſ. geomriæn e aþungen hæfoe. Ða com Ða ri gan in to me heofencund þiſdom. ⁊ þ man muþnende Wod mid hiſ fonðum zerette. ⁊ þur cwæþ. Ðu ne eart þu ge mon þe on midne feole wære afeð ⁊ zeræfed. Ac hþonon wunde þu mid hiſum wopuld fonzum þur fwiþe zerþenced. buzon ic wæt þ þu hæfſt Ðara wærna to hþabe fonwiten þe ic þe ær feade. Ða cluode ge þiſdom ⁊ cwæþ. Geþitaþ nu aþinzebe wopuld fonza of mineſ bezerer Wode. fonþam ge rið þa marſtan fceþan. Latap hine eft hþeofan to minum lafum. Ða eode ge þiſdom nean. cwæþ Boetiuſ. minum hþeofriendan zerþohte. ⁊ hit fpa wopuhl þæt hþega uparwæte. aþriðe þa marener Wodeſ eagan. and hit fpan blþum wopudum. hþæþan hit onnecepe hiſ fonterimodeſ. mid Ðam þe Ða þ Wod wip bepende. Ða zecneop hit fwiþe fpeotele hiſ aþne modeſ. þ wær ge þiſdom þe hit lange ær tyde ⁊ lænde ac hit onæat hiſ laſe fwiþe totoþenne ⁊ fwiþe toþnocenne mid dýriþna hondum. ⁊ hine þa fpan hu þ zerunde. Ða anderfýrðe ge þiſdom hum ⁊ fæde. þ hiſ zingnan hæþon hine fpa totoþenne þær þær hi techhodon þ hi hine eallne habban fceolðon. ac hi zeraderiað monfeald dýruz on þære fontrupaþa. ⁊ on þam zupe butan heora hþeic eft to hþne boze zecirne. *

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the *Saxon* in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue; yet they have often this

convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age in comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wicliffe*, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns; because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

L U C Æ. CAP. I.

L U K, CHAP. I.

FOR ÐA W þe wroðlice nianega þohton þara þinga nace ge-endebyrðan þe on wſ gefellede fýnt.

1 Spa wſ betæhtun þa þe hit of fny m þe zerapon. and þære fwiþe þenar wæron

3 We zerþuhte [of fýlize fnom fnuma] zecru ice eallum. [mid] endebyrðneſſe witan þe þu þe reluſta Theophilus.

4 Ðæt þu oncwape þara wonda godfæſtæſſe. of þam þe wuzneð eart. *

5 On þenodeſ dagum ludea cýnnezer. wær fun fæceþð on naman. Zachariuſ. of Abian tane. ⁊ hiſ wif wær of Aaþoneſ dohterum. and hþne nama wær Elizabeth. *

6 Soðlice hiſ wæron buta rihtwære beforan Iode. zangende on eallum hiſ bebodum ⁊ fuhtwæſſum butan wrohte. *

IN the days of Eroude kyng of Judea there was a prest Zacarye by name: of the bur of Abia, and his wyf was of the daughteris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren iuste biore God: goyngt all the maundementis and iustifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

THE HISTORY OF THE

7 And hig nepdon nan bearn. forþam ðe Elizabeth wæs unbrenede. 7 hy on hyra dagum bucu forð-eodon :

8 Soðlice wæs geporden þa Zacharias hyr facerþader breac on hyr geprixle endebyrdnesse beforan Gode.

9 Aftren gepunan þe þe facerþaderes hloter. he e ðe þe hyr ofsprunze sette. Ða he on Uder tempel eode

10 Eall wen ðæt hær folc þe wæs gebunden on þære ofsprunze timan :

11 Ða wære him Ðrihtnes engel freatode on þe forþaderes fpidrian healfe.

12 Ða wearð Zacharias gedrefed þæt gefeode. 7 hin æge onþear :

13 Ða cwæð se engel him to. Ne ordned þu ðe Zacharias. forþam þin ben is gehýred. 7 þin wif Elizabeth þe sunu cend. and þu nemst hyr naman Iohannef

14 7 he wære þe to ðære n 7 to blifrd. 7 manega on hyr æmeodnesse gefeagad :

15 Soðlice he wære manes beforan Ðrihtne. and he ne driucð þin ne beora. 7 he bið gefylled on eoligum Gafte. þonne gýc of his med. n innoðe.

16 And manega Ispahela bearna he gecýrd to Ðrihtne hyra Gode.

17 And he gæð toforan him on gafte 7 ehar mihte þæt he fadera heortan to hyra bearnum gecýrpe. 7 ungelæppulle to rihtforra glosprepe. Ðrihtne fulfremed folc gefearpan :

18 Ða cwæð Zacharias to þam engle. Ðranum pat ic þis. ic eom nu eald. and min wif on hyre dagum firdode :

19 Ða andsparode him se engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe freatode beforan Gode. and ic eom arend wíð þe fprecan. 7 þe þis bodian.

20 And nu þu hert fupzende. 7 þu fprecan ne miht oð þone dag þe þar iung gepurðað. forþam þu munum firdum ne gelyfberst. þa beoð on hyra timan gefyllde :

21 And þæt folc þe Racharian geandzende. and punerodra þæt he on þam temple læt wæs :

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him tofprecan. 7 hig onnescon þæt he on þam temple fume gefirde ðereah. 7 he wæs bicnide him. 7 ðuinb þurfpurnde :

23 Ða wæs geferd þa hyr þenurza dazaf gefyllde wæron. he ferde to hyr huse :

24 Soðlice aftren ðigum Elizabeth his wif gefeagode. and heo beoðglude hig fif monþaf. 7 cweð.

25 Soðlice me Ðrihten gedýð. þur on þam dagum þe he gefeah minne hif þe wæs mannum afprean :

26 Soðlice on þam fyxan monðe wæs arend Gabriel se engel fram Ðrihtne on Iahlea earene. þe forþama wæs Nazareth.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet oge in her dayes.

4 And it biſel that whanne Zacarye ſchould do the office of preſthod in the ordir of his courſe to fore God.

5 Aſtir the cuſtom of the preſthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenſen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the hour of encenſing.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him : and ſtood on the right half of the auter of enſenſe.

8 And Zacarye ſeynge was afrayed : and drede fel upon him.

9 And theaungel ſayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not : for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wiſ ſchal bere to thee a ſone : and his name ſchal be clepid Jon

10 And joye and gladyng ſchal be to thee : and manye ſchulen have joye in his natyvyte

11 For he ſchal be great bifore the Lord : and he ſchal not drinke wyn ne ſydyr, and he ſchal be fulfilled with the holy goſt yit of his moder wombe.

12 And he ſchal convert manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

13 And he ſchal go bifore in the ſpyrte and vertu of Helye : and he ſchal turne the heartis of the fadris to the ſonis, and men out of beleewe : to the prudence of juſt men, to make redy to prefer puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel : whereof ſchal Y wite this ? for Y am old : and my wif hath goa ler in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel anwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nygh before God, and Y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to ewangelife to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſchalt be doumbe.

16 And thou ſchalt not mowe ſpeke, til into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen be don. for thou haſt not beleved my to wordis, whiche ſchulen be fulfilled in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidyng Zacarye : and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not ſpeke to hem : and thei knewen that he hadde feyn a viſoun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem : and he dwellide ſtille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the days of his office weren fulfilled : he wente into his hous.

20 And aſtir theſe dayes Elizabeth his wif confeveyde and hidde hir fyve monethis and ſyde.

21 For ſo the Lorde dide to me in the days in whiche he biheld to take away my reprof among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God : into a cytee of Galilee wher name was Nazareth.

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27 To beþcōdduþne ſæmnan anum þere. þær nama þær Iosef. of Dauider huſe. 7 þære ſæmnan nama þær Maria.

28 Ða cƿæð ſe engel ingangende Ðal þer þu mid ȝife gefylled Ðrihten mid þe. Ðu eart ȝebietƿud on ƿifum :.

29 Ða ƿearð heo on hiſ ƿƿorce ȝetƿeƿed. and þohte bƿ. 7 ȝeotung þære.

30 Ða cƿæð ſe engel. Ne ontræd þu ðe Maria. ƿoðlice þu ȝife mid Gode ȝemetteſt.

31 Soðlice nu þu un innode ȝe eacnæft. and ȝinu cenft. and hiſ naman Ðeolend ȝenemæft.

32 Se hið m. ƿe. 7 þær hehftan ȝunu ȝenemned. and him ȝyð Ðrihten Got hiſ ƿæder Dauider ſetl

33 And he ƿiƿæð on ecnæſſe on Iacoler huſe. 7 hiſ ƿæcƿe ende ne bið :.

34 Ða cƿæð Maria to þam engle. huȝeƿƿrð þiſ ƿoþham ic ƿere ne oncƿæp :.

35 Ða and ƿode hȝne ȝe engel Se halȝa Iuſt on þe beȝynð. 7 þær heahſpan miht þe ofeƿƿcead. and ƿoþham þ halȝe þe of þe ænened bið. biȝ Godes ȝunu ȝenemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mage ȝunu on hȝne ȝide ȝeacnode. and þeſ monað iſ hȝne ȝyta. ƿeo iſ unbereude ȝenemned

37 Forþam niſ ailc ƿoþd mid Gode unmuhtene :.

38 Ða cƿæð Maria. Ðe iſ Ðrihtnes þinen. ȝeƿorðde me aſter þinum ƿorðe :. And ſe engel hȝne ſƿam-ȝeƿæc :.

39 Soðlice on þam dægum aƿar Maria 7 ƿerde on muntland mid ofſte. on Iudeiſcne ceafne.

40 7 eode into Zachariar huſe. 7 ȝrette Elizabeth :.

41 Ða ƿær ȝeƿorðen þa Elizabeth ȝehȝnde Marian ȝnetunge. Ða ȝeƿagnude þ cild on hȝne innode. and þa ƿearð Elizabeth halȝum Iuſte ȝefylled.

42 7 heo clypode micelne ȝeſne. and cƿæð. Ðueart betƿux þiſmȝ ȝebletƿud. and ȝebletƿud iſ þines innodes ƿæſem.

43 7 hƿann iſ me þiſ. þ mines Ðrihtnes modor to me cume :.

44 Soa ƿƿa þine ȝnetunge ȝeſn on min eartum ȝeƿorðen ƿær. þa ſahnude [in ȝeðniſe] min cild on minum innode.

45 And eadȝ þu eart þu þe ȝelyfdeſt. þ ȝuſſemede ȝynt þa þing þe þe ſƿam Ðrihtne ȝeƿæde ȝyð :.

46 Ða cƿæð Maria. Min ȝael mæƿrð Ðrihten.

47 7 min ƿæſt ȝebliſſude on Gode minum Ðelende.

48 Forþam þe þo ȝeſeah hiſ þinene eadȝe deſſe. Soðlice heonum-ƿorð me eadȝe ȝeȝrð ealle cneoferra.

23 To a maydun wedd to a man: whos name was Ioseph of the huſus of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and ſƿyde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymmenn.

25 And whanne ſhe hadde herd: ſhe was troublid in hiſ word, and thoughte what maner ſalutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel ſeid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſt founden grace anentis God

27 Lo thou ſchalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſchalt clepe hiſ name Jheſus.

28 This ſhall be gret: and he ſhall be clepid the ſone of highelle, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſette of Dauith hiſ ſadir.

29 And he ſchal regne in the houſ of Jacob withouten ceſe, and of hiſ rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal this thing be don? for Y knowe uot man.

31 And the aungel aſwerde and ſeyde to hir, the holy Golt ſchal come fro aþoue into thee: and the vertu of the highelle ſchal ouer ſchadewe thee: and therefore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of thee: ſchal be clepide the ſone of God

32 And to Elizabeth thi coſyn, and ſhe alio hath conſeyved a ſone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the ſixte to hir that is clepid bæreyn.

33 For every word ſchal not be impoſſible anentis God.

34 And Marye ſeid to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it don to me aſtir thi word; and aungel deparide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with halte into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And ſhe entride into the houſ of Zacharye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the ſalutacioun of Marye the young child in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was ſulild with the holy Golt.

38 And cryede with a gret voice and ſeyde, bleſſid be thou among wymmenn and bleſſid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my lord come to me?

40 For to as the vois of thy ſalutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong child gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And bleſſid be thou that haſt beleved: for thiſke thingis that ben ſeid of the Lord to thee ſchulen be pariſtly don.

42 And Marye ſeyde, my ſoul magnifieth the Lord

43 And my ſpirt hath gladide in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mckenelle of hiſ handmayden: for lo this alle generatiouns ſchulen ſeye that I am bleſſid.

THE HISTORY OF THE

49 Forþam þe me mycele þing dyde ge de
mihterig is. 7 his nama is halig.
50 7 his mild heortnes of cneorresse on
cneorresse hine ondr eðendum :
51 Þe poþhte magne on his earne. he to-
delde þa ofer-moðan on mode hyra heortan
52 Þe aþsarr þa rican of setle. and þa
eað modan upahof.
53 Ðinrgigende he mid godum gefylde. 7
ofermode iðele folcet.
54 Þe aþenz Iſrahel his cniht. 7 gemunde
his mild-heortnesse.
55 Ðra he ſpæc to unum fæderum. Ab-
raham and his fæde on a peopuld :
56 Soðlice Maria punude mid hyne ſpylce
þry monðar 7 gepende þa to hyne huse :
57 Ða wæs gefylled Elizabeth cennig-tid.
and heo ſunu ceide.
58 7 hyne nehcheburas. 7 hyne cuðan þ
gehyrdon. þ Ðrihten his mild-heortnesse
mid hyne maſpude 7 hig mid hyne blifodon :
59 Ða on þam ehteodan wæge hig comon
þ cild ymbridan. and nemdon hine his fæder
naman Zachariam :
60 Ða andryppode his mod. n. Ne ge roðer.
ac he hið Iohannes genemned :
61 Ða cwadon hi to hyne. Niſ nan on wirne
maðde þyrgum naman genemned :
62 Ða biuodon hi to his fæder hyt he
wolde hyne genemnedne heon :
63 Ða ſpæc he gebedenum wex-brede.
Iohannes is his nama. Ða pundrodon his ealle :
64 Ða wearð ſona his muð 7 his tunge
ge-owenod. 7 he ſpæc. Ðrihten bleterigende :
65 Ða wearð ege xeporden ofer ealle hyra
nehcheburas. and aſen ealle Iudea munt-land
waron þar wond gepidmaſpode.
66 7 ealle þa ðe hit gebyrdon. on hyra
heortan ſettun 7 cwadon. Þenst þu hſæt
byð þer cnapa. witodlice Ðrihtnes hand wæs
mid him :
67 And Zacharias his fæder wæs mid
halegum Iſarte gefylled. 7 he witode and
crað.
68 Iebletrud ſy Ðrihten Iſrahela Iod.
forþam þe he geneofude. 7 his folcer
alyðnesse dyde.
69 And he wæs hale horna aſpæde on
Dauiter huſe his cnihter.
70 Ðra he ſpæc þurh his halegra witegena
muð. þa ðe of worlde ſpym ðe ſpæcon.
71 7 he alyfe wæs of unum feondum. and
of ealra þara handa þe wæs hatedon.
72 Mild heortnesse to wyncenne mid unum
fæderum 7 gemunan his halegan cyðnesse.
73 Byne þy to ſyllenne þone að þe he
unum fæder Abrahames ſpær.
74 Ðæt we butan ege. of unse feonda handa
alyfeðe. him þeopian.
75 On halgnesse beforan him eallum unum
dagum :
76 And þu cnapa biſt þær hehtan witega
genemned þu fæst beforan Ðrihtnes angyne.
his wæs geaprian.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete
things, and his name is holy.
46 And his meriy is fro kyndrede into kyn-
dredis to men that dreden him.
47 He made myght in his arm, he ſcateride
proude men with the thoughte of his here.
48 He ſet down myghty men fro ſeete and
enhanſide meke men.
49 He hað fulfillid hungry men with goodis,
and he has left riche men voidē.
50 He havyngē mynde of his mercy took up
Iſrael his child.
51 As he hath spokun to our fadris, to Abra-
ham, and to his ſeed into worldis.
52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were
thre monethis and turned again into his hous.
53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid
to Elizabeth, and ſhe bar a ſon.
54 And the neyghbouris and cofyns of hir
herden that the Lord hadde magnyſied his mercy
with hir, and thei thankiden him.
55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei
camen to circumſide the child, and thei clepiden
him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.
56 And his modir anſweride and ſeide, nay ;
but he ſhall be clepid Jon.
57 And thei ſeiden to hir, for no man is in
thei kyndrede that is clepid this name.
58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he
wolde that he were clepid.
59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot ſeiynge,
Jon is his name, and alle men wodriden.
60 And anon his mouth was openyd and
his tunge, and he ſpak and bleſſide God.
61 And drede was maad on all hir neyghbouris,
and all the wordis weren publiſchid on alle the
mounteynes of Judee.
62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her
herte, and ſeiden what manner child ſcal this be,
for the hond of the Lord was with him.
63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with
the holy Golt, and profeciede and ſeide.
64 Bleſſid be the Lord God of Iſrael, for he
has viſitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.
65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe
in the hous of Dauith his child.
66 As he ſpak by the mouth of hiſe holy pro-
phetis that weren fro the world.
67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and from the hond
of alle men that hatiden us.
68 To do merſy with oure fadris, and to have
mynde of hiſe holy teſtament.
69 The grete oath that he ſwoor to Abraham
our fadir.
70 To geve himſelf to us. that we without
drede delyvered fro the hond of oure enemyes
ſerve to him.
71 In holineſſe and rightwiſneſſe before him,
in all our dayes.
72 And thou child ſchalt be clepid the pro-
fete of the higheſte, for thou ſchalt go before the
face of the Lord to make redy hiſe weyes.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

77 To syllene his folce hæle ȝerit on hȝna
Hana forȝyfferre.

78 Ðurþ innodaȝ ureȝ Troder mild heo-
pnefferre. on þam he uf ȝeneofude of eaſtdele
upfferuende.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on hȝrnum ȝ on
deader ȝeade ſittað. ure ſet to ȝeneccenne
on ribbe ſeg :

So ȝodlice ſe cnapa peox. ȝ ȝer on ȝarte
ȝertrung ȝ ȝer on perrenum oð þone
daȝ hȝr atȝyredneffum on Iſrahel :

73 To geve ſcience of heelth to his puple in-
to remiffioun of her ſynnes.

74 By the inwardeneſs of the merſy of oure
God, in the which he ſpringyng up fro on high
hath viſited us.

75 To geve light to them that ſiten in derk-
neſſis, and in ſchadowe of deeth, to dreſſe oure
feet in the weye of pees ;

76 And the child wexide, and was confortid
in ſpiryt, and was in deſert placis till to the day
of his ſchewing to Yſrael.

Of the *Saxon* poetry ſome ſpecimen is neces-
ſary, though our ignorance of the laws of their
metre and the quantities of their ſyllables ; but
it would be very difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to
recover, excludes us from that pleaſure which
the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contem-
poraries.

The *ſiſt* poetry of the *Saxons* was without
rhyme, and conſequently muſt have depended
upon the quantity of their ſyllables ; but they
began in time to imitate their neighbours, and
cloſe their verſes with correſpondent ſounds.

The two paſſages, which I have ſeleſted,
contain apparently the rudiments of our preſent
lyrick meaſures, and the writers may be juſtly
conſidered as the genuine ancetors of the *En-
gliſh* poets.

De mai him ſone adreden,
Ðæt he ðanne one bidde ne muȝen,
Uon þ bilunged ilome.
De iſ þiſ þ bit and bute
And bet biuonen dome.
Deað com on ðiſ midelaſd
Ðurð ðær deſler onde,
And ſenne and forȝe and iſſync,
On ſe and on londe.

Ic am elden ðanne ic ſer,
A pinre ȝ ec a loſe.
Ic ealdri mone ðanne ic dede,
Uon þiſ oȝhte to bi mone.

Se þ hine ſelue uonȝet,
Uon þiue oþer uon childe.
De ſal comen on euele ſede,
Bate ȝod him bi milde.

Ne heorie þiſ to hipe ſere,
Ne ſne to hiſ þiue.
Bi ſonbim ſelue eunich man,
Ðær ſe he bieð alie.

Eoſuch man mid þ be haued,
Ma bezzen beueriche.
Se ðe leſſe ȝ ſe ðe mone,
Þene aiden iliche.

Beuene and erde he ouerſieð,
Ðiſ eȝhen bið ſulþriht.
Eanne ȝ mone ȝ alie ſteppen,
Bieð dieſſe on hiſ lihte.

De þæt hȝet ðenched and hȝet doþ,
Alle quike þihte
Niſ no louerd ſpich iſ xiſt,
Ne no king ſpich iſ drihte.

Beuene ȝ erde ȝ all dat iſ,
Bitoken iſ on hiſ honde.

De ded al þ hiſ þille iſ,
On ſea and ec on londe.

De iſ on albuten onde,
And ende albuten ende.

De one iſ eune on eche ſede,
Wende þer ðu wende.

De iſ buuen uſ and bineðen,
Biuonen and ec bihind.

Se man þ ȝoder þille ded,
Die mai hine aihpan unde.

Eche þune he ih. þð,
And þæt eche dede.

De ðurþ riȝð echer idanc,
Wa iþæt ſel uſ to ſede.

Se man neune nele don ȝod,
Ne neune ȝod hiſ leden.

Er ded ȝ dom come to hiſ dune,
De mai him ſone adreden.

Þunȝen ȝ ðurſt hete ȝ cheld,
Eede and all unheld.

Ðurþ ded com on ðiſ midelaſd,
And oðer unſelde

Ne mai non hepte hit iþenche,
Ne no tunȝe telle.

De muchele þinum and hu uele,
Bieð inne helle.

Loue Iod mid ure hiepte.
And mid all ure mihte.

And ure emſurcene ſpo uſ ſelſ,
Spo uſ leſed drihte.

Some ðen habbed leſſe menȝde,
And ſume ðer habbed mone.

Ech eſten ðan þ he dede,
Eſten þ he ſpene ſone.

Ne ſel ðer bi bned ne þin,
Ne oþer kenneſ eſte.

Iod one ſel bi echer iſ,
And bliſte and eche ſeſte.

Ne ſal ðan bi ſeſte ne ſerud,
Ne þouder þe lone.

Ac ſi menȝþe þ aea uſ biht,
All ſall ben ȝod one.

Ne mai no menȝþe bi ſpo muhel,
Þer ȝod iſ iſide

Þer ȝod ſone and þriht,
And dai bute nihte.

Deſ iſ þe bute þane,
And ſeſte buten iſ þinche.

Se þ mat and nele deden e me,
Sone hit ſel uonidenche

Deſ iſ bliſte buten tpeȝe,
And iſ buten deade.

Deſ eune ſullen þune ðer,

[d]

B. 26

THE HISTORY OF THE

Blisse hi bleþ and eadde.

Der is zeugeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelpe.
Nu der forþe ne for non,
Ne non unseilde.

Der me sel drihten isen,
Spowse he is mid isirge.
De one mai and sel al bien,
Engles and mannes blisce.

To þape blisce us bring god,
Det rexed buten ende.
Danne he ure paula unbint.
Of lichamlice bend.

Crust zeue us lede spich is,
And habbe spicche ende,
Det þe moten ðær cumen,
Danne þe henner þende.

About the year 1150, the Saxon began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *Engl. sh* may be plainly discovered, this change seems not to have been the effect of the Norman conquest, for very few French words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Dir gæne for þe king stephne ofer sæ to Norþanden. 7 þer þer under-fangen. forði þ̅ hi penden þ̅ he feulde ben alþuic alre þe eom þer. 7 for he hadde zet his trefor ac he to-deld it 7 feated godlice. Wicel hadde þenri king gadered gold 7 syluer and na god ne dide me for his saule þar of. Ða þe king stephne to Engla-land com þa macod he his gaderung at Oxene forð. 7 þur he nam þe biscop Rogen of Berþenri. 7 Alexanden biscop of Lincol. 7 te Lancelon Rogen hine neurf. 7 dide alle in þurfun. til hi jafen up here castles. Ða þe waker underzeton þ̅ he milde man þur. 7 forste f̅ god. 7 na justise ne dide. þa diden hi aile pander. Ði hadden him manred makod and ad̅r þurpen. ac hi nan treude ne heolden. alle he þaron for-þronen. 7 here treodes þer þron. þur æwic rice man his castles makete and ægenf̅ him heolden. and f̅den þe laud full of castles. Ði farenen f̅de þe p̅cece men of þe land mid castles þeornes. þa þe castles þaron makod. þa f̅den hi mid deouler and fule men. Ða nauen hi þa men þe ei penden. þ̅ am god heþden. baðe be mihter and be deorf. capl men 7 pimmen and diden heom in þurfon eften gold and syluer. 7 pined heom un tellenlice pining. for ne þaron næwe nan marþur þa pined alre hi þaron. We hengen up bi þe fet and smoked. heom mid ful smoke me hengd bi þe þumber. oðer bi þe heþed. 7 hengen br̅nifer on heþ fet We dide notted f̅renzer abuton here hæued. 7 unryðen to þ̅ it gade þe hæruer.

Ði diden heom in quarterne þar nadres 7 f̅aker 7 pader þaron inne. 7 raped heom f̅ra. Some hi diden in cruceþ hur. þ̅ is in an ceste þ̅ þar f̅ort 7 næru. 7 un-ber. 7 dide f̅arpe f̅aner þer inne. 7 þ̅neogde þe man þer inne. þ̅ hi br̅æcon alle þe limer. In man of þe castles þaron lof 7 gni. þ̅ þaron f̅achentezer þ̅ tra oðer þ̅e men had-den onoh to þaron onne. þ̅ þar f̅ra macod þ̅ is f̅artned to an beom. 7 diden an f̅arþ̅ inen a-buton þa mannes þ̅ote 7 þ̅ half. þ̅ he ne mihte norþerþader ne f̅itten. ne lien. ne f̅lepen. oc þaron al þ̅ inen. Man þuren hi drapen mid hungær. 7 ne canne. 7 ne mas tellen alie þe þunder. ne alle þe pines þ̅ hi didden þ̅eccc men on his land. 7 þ̅ lafede þa xix. pintne pile stephne þar king. 7 æwic it þar unseige and uerse. Ði læden-zeilder on þe tuncer æwic pile. 7 clepeden it tenf̅e., þa þe p̅eccc men ne hadden nan more to gien. þa næuden hi and þ̅endon alle þe tuncer. þ̅ þel þa mihter f̅arþe all ad̅er f̅are f̅culþer þa næu-f̅oden man in tunc f̅ittende. ne land tiled. Ða þar corn þare. 7 f̅lec. 7 cæse. 7 butere. for nan ne þer o þe land. Wreccc men f̅ur-uen of hungær. fume jeden on ælmes þe þaren f̅um pile rice men. f̅um fluzen ut of lande. Wer næwe zet mare f̅recccþed on land. ne næwe heðen men þerþe ne diden þan hi diden. for ouer f̅iðra ne for-þaren hi nouðen eince. ne c̅nce-werð. oc nam al þe god þ̅ þur ionc þar. 7 þ̅enden f̅yðen þe c̅nce 7 altegæþene. Ne hi ne for-þaren biscopes land, ne abbotes. ne p̅eoc̅ter. ac næuden munec̅er 7 clekeker. 7 æwic man oðer þe ouer myhte. Lif tra men oðer þ̅e coman riðend to an tun. al þe tunc̅cipe fluzen for heom. penden þ̅ hi þaron næuere. Ðe biscoper 7 leped men heom c̅nf̅ede æwic oc þar heom naht þar of for hi þaron all for-c̅nf̅ed 7 for f̅uoren 7 f̅urloren War þe me tilede þe erde ne þar corn. for þe land þar all for-don mid f̅uile dæder. 7 hi f̅aden openice þ̅ Crust f̅lep. 7 his halechen. Saile 7 mare þanne þe cunnen f̅ain þe þolenden xix pintne for ure finner. On al þ̅ f̅uete time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice xx. p̅ater. 7 half z̅ar. 7 viii. d̅er. mid micel f̅uinc. 7 sand þe muneker. 7 te z̅erter al þ̅ heom behoued. 7 heold mycel caput in the hur. and þod þeþene p̅ohte on þe c̅nce 7 fette þar to lander 7 p̅enter. 7 z̅od it f̅ryðe and læt it f̅efen and b̅ohte heom into þe neþ̅ myn̅tr̅e on f̅. Pet̅er m̅erþe d̅ei mid micel p̅ur̅cipe þ̅ þar anno ab incarnatione Dom. m. c. xli. a combustione loci xxiiii. And he for to Rome 7 þar þar þ̅el under-fangen fram þe Pape Eugenie. 7 begat thare p̅uilegier. an of alle þe lander of þ̅abbot-ricc 7 an oðer of þe lander þe lien to þe c̅nce-pican. 7 gif he leag moste lien. alre he mut todon of þe horden-p̅ican. And he begat in lauder þ̅ rice men heþden mid f̅reþe. of Willaun Mauidit þe heold Ro-gingham

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ingham þe cartel he þan Lothingam 7
 Ertun. 7 of Burgo of Waleile he þan Dunt-
 lings. 7 Scaneþis. 7 lx. 7of of Aibe-
 wagle ælc 7ær. And he makede manie
 maneker. 7 plantebe pinierþ. 7 makebe
 manie peopkes. 7 pende þe tun beterne þan
 it ær þær. and þær 7od munec 7 7od man.
 7 forþi hi luueden God and 7ode men. Nu
 þe pillen fægen sum del þat belamp on
 Stephne kinges time. On his time þe Ju-
 deas of Non-pic bohton an Crysten cild he-
 foron Ertren. and pmeden him alle þe ilce
 pingz þi une Drihten þær pined. and on lang-
 frudri him on node hengen 7ær une Drihtnes
 luue. 7 7yden bypueden him. Wenden þi it
 sculde ben for-holen. oc une Drihtin acyþede
 þi þe þær hali marter. 7 to muneker him
 namen. 7 behyried him hegllice. in ðe myn-
 gtre. 7 maket þær une Drihtin pundeþlice
 and mani-fæþlice miracles. 7 hatte he
 7 Willhelm 7.

On his 7ær com David king of Scotland
 mid onmete færd to his land wolde pinna
 his land. 7 him com to 7æner Willelm earl of
 Albanan þe king adde hehtet Euoþ-pic. 7
 to oðer æwez men mid fæu men 7 fuhren þio
 heom. 7 flemden þe king æt te stanþarþ. 7
 flogen 7uðe micel of his 7enge 7.

On his 7ær wolde þe king Stephne tæcen
 Robbert earl of Cloucestre þe kinges sunne
 Benuef. ac he æc mihte for he þær it þær.
 Ða eftær hi þe langten þertenebe þe sunne. 7
 te ðæ abuton nontid ðær. þa men eten þi
 me lihte candies to æta. bl. 7 þi þær xiiii.
 k f. Appul. þær men 7uðe ofpundeb.
 Ðær eftær færd þeonde Willelm Ænce-bis-
 cop of Cantþar-byrg 7 te king makebe Teobald
 Ænce-bis-cop þe þær abbot in þe Bec. Ðær
 eftær þær 7uðe micel æuene betuþ þe king
 7 Randolf earl of Lætre noht forþi þi
 he ne þær all al þi he cuðe anex him. alþe
 he ðide alle oðne. oc ærne þe mære iaf heom
 þe þærfe hi þær on him. Ðe earl heold
 Lincol æzæner þe king. 7 benam him al þi
 he æhte to hauen. 7 te king for þiden 7
 þærte him 7 his broðer Willelm de
 R... æne in þe cartel. 7 te earl fæal ut
 7 sende eftær Robbert earl of Cloucestre.
 7 bræht him þiden mid micel ferd. and
 fuhren 7yðe on Landelaffe-ðær æzæner
 heorne lauend. 7 namen him. for his men him
 fæken 7 flugen. and læd him to Eþirotpe
 and ðen þær in þær. 7 ... teneþ. Ða
 þær all Engle land færdær man þær ær þær.
 and all 7uel þær in lande. Ðær eftær com
 þe king 7 dohter Benuef þe hefebe ben Em-
 þer on Alamanie. 7 nu þær cuntreþ in
 Anzeu. 7 com to Lundene. 7 te Lundeneþce
 folc hipe wolde tæcen 7 fæa fleh. 7 forþer
 þær micel 7. Ðær eftær þe bis-cop of Win-
 cæstere Ðær þe kinges broðer Stephner.
 fæc þd Robbert earl 7 þid þemþerice and
 ffor heom æðis þi he neupe ma mid te king
 his broðer wolde halden. 7 cuppede alle þe
 men þe mid him heoiden. 7 fæde heom þi

he wolde wuen heom up Win-cæstere. 7 ðide
 heom cumen þiden Ða hi þær inne þærne
 þa com þe kinges cuen ... hipe færngebe 7
 þærte heom. þi þær þær inne micel hunzær.
 Ða hi ne leng ne muhten þolen. þa fæah hi
 ut 7 fluge. 7 hi purðen þær pæuten 7
 folcþeðea heom. and namen Robbert earl
 of Glou cæstere and lædden him to Rou-
 cæstere. and ðiden þære in þær. and
 te emþerice fleh into an mynigtre. Ða
 feorðen ða þære men betpæx. þe king 7
 fæneord 7 te eopler fæneord. and fæhtlede
 fua þi me fæhte leten ut þe king of þær
 for þe earl 7 te earl for þe king. 7 fua
 ðiden. ðiden ðær eftær fæhtleðen þe king 7
 Randolf earl æt ðæan-færd 7 æðer fforþea
 and tpeuðer færtan þi hep noðer fæulde
 þeruken oðer. 7 te ne for-færd naht for
 þe king him fiden nam in Ðamtun. þær þe
 færd 7 ðide him in þær. 7 ef foner he
 let him ut þær þærfe ned to þi fone-
 þærde þi he fær on halidom. 7 7yrlær færd.
 þi he alle his cartles fæulde wuen up. ðume
 he iaf up and fume ne iaf he noht. and
 ðide þanne þærfe ðære he his fæulde. Ða
 þær Engle-land 7uðe to ðeled. fume helðen
 mid te king. 7 fume mid þemþerice. for þa
 þe king þær in þær. þe warden þe eopler 7
 te rice men þi he neupe mære fæulde cumme
 ut. 7 fæhtleðen þid þemþerice. 7 þæruten
 hipe into Oxen forð and lauend þe þe bunch 7.
 Ða ðe king þær æt. þa heorde þi fægen and
 toc his færd 7 þærte in þe tur. 7 me
 let hipe ðun on niht of þe tur mid þærfe.
 7 fæal ut 7 fæa fleh 7æde on fæte to Wa-
 ling-færd. Ðær eftær fæa fænde ofer fæ.
 7 hi of Nonmandi wenden alle fæa þe king
 to þe earl of Anzeu. fume hepe þærker
 7 fume hepe un þærker. for he þærte
 heom til hi aisuen up hepe þærter. 7 hi oan
 helpe ne hæzæn of þe king. Ða fænde
 Eurtace þe kinges fume to France. 7 nam
 þe kinges færtan of France to þære.
 pende to hætæn Nonmandi þær þær. oc
 he fpedde litel. 7 be 7ode fæhte. for he þær
 an 7uel man. for þære þe he ðide
 mære 7uel þanne 7od. he neuede þe lander 7
 læde mic ... f on. he brohte his þære
 to Engle-land 7 ðide hipe in þe cartie ...
 teb. 7od þimman fæa þær. oc fæa heðe
 litel bliþfe mid him. and xpæst ne 7olde þi he
 fæulde lange nixan 7 þærð ðed and his mo-
 ðer beien. 7 þe earl of Anzeu færd ðed. 7
 his fume þær to þe rice. And te cuen
 af France to ðæde fæa þe king 7 fæa com
 to þe iunze eþil þær. 7 he toc hipe to þære.
 7 al Peitæu mid hipe. Ða fænde he mid micel
 færd into Engle-land. 7 þær cartles. 7 te
 king fænde æzæner him micel mære færd.
 7 þærþeþe fæcen hi noht. oc fænden þe
 Ænce-bis-cop 7 te þære men betpæx heom. 7
 makebe þi fæhte þi te king fæulde ben lauend
 7 king pile he liuede 7 æfter his ðæi þære
 þær þær king. 7 he helde him for fæder. 7 he
 hum for fume. and þid 7 fæhte fæulde

THE HISTORY OF THE

'en betpax heom 7 on al Engle-land. Dir
 founen to oðne fornuarðes þet hi makeden
 and te halden þe king 7 te eopl. and te
 biſcop. 7 te eopler. 7 riemen alle. Ða þar
 þe eopl underþaungen at Win-ceſtre and at
 Lundene nuð miccl purpſcipe. and alle ðiden
 him man-þed. and founen þe þar to halden.
 and hit þarð ſone 7uð: god þar 7ua þ neure
 þar hepa. Ða þar ðe king ſeþenge þanne
 he æuere þer þar. 7 te eopl fonde ouer þe.
 7 al ſole him luuede. þer he ðde god juſtice
 7 makeð þar.

Nearly about this time, the following pieces
 of poetry ſeems to have been written, of which I
 have interſted only ſhort fragments; the firſt is a
 rude attempt at the preſent meaſure of eight
 ſyllables, and the ſecond is a natural introduc-
 tion to *Robert of Glouceſter*, being compoſed in
 the ſame meaſure, which, however rude and
 barbarous it may ſeem, taught the way to the
Alexandrines of the *French* poetry.

FUR in ſee bi weſt ſpænge.
 If a lond ðere cokaÿgne.
 Ðer if lond under heuenriche.
 Of wel of godniſ hit ðiſche.
 Ðoÿ paradil þe muð and bryt.
 Lokaygn if of fairr ſiÿt.
 What if þer in paradil.
 Bot graſſe end flure and greneriſ.
 Ðoÿ þer be ior and gret dute.
 Ðer niſ met bote trute.
 Ðer if halle bure no bench,
 Bot watir man if þuſto quenchen.
 Þer þer no men but two.
 Deÿ and enok alſo.
 I ſiſlich may hi go.
 What þer woniþ men no mo.
 In cokaÿgne if met and drink.
 W þute care how and ſwink.
 Ðe met if trie þe drink fo clere.
 To none ruſſin and ſopper.
 I ſigge for toþ boute were.
 Ðer niſ lond on erþe if pere.
 Under heuen niſ londi wile.
 Of fo mochl ior and bliſe.
 Ðer if mani ſwete ſiÿte.
 Al if dai niſ þer no nyte.
 Ðer niſ barec noſer itaif.
 Niſ þer no deþ ac euer liſ.
 Ðer niſ lac of met no cloþ.
 Ðer niſ no man no woman wraþ.
 Þer niſ ſerpent wolf no ſex.
 Þorſ no capil, kowe no ox.
 Ðer niſ ſchepe no twine ne gote,
 No non howyla god it wote.
 No þer harate noþer tode.
 Ðe land if iul of oþer gude
 Niſ þer ſlei fle no lowte.
 In cloþ in toune bed no houſe.
 Ðer niſ dunnir ſete no hawle.
 No non vile worme no twawle.
 No non ſform ſem no winde.
 : er niſ man no woman binde.

Ok al if game ior and gle.
 Wel if him þat þer mai be.
 Ðer beþ riveri gret and ſine.
 Of oile melk homi and wine.
 Watir ſeruiþ þer to noþing.
 Bot to ſiÿt and to wauffing.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant younge i prett ou oure ſolieſ
 for to lete.
 Denchet on god þat þeſ ou wit oure ſunneſ to
 bete.

Þere mai tellen ou. wid wordes ſeire ant ſwete.
 Þe vie of one me.ðan. waſ hoten Margrete.
 Þire fiðer waſ a patriac af icou tellen may.

In aunteoge wiſ echel i ðe falle laÿ.
 Ðive godeſ ant doumbe. he ſerved nitt ant
 day.

So ðeden mony oþere. þat ſinged welawey.
 The doſus waſ if nome. on criſt ne levede
 he nouit.

Þe levede on þe falle godeſ ðat peren wid hon-
 den wrouit.

Ðo þat child ſculde chriſtine ben. ic com him
 well in þout.

E bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ib
 þout.

Ðe moðer waſ an heþene wiſ þat hire to
 wýman bere

Ðo þat child ibore waſ nolde ho hit ſurfare.
 Ðo ſende it into aÿe. wid meſſagerſ ful ÿare.

To a noþice þat hire wiſte. ant ſette hire to
 lore.

Ðe norice þat hire wiſte. children aheuede
 ſeueue.

Ðe criteþe waſ Margrete. criſtel may of
 heuene.

Taleſ ho ani tolde. ful ſeire ant ful euene.
 Wou ho þoleben martedom. ſem Laurence ant
 ſeinte Steuene.

In theſe fragments, the adulteration of the
Saxon tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, be-
 comes apparent; yet it is not ſo much changed
 by the admixture of new words, which might be
 imputed to commerce with the continent, as by
 changes of its own forms and terminations: for
 which no reaſon can be given.

Hitherto the language uſed in this iſland,
 however different in ſucceſſive time, may be
 called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the
 nature of things gradually changing, that any
 time can be aſſigned when the *Saxon* may be
 ſaid to ceaſe, and the *Engliſh* to commence. *Ro-
 bert of Glouceſter* however, who is placed by the
 critics in the thirteenth century, ſeems to have
 ued a kind of intermediate diction, neither
Saxon nor *Engliſh*; in his work therefore we ſee
 the tranſition exhibited, and, as he is the firſt of
 our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work
 remains, a more extenſive quotation is extract-
 ed. He writes apparently in the ſame meaſure
 with the foregoing author of *St. Margarete*,
 which poliſhed into greater exactneſs, appeared
 to

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to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the *English* language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century.

OF þe batayles of Denemarch, þat hii dude þys londe þat worst were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.

Worst hii were vor oþere adde sumwanne ýdo, As Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wuste þat lond þerto.

Ac hii ne kepte ýt holde noxt, bote robbý, and ffende,

And destrue, & berne, & fle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.

And bote lute ýt nas worþ, þey hii were ouercome ýlome.

Vor myd þýpes and gret poer as prest effone hii come.

Kýng Adelwolf of þys lond kýng was twenty ger.

þe Deneys come bý hym rýuor þan hii dude er. Vor in þe al our vorit ger of ýs kýnedom

Mýd þre & þryttý ífýpuol men eer prince hýder come,

And at Souþhampton arýued, an hauene bý South.

Anoþer gret ost þulke tyme arýuede at Portef mouþe.

þe kýng nuste weþer kepe, at delle ýs ost atuo. þo Denes adde þe mayltre. þo al was ýdo.

And bý Estangle & Lýndelýce hii wende vorþ atte laste,

And so hamward al bý Kent, & flowe & barnde vaste.

Agen wýnter hii wende hem. anoþer ger est hii come.

And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome. þus al an ten ger þat lond hii broxte þer doune,

So þat in þe te þe ger of þe kýng's croune, Al býiouþe hii come aloud, and þet folc of Somerfete

þoru þe býflop Alcton and þet folc of Dorfete Hii come & smýte an batayle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,

þe Deneys were al býneþe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,

And more prowesse dude þo, þan þe kýng mygte týuore,

þeroure gode londe men ne beþ noxt al verlore. þe kýng was þe boldore þo, & agen hem þe more drou,

And ýs foure godes sones woxe vaste ý nou, Edeibald and Adeibrygt, Edeired and Alired.

þý was a ítalwarde tem, & of gret wýfdom & red,

And kýnges were al foure, and defendede wel þys lond,

An Deneys dude flame ýnou, þat me volwel vond.

In íxteþe gere of þe kýng's kýnedom Is eldette lone Adelbold gret ost to hym nome,

And ýs fader alfo god, and oþere heye men al-

io,

And wende agen þys Deneys, þat muche we adde ý do.

Vor myd tuo hundred ffýpes, & an alf at Temfe mouþ hii come,

And Londone, and Kanterbury, and oþer tounes nome,

And so vorþ in to Soþereye, & flowe & brande vaste,

þere þe kýng and ýs som hem mette atte laste. þere was batayle strong ýnou ýfnyte in an prowé.

þe godes kýngtes lye adoun as gras, wan medep mowe.

Heueden, (þat were ýfnyte,) & oþer lýmes also,

Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe batayle were ýdo.

Wanne þat blod stod al abrod, vas þer gret wo ý nou.

Nýs ýt reuþe vorto hure, þat me so volc flou ? Ac our fucte Louerd atte laste flewede ýs fucte grace.

And sende þe Críftýne Englyffe men þe mayltre in þe place.

And þe heþene men of Denemarch býuþe were echon.

Nou nas þer gut in Denemarch Críftendom non; þe kýng her after to holy chýrche ýs herte þe more drou,

And teþegede wel & al ýs lond, as hii agte, wel ý nou-

Scýn Swýthýn at Wýncheftre býflop þo was, And Alcton at Sýrebourne, þat amendele muche þys cas.

þe kýng was wel þe betere man þoru her býre red,

Twenty wýnter he was kýng, ar he were ded. At Wýncheftre he wal ýbured, as he gut lýþ þere.

Hýs tueye sones he gef ýs lond, as he býget ham ere.

Adelboli, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Eítlex, And íuþþe Adelbrygt, Kent and Wettlex.

Eýgte hondred ger ýt was feucene and fýttý al fo.

Aster þat God onerþe com, þat þys dede was ýdo.

Boþe hii wuste by her tyme wel her kýnedom, At þe vyte ger Adelbold out of þys lyue nome.

At Sýrebourne he was ýbured, & ýs broþer Adelbýgt

Hýs kýnedom adde aster hym, as lawe was an ífyt.

Bý ýs daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,

And Hamtefýre and destrude Wýncheftre al out.

And þat lond folc of Hamtefýre hea red þe nome

And of Barcefýre, and fogte and þe fíewen ouercome.

Adelbýgt was kýng of Kent geres folle tene, And of Wettlex tote vjue, þo he deded ých wene.

ADELRED



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ADELRED was after hym kȳng y mad in þe place,
Eygte hondred & seuene & sȳxtȳ as in þe ger of grace.

þe vorste ger of ys kȳnedom þe Deneys þȳcke com,

And robbede and destrude, and cȳses vaste nome

Māystrs hii adde of her ost, as yt were dukes, tueȳe,

Hȳnguar and Hubba, þat srewen were beȳc.

In Est Angle hii býleuede, to rest hem as yt were.

Mȳd her ost al þe wynter, of þe vorst gere.

þe oþer ger hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,

And slowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwyk nome,

þer was bataȳle strong y nou, vor ys lawe was þere

Ofrȳc kȳng of Homberlond, & monȳe þat with hym were.

þo Homberlond was þus ys send, hii wende & townes nome.

So þat atte laste to Estangle ager hym come.

þer hii barnde & robbede, & þat solc to grounde slowe,

And, as wolues among ssep, reulȳch hem to drowe,

Seȳnt Edmond was þo her kȳng, & þo he seȳ þat deluol cas

þat me mo: þrede so þat solc, & non amende-ment nas,

He ches leuere to deȳe hymself, þat such sorwe to ys y.

He dude hym vorþ among ys son, nolde ho norye fle.

Hii nome hym & scourged hym, & suþȳe naked hym bounde

To a tre, & to hym stote, & made hym monȳ a wounde,

þat þe arewe were on hym þo þȳce, þat no stede nas býleuede.

Atte laste hii martred hym, & smȳte of ys heued.

þe sȳxte ger of þe crownement of Aldered þe kȳng.

A nȳwe ost com into hys lond, gret þoru alle þȳng,

And anon to Redȳng robbede and slowe.

þe king and Alred ys broþer nome men ynowe, Meure hern, and a bataȳle smȳte up Asseldoune.

þer was monȳ moder chȳld, þat some laȳ þer donne

þe bataȳle ys laste wort nȳt, and þer were allawe

ȳf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wȳþ drawe,

And monȳ þousend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii to fle;

Ac hii adde alle ybe assend, ȳf þe nȳt nadde y be.

Three bataȳles her after þe sult gere

Hii soure, and at boþe þe beþene māystrs were.

þe kȳng Adelred sone þo þen weȳ of deþ nome,
As yt vel, þe vȳtȳ ger of ys kȳnedom.
At Wȳmbourne he was ybured, as God gef þat cas,
þe gode Alred, ys broþer, after hym kȳng was.

ALfred, þȳs noble man, as in þe ger of grace he nom

Eygte hondred & sȳxtȳ & tuelue þe kȳnedom.

Arist he adde at Rome ybe, &, vor ys grete wȳf- dom,

þe pope Leon hym blefede, þo he þuder com.

And þe kynges croune of hys lond, þat in þȳs lond ȳt ys :

And he led hym to be kȳng, ar he kȳng were ywȳs.

And he was kȳng of Engeland, of alle þat þer come,

þat vorst þut ys lad was of þe pope of Rome,

And suþȳe oþer after hym of þe archebȳsopes echon

So þat þȳuor hym pore kȳng nas þer non.

In þe Souþ sȳde of Temcle nȳne bataȳles he nome

Aȳen þe Deneys þe vorst ger of ys kȳnedom.

Nȳe ger he was þus in þȳs lond in bataȳle & in wo,

And ofte sȳþe aboue was, and býnepe ostor mo :

So longe, þat hym nere bý leuede bote þre sȳren in ys hond.

Hamtesȳre, and Wȳltesȳre, and Somersete, of al ys lānd.

A day as he werȳ was, and asuoddrȳngc hym nome

And ys men were ywend ouȳsȳþ, Seyn Cutbert to hym com.

“Ich am,” he seȳde, “Cutbert, to þe ycham “ ywend

“ To brȳngc þo gode tȳȳnges. Fram God “ ycham ys end.

“ Vor þat solc of þȳs lond to sȳnne her wȳlle “ al geue,

“ And ȳt nolle herto her sȳnnes býleue

“ þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þȳs lond “ were ybore;

“ þan vor ȳou byddeþ God, wanne we heþ hym “ byuore,

“ Hour Louerd mȳd ys eȳen of milce on þe “ lokeþ þeruore,

“ And þȳ poer þe wole ȳȳue ager, þat þou ast “ neȳ verlore.

“ And þat þou þer of soþ ysȳ, þou stalt abbe “ tokȳȳngc.

“ Vor þȳm men, þat beþ ago to daȳ auȳsȳngc,

“ In lepes & in coufles so muche vȳs hii sfolde “ hym brȳngc.

“ þat ech man wondrȳ sfall of so gret cacchȳngc.

“ And þe mor vor þe harde vorste, þat þe wa- “ ter yrore hȳs,

“ þat þe more ager þe kunde of vȳsȳngc yt ys.

“ Of terue yt wel ager God, and ysȳet meȳ ys “ messager,

“ And þou stalt þȳ wȳlle abyde, as ycham ysȳold “ her.”

Ac þȳs kȳng herof awoc, and of þȳs sȳge þoȳte, Hȳs

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Hys vyffares come to hym, so gret won of fjs
hym brogte,
þat wonder yt was, & namelyche vor þe weder
was so colde.

þo þyuede þe god man wel, þat Syn Cutbert
adde yuoid.

In Deneysyre þer after aryuede of Deneys
þre and tueny isynuol men, all agen þe peys,
þe kynges broþer of Denemarch duc of oft was.
Oure kynges men of Engeland mette hem by
cas,

And smyte þer in batayle, and her gret duc slowe,
And eyge hondred and fourty men, & her car-
ruyes to drowe.

þo kyng Alired hurde þys, ys herte gladede þo,
þat lond solc to hym come so þycke to yt myzte
go,

Of Somersete, of Wyltessyre, of Hamtessyre þerto.
Euer as he wende, and of ys owe solc al so.

So þat he adde poer yuou, and atte laste hii
come,

And a batayle at Edendone agen þe Deneys
nome,

And slowe to grounde, & woude þe maystre of
the velde

þe kyng & ys gret duke bygonne hem to ge lde
To þe kyng Alired to y. wyllle, and ostages
toke,

Vorto wende out of ys lond, xxi he yt wolde
loke ;

And gut þerto, vor ys loue to auonge Cristen-
dom.

Kyng Garmund, þe hexte kyng, vorst þer to
come.

Kyng Alired ys godfader was, & ybapryfed ek
þer wer.

þetty of her hexte dukes, and much of þat
tolc þere

Kyng Alired hem huld wyþ hym tuelf dawes as
he hende,

And suppe he gesf hem large gytes, and let hym
wende.

Hii, þat nolde Cristyn be, of lande slowe þo,
And bygonde see in France dude wel macht wo.

gut be sfrewen come ogen, and muene wo here
wrogte.

Ac þe kyng Alired atte laste to sfame hem euere
brogte

Kyng Alired þe wylost kyng, þat long was
byure.

Vor þey me segge þe lawes beþ in worre tyme
vorlore,

Nu yt noxt so hiis daye, vor þey he in worre
were,

Laws he made rygtuollere, and strengore þan er
were.

Clerc he was god ynou, and gut, as me telleþ
me

He was more þan ten zer old, ar he couþe ys
abece.

Ac ys gode moder ofte sinale gyftes hym tok,
Vor to byleue oþer ple, and loky on ys bok.

So þat by por clerye ys rygt lawes he woude,
þat neuere er nere y mad, to gouerny ys lond.

And vor þe worre was to muene of þe luper
Deneys,

þe men of pys sulue land were of þe worke
peys.

And robbede and slowe oþere, þer nor he byuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye of ys
lond.

And in ech toune of þe hondred a teþyng were
also,

And þat ech man wyþoute get lond in teþyng
were ydo

And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in teþyne were,
And wufte somdel of her stat, gyf me þu vþema
bere.

So streyt he was, þat þey me ledde amydde
weyes keye

Seluer, þat non man ne dorste yt nyne, þey he
yt seye.

Abbeys he rerde mony on, and mony stude
wynys.

Ac Wynchestrye he rerde on. þat nywe munstro
ycluped ys.

Hys liff eygte and tueny zer in ys kynedom
ylaste.

After ys deþ he was ybured at Wynchestre atte
laste.

Sir *John Mandeville* wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure the state of *European Science* as well as of the *English* tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontayne, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevabe, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Astartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the lond and the see ben of rownde scapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament scheweithe in o contree, that scheweithe not in another contree. And men may well prevea be experience and fofyle compassment of wytt, that zit a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to urchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, afre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees hight. And more for here ia Almayne and Bewne, it hathe

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hathe 68 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septentrionales, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmontayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyk; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be him turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree; so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties: so that it hath als mochel aboven, as it hathe beneath. A'tre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees in heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) a'tre goyng be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londs bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companie and schippyng, for to go more bezonde, I trowe well in certyn, that wee scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle about. For as I have seyd zou be for, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche haliondelle I have seyn. And of the t'her haliondelle, I have seyn toward the Northe, undre the Transmontayne 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionale, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the haliondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nighe the haliondelle of a degree; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the haliondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourth part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourth partie. And also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certainly, that men may envrowne alle the erthe of all the world, as well undre as aboven, and tunen azen to his contree, that hadde companie and schippyng and conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londs, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben streghte, feet azen feet of lum, that dwellen undre the transmontayne; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn under us, ben feet azenft feet. For alle the parties of see and of lond han here appoyntes, habitables or troppables, and thei of this hal, and bezond half. And wycthe wel,

that a'tre that, that I may parceyve and comprehend the londes of Prestre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goyng from Scotland or from Englund toward Jerusalem, men gon upward always. For our lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe toward the West: and the lond of Prestre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and they han there the day, when we have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, when we han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyd before. And that men gon upward to o colt, men gon downward to another colt. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a sere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, when it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no fyde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wyntesse the it in the Pfautre, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salute in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten to the parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon for Jerusalem, unto other contynyes of the superficialitie of the erthe bezonde. And whan man men gon bezonde the iourneyes, towarde Ynde and the forynn yles, alle is envyroung the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre oure contrees on this half. And therefore hath it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd countyd, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometyme from our contrees, for to go serche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so envround the world be many seylons, that he sond an yle, where he herde spek his owne language, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, suche wordes as men speken to bestes in his own contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knew not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyround all the erthe, that he was comen azen envyroung, that is to seye, goyng aboute, unto his own marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, till he had founden his contree and his owne knoueleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he losten moche peyneffulle labour, as him self seyde, a great while a'tre, that he was comen hom. For it beselle a'tre, that he went in to Norweye; and there tempest of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and when he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his own language before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was possible thinge. But how it semethe to symple men unlearned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde

falle

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fall toward the hevenic, from undre ! But that may not be, upon lesse; than wee mowe falle towards hevene, fro the erthe, where wee bea. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duelle, outhen aboven or benethen, that semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than any other folk. And nighte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere refoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevye, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore seithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terra ex nicholo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may fo envyronne alle the worlde, natheles of a 1000 perfonnes, on ne myghte not happen to retournen in to his contree. For, fro the grettesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde redye him perfily toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and lulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyroun, be aboven and benethen 20425 myles, afre the oppynoun of the olde wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I reprevre noughte. But afre my litylle wyt, it semethe me, savyng here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understandinge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than afre, be the gret compas devyded be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in as many parties, as the gret compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyded, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devyded in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devyded in als many parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answer to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that afre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 myles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplied be 360 fithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, afre myles of oure contree. So moche hathe the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte envyroun, after myn oppynoun and myn understandinge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that afre the oppynoun of olde wise philosphes and astronomeres, our contree ne Ireland ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other yles colyng to hem, ne ben not in the superficies

counted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficies of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates; for thei ben descendyng toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which both evene asent us, both nought reckned in the climates; for thei ben asent us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 climates strechen hem envyrounyng the world.

II. And I John Maundeville knyghte abovefeyd, (alle though I be unworthi) that departed from our contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londs and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of armes (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffiance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reste: for gowtes, artetykes, that my distreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, asent my will (God knowethe.) And thus takeyng solace in my wretched reste, recordyng the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherefore I preye to alle the rediers and hereres of this boke, zif it plese hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partyners and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrimages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif any be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lytes end. And I beseeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle goodnesse and grace cometh fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle sylle hire soules with inspiratioun of the Holy Gost, in makyngs delience of alle hire golly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, bothe of body and soule; to worchipe and thankyng of him, that is three and on, with outen begynnyng and withouten endyng; that is, with outen qualitee, good, and with outen quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges conteynyng; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne none evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyveth and regneth God, be alle worldes and be alle tymmes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The first of our authors, who can be properly said to have written *Englysh*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his discipule, and may therefore be considered as the father of our poetry.

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NOWE for to speke of the commune.

It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befallē in sondrye londes;
But ofe for defaule of bondes
Allfodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, whan his lie arist
'Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els shulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a lirtell skare
Ypon a banke, er men beware,
Let in the streame, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restraine.

Whiche lawe fastleth, erreur groweth.
He is not wise, who that ne knoweth
For it hath proued ofter this.
And thus the common clamour is
In every londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And thervpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in sondrie wise:
But what man wolde him sel: auisse
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excule
His god, whiche euer stant in one,
In him there is detaute none
So must it stande vpon vs selue,
Nought only vpon ten or twelue,
But plenary vpon vs all
For man is cause of that shall fall.

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffry Chaucer*, who may perhaps, with great justice, be tyled the first of our

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin
a veise of sorrowfull matter, that whilom in
flouryng studie made delitable ditces. For lo!
rendyng muses of Poeses enditan to me things to
be written, and drierie teres. At laste no drede
ne might overcame the muses, that thei ne
werren fellows, and seloweden my waie, that
is to saie, when I was exiled, thei that weren
of my youth whilom welliull and grene, com-
forten now sorrowfull wierdes of me olde man:
for elde is comen unwarely upon me, hasted by
the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath com-
maunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren
shad overtimelicke upon my bed: and the slacke
skinne trembleth of mine emptied bodie. Thilke
deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not
in yeres that be swete, but cometh to wretches
often iclept: Alas! alas! with how dese an ere
deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and nai-
eth for to close wepyng eyes. While fortune
unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that
sorrowful houre, that is to saie, the deth, had
almost drete myne hedde: but now for fortune
cloudie

versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. *Dryden*, who mistakes genius for learning, and in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to *Chaucer* the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by *unble cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower*, will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is supposed to have been the inventor, and the *French* words, whether good or bad, of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of *Boetius*, to which another version, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

COLVILLE.

I THAT in tyme of prosperite, and flourishyng
I studey, made pleasaunte and delectable di-
ties, or verses: alas now beyng heavy and sad
ouerthrowen in aduersitie, am compelled to sele
and tast hevines and grief. Beholde the muses
Poeticall, that is to seye: the pleasure that is in
poetes verses, do appoynt me, and compell me
to writ these verses, in meter, and the sorrowfull
verses do wet my wretched face with very waterye
teares, yllsaunge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche
muses no feare without doute could overcome,
but that they wold folow me in my journey of
exile or banishment. Sometyme the ioye of
happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort
me, and nowe the course of sorrowfull olde age
caueth me to reioyse. For hasty old age vnloked
for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and
cuyls, and sorow hath commaunded and broughte
me into the same olde age, that is to say: that
sorowe caueth me to beold, before my time come
of old age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely
vpon my heade, and my reuiled skynne trembleth
my flesh, cleane consumed and wasted with so-
rowe

rowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desired. Alas Alas howe dull and deffe be the eares of cruel death vnto men in misery that would fayne dye: and yet refusythe to come and shute vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes, Whiles that false fortune fauorydme with her transitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almost ouercom me. That is to say deathe was redy to eppresse me when I was in prosperite. Nowe for by cause that fortune beyng turned, from prosperitie into aduersitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenance, my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes why haue you so often boasted me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honour, possessions riches, and authoritie whych be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast degre.

IN the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelic complainte with office of pointell: I laugh stonyng abouen the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seying over the common sight of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne woulde not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for sometyme she constrained and shronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometyme it semed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne loking was in ydell: her clothes wer makid of right delie thredes, and subtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaring, and shewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forleten and dispised elde had dusked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by smoked Images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekische A. that signifieth the life active, and above that letter in the hieft bordure, a Grekische C. that signifieth the life contemplative. And betwene these two letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in manner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelesse handes of some men hadden kerue that clothe, by violence or by strength, and the hygher parte wher the letter T. was which is vnderstand speculation or contemplacion, Neuertheles the handes of some vyolente persones had cut the sayde veitures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as euery one coulde catch. And the her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a scepter, which foresayd phylosophy (when she saw the muses poetycal present at my bed,

cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpiuous lie draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my tennes, what, or whereto avauoned ye me to ben weifull: For he that hath fallin, Rode in no stedfast degre.

WHYLES that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and describde my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my head of a reuerend countenance, hauyng quycke and glysteryng clere eyes, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable colour, and ful of strength, although she semed so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her stature is of doutetful knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselfe at the common length or stature of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heuen with the crown of her hed. Ani when the wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heauen, so that mens syghte could not attain to behold her. Her veitures or cloths were persyt of the finest thredes, and subtyll workemanship, and of substance permanent, whych veitures she had wouen with her own handes as I perceuyed after by her owne saynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche veitures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignorance of oldenes forgotten hadde obicuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghte the smocke. In the lower parte of the said veitures was read the greke letter P. wouen whych signifyeth practise or adyffe, and in the hygher part of the veitures the greke letter. T. whych estandeth for theorica, that signifieth speculation or contemplation. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter. P. was which is vnderstand from practys or adyff, unto everiche manne of them had borne awaie soche peces, as he might getten. And forsothe this foresaid woman bare inale bokes in her righte hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these Poeticall muses apochyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a litle amoued, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (quod she) hath suffered approchen to this silke manne these

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commen strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche only ne asswage not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and nourishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of afficcions, whiche that ben nothyng frustuous nor profitable, ditroien the Corne, plentuou of fruites of reson. For thei holden heries of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawn from me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commenly among the peple, I would well suffre the lasse grevously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrawn from me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences. And thus this companie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere dounward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther shame, thei passeden sorowfully the thresholde. And I of whom the sight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial auctoritie, I woxe all abashed and stoned, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen aterward. Then came she nere, and set here doune upon the uttermost corner of my bed, and the beholding my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall saine) the perturbation of my thought.

bed, spekyng sorrowful wordes to my wepyng, beying angry sayd (with terrible or frowning countenance) who suffred these crafty harlottes to eom to thys sycke man? which can help hym by no means of hys grieve by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete payson. These be they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commedytes of reason and the fruytes thereo: wyth their prickyng thornes, or barren affectes, and accustome or subdue mens myndes with sickene, and heuynes, and do not deliyer or heale them of the same. But yf your flattery had conveyed or wythdrawen from me, any vlneryd man as the comen sorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conveyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the studies of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence mairmaids (that seme swete untill you have broughte a man to deathe) and suffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muses or scyences that be holsome and good. And after that philo sophy had spoken these wordes the sayd companie of the musys poetical beynge rebukyd and sad, caste downe their countenance to the grounde, and by blussing confessed their shampaltnes, and went out of the doores. But I (that had my sight dull and bynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this hauyng soo great auctoritie) was amalyd or stonyed, and lokyng dounward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng the would saye ferther, than she had said. Then she approachyng and drawyng nere unto me, sat doune vpon my face sad with wepyng, and declynyng toward the earth for sorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde with these saynges tolowyng.

The conclusions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certayne evidences thine abylyte to lerne scyences, touching nombres and proportions, and also well consyde I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the trefyfe of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtuall prayers of his frende: theroie I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for our orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the which by mediacion of this lytell trefyfe, I purposie to teche the a certain nombre of conclusions, pertainyng to this same instru-

ment. I say a certayne nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknownen perfetly to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppoie. Another cause is this, that tothely in any causes of the astrolabye that I have yfene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perourme ther benefite: and some of hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This trefyfe divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But neverthelesse sufficeth to the these trewe conclusions in Englishe, as well as sufficeth to these noble clerkes gokes these same conclusions in greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jews in Hebrew, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke

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folke had 'hem firste oute of other divers languages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to saie in Latine.

And God wote that in all these languages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth hereth or his lityl treatise to have my rude entermyng excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and hard sentences is ful hevvy at ones, for such a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to written unto a child twice a gode sentence, than he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as crew conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeiech everich in his degree, the more and the lesse. But confydrerth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founded this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the labour of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde that I sene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shall reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolabye, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowyng of thine owne instrument.

The seconde party.

The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforth and also narrowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables calculated for a cause.

THE PROLOGUE of the TESTAMENT of LOVE.

MANY men there ben, that with eyes openly sprad so moche twalowen the deliouse of jelles and of ryme, by quaint knyttinge coloures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothely dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so sore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that soche craft of endityng wol nat ben of mine acquaintance. And for rude wordes and boistous perent the herte of the heier to the inrest point, and platen there the sentence of thynges, so that with litel helpe it is able to sprung, this

bokke, that nothyng hath of the grete flode of wytte, no of femelyche coloures, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so drawe togider to maken the catchers therof hen the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with coloures riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude people of thylike chalkye purtreiture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the syght of the better coloures yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leude cloudy occupacyon is not to prayle, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shal yeve sight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thynges fulfild but certes there ben some that speken ther poisyte mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasie as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englishe, whiche unneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowlege: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes connejumpere in his mater, but as the jay chattereth Englishe. Right so trulye the understandyn of Englishmen wol not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we botten of straunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the proprie of science, and the knowyng in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in their Frenche also enditen ther quaint termes, for it is kyndlye to ther mouthe; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this bokke by lityl thank worthy for the leudnesse in travaille, yet soch writtinge xiten men to thiike thynges that ben necessarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrroure sene the vices or vertues of other, in wyche thyng lightly may be conceved to eschue perils, and necessities to catch, after as adventures have fallen to other people or persons.

Certes the soverainst thyng of desire and most creature resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perseeuyng: unresonable bestes mowen not, sith the reson hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is compared to unresonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsohe the most soveraine and small perfeccion of man is in knowyng of a sothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to know, and love his creatour.

Nowe principally the mene to brunge in knowlege and lovyng his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylike thynges that ben made, understandyng here to our wyttes, are the unseyn privities of God made to us syghtfull and knowyng, in our contemplancon and understandyng.

Table

THE HISTORY OF THE

These thinges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge sothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delighted me in makinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tune how God hath lent me in consideration of thy makinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke de Animalibus, saith to naturel philosophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge their cretoure: and also in knowinge of causes in kindely thynges, confidrid forsothe the formes of kindely thynges and the shap, a gret kyndely love we shulde have to the werkman that hem made. The craite of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lvely studie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy to memroye, written, and by a gret swet and travaille to us lesten of causes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joy, more lykynge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reton the perfection by busy study to knowe, than to have had al the treasour, al the richeffe, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therefore the names of hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne written; and in the contrarie, that is tofaine in Styxe the soule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch gedenes hated. And because this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doynge with passions and desires for wantynge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in scorn laugh, to bere a warie or els halfe a man, say he wil rende out the iwerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet fether, and over that he had power of strenght to pull up the spere, that Aristander the noble might never wagge, and that passynge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by night, there as the noble gracious Edwade the thirde for al his gret prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorn and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogether in the cloude of uncorning, wil putten me in ptees to speak of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the grettest clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up clere toirne hem, and with ther sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al pienties to lade me and many an other. Envyte forsothe commendeth noughte his reton, that he hath in hain, be it never to trusty. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy tier hier, han al draw and bounde up in the sheves, and made many shokes, yet have I ensample to gader the smale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the smalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remoulles, as trenchours, and the relese to bere to the almocse. Yet also have I leve of

the noble husbunde Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and thele grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedyng after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrese my porcion with that I shal drawe by privyties out of shokes; a slye servaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste sechers, and so saith Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understondynge han excited in consideration of trouthe by sharpnes of ther refons. Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouthe, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mesure was boitous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as this kind asketh, with dryynge coldes maked the waves of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the common bankes that it was in point to spill all the erthe.

The PROLOGUES of the CANTERBURY Tales of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his shouris sote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,

And bathid every veyn in such licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his swete breth
Enspirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm halve cours yrunn;
And smale foulis makin melodye,
That slepin alle nighte with opyn eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to sekin strange strondes,
To servin hallowes couth in sondry londes:
And specially fro every shir's end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy blisfull martyr for they seke,
That them hath holpin, whan that thee were seke.

Befell that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Taberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hoftery
Wele nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of fundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaship; and pilgrimes wer they all;
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.

The chambers and the stablis werin wide,
And well we werin esid at the best:
And shortly whan the sunne was to rest,
So had I spokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaship anone:
And made forward erli for to riie,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.

But natheles while that I have time and space
Er' that I farther in this tale pabe,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reton,
To tell you alle the condition

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

f ech of them, so as it semid me.
^And which they werin, and of what degree,
^And eke in what array that they wer in :
^And at a knight then woll I first begin.

The KNIGHT.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
 That fro the time that he first began
 To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
 Trowth and honour, fredorne and curtesy.
 Full worthy was he in his lord's werre,
 And thereto had he riddin name more ferre
 As well in Christendom, as in Hethnes ;
 And eyr honoured for his worthines.

At Alefandre' he was when it was won ;
 Full oft timis he had the bord begon
 Abovin alle naciquns in Pruce :
 In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
 No Christea-man fo oft of his degree
 In Granada ; in the sege had he be
 Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary ;
 At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
 Whan that they wer won ; and in the grete see
 At many a noble army had he be :
 At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
 And foughtin for our feith at Tramesene,
 In listis thrys, and alwey slein his fo.

This ilke worthy knight had been also
 Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
 Ayens anotbir hethin in Turkey ;
 And evirmere he had a sov'rane prize ;
 And though that he was worthy, he was wise ;
 And of his port as meke as is a maid,
 He nevir yet no villany ne said
 In all his life unto no manner wight :
 He was a very parfit gentil knight.
 But for to tellin you of his array,
 His hors wer good ; but he was nothing gay,
 Of fustian he werid a gipon,
 Alle besmotrid with his haburgeon.
 For he was late ycome from his viage,
 And wente for to do his pilgimage.

The House of F A M E.

The first Boke.

NOW herkia, as I have you saied,
 What that I mette or I abraied,
 Of December the tenith daie,
 When it was night, to slepe I laie,
 Right as I was wonte so to doen,
 And fill aslepe wondir sone,
 As he that was werie forgo
 On pilgimage millis two
 To the corps of saint Leonarde,
 To makin liehe that erst was harde.

But as me slept me mette I was
 Within a temple' imade of glas,
 In whiche there weroin mo images
 Of golde, standyng in sondrie stages,
 Sete in mo riche tabirnaclis,
 And with perre mo pinnacles,
 And mo curious portraitureis,
 And queinat manir of figuris
 O fgolde worke, then I saw evir.

But certainly I n'ist nevir
 Where that it was, but well wist I
 It was of Venus redily
 This temple, for in purtreiture
 I sawe anone right her figure
 Nakid yfletyng in a se,
 And also on her hedde parde
 Her rosly garland white and rekde,
 And her combe for to kembe her hedde.
 Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
 Her blinde sonne, and Vulcano,
 That in his face ywas full broune.

But as I romid up and downne,
 I founde that on the wall there was
 Thus written on a table' of bras.

I woll now syng, if that I can,
 The armis, and also the man,
 That first came through his destine
 Fugitive fro Troye the countre
 Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
 Unto the stiondis of Lavine,
 And tho began the storie' anone,
 As I shall tellin you echone.

First sawe I the distruction
 Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
 With his false untrue forfweynges,
 And with his chere and his leiynges,
 That made a horfe, brought into Troye,
 By whiche Trojans loste all ther joye :

And aftir this they graved, alas !
 How Ilions castill assailed was,
 And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
 And Polites his sonne certain,
 Dispitously of Dan Pyrrus.

And next that sawe I how Venus,
 When that she sawe the castill brende,
 Doune from hevyn she gan descende,
 And bade her sonne Æneas fle,
 And how he fled, and how that he
 Escapid was from all the pres,
 And toke his father' old Anchises,
 And bare hym on his back awaie,
 Crying alas and welawaie !
 The whiche Anchiites in his hande,
 Bare tho the goddis of the lande
 I mene thilke that unbrendid were.

Then sawe I next that all in ferre
 How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
 Whom that he lovid all his life,
 And her yong sonne clepid Julo,
 And eke Ascanius also,
 Fleddia eke, with full drierie chere,
 That it was pitie for to here,
 And in a forest as they went
 How at a tournyng of a went
 Creusa was iloste, alas !
 That rede aot I, how that it was
 How he her sought, and how her ghoft
 Bad hym to fle the Grekis hotte,
 And saied he must into Itaile,
 As was his destine, saung saile,
 That it was pitie for to here,
 When that her spirite gan appere,
 The wordis that she to him saied,
 And for to kepe her sonne hym praied.

There

THE HISTORY OF THE

There sawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meine,
With his shippis began to faile
Toward the cuntry of Itaile,
As streight as ere thei mightin go.

There sawe I eke the, cruil Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That halt ihaid all thy life

Mercilels all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of alle kindes
So loude, that he should ydrenche
Lorde and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of their favacion.

There sawe I soche tempest arise,
That every herte might agrife
To se it paintid on the wall.

There sawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepying with full woful chere
Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
To save and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your sonne ywas.

Code counsaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the pres and dwell with sothfastesse,

Suffise unto thy gode though it be small,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilnesse,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no morn then the behovin shall,
Rede well thyself, that other folke canst
rede,

And trouthe the shall delivir it 'is no drede.
Paine the not eche crokid to redresse,

In trust of her that tournich as a balle,
Grete rest standith in litil businesse,
Beware also to spurn again a walle,
Strike not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thy self that demist othir's dede,
And trouche the shall delivir it 'is no drede.

That the is sent revece in buxomenesse ;
The wrastring of this worlde askith a fall ;

Here is no home, here is but wildirnesse,
For the pilgrim, forthe o best out of thy stall,
Loke up on high, and thank thy God of all,
Weivith thy lulle and let thy ghost the
lele,
And trouthe the shall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world 'is transmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now
honour,

Without order or due discrecion
Governid is by fortun's errour,
But nathelesse the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not doe me syng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & labeur
For finally fortune I doe defie.

Yet is me leit the sight of my rescoun

To knowin frende fro fre in thy mirror,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and down,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truly no force of thy reddour

To hym that ovir hymself hath maistrise,
My suffisaunce yshal be my succour,
For finally fortune I do defie.

O Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddist her oppresson,
Ne in her chere foundin thou do favour,
Thou knew wele the disceipt of her colour,

And that her molte worship is to lie,
I know her eke a false dissimulour,
For finally fortune I do defie.

The answer of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymself it wene,
He that yath hymself hath suffisaunce,
Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
That hast thy self out of my goviraunce ?
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habudance,
That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not
strive,

What wost thou yet how I the woll avauce ?
And eke thou hast thy beste frende alive.

I have the taught divicion betwene
Frende of effeste, and frende of countinaunce,
The nedith not the galle of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
Now seest thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,

Yet holt thine anker, and thou maiest arive
There bountie bereth the key of my sub-
staunce,

And eke thou haste thy beste frende alive.
How many have I refused to sustene,

Sith I have the sofrid in thy pleiaunce ?
Wolt thou then make a statue on thy quene,
That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce ?

Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whole with othir must thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou hast thy beste frende alive.

The answer to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adversitie,
My frend maist thou not revin blind goddesse,
That I thy friendis knowe I thank it the.
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a presse,
The nigardis in keepyng ther richeffe
Pronostike is thou wolt ther toure assaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before sicknesse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchist at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richeffe,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why shouldist thou my roialtie oppresse ?
The se maie ebbe and flowin more and lesse,
The welkin hath might to shine, rain and
haile,
Right so must I kithin my broilnesse,
Is generall this rule se maie not faile.

The

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execution of the majestic,
That all the purveighth of his rightwiseness,
That same thyng fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blindè bestis full of ludèness!
The heven hath prépitie of sikkirness,
This worldè hath evir restleisse travaile,
The last daie is the ende of myne entresse,
In general this rule ne mai not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I prae you of your gentillesse,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I shall quittin you this businesse,
And if ye liste releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his best frende of his noblenesse,
That to some bettir state he may attain.

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the same time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third Book of the *Fall of Princes* a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries will show that our Language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horse to releue his traouyle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym assaile,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym ausaile,
Tight to fare which in my businesse,
No succour fynde my rudenes to redresse.

I meane as thus, I have no fresh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhetorike no flour,
In my labour for to refresh me:
Nor of the susters in nouber thirfe three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell,
They neuer gave me drink once of their wel.
Nor of theyr springes clere and cristalline,
That sprange by touchyng of the Pegale,
Their Fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with some drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The heuy soule troubled with traouyle,
And of memory the glasyng brotelhes,
Drede and vuncanning haue made a strong batail
With werines my spirits to assaile.
And with their subtil creping in most quiet
Hath made my spirit in making for to faint.

And ouermore, the ferefull trowardnes
Of my stepmother called obliuion,
Hath a bastyll of fortyetfulnes,
To stop the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might have no clere direccion,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I tet and stode in double werre
t the mestyng of scarcysyl wayes tweyne,

The one was this, who euer list to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne;
Bochas taccomplish for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to rest I durst not procede.

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry VI.* He retired in 1471. after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of the *Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy.*

HY T may peradventure be marveld by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*, and another Kyngdome is a Lordshyp, *Royall and Politike*, and the Prince theaetof rulyth by a Lawe, callid *Jus Politicum & Regale*; sythen rhes two Princes beth of egall Altate.

To this dowte it may be answerd in this manner; the first Instiutiuon of thes two Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the cause of this diversyete.

Whan Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he has thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quid Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he oyd not, but oppressyd the Peopie by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Rebuthur Venator coram Deo*. For as the hunter takyth the wyld beste for to sleie and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the peopie with Might, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordshyp that is callid, *Dominium Regale tantum*. After him Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sonne Nynus, and after hym other Panymys; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmyns, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys been right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resembled to the Kingdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by his own Will. Wherefore many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first begane in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, when Man-kynd was more manufect, and better dypoyd to Vertue, Grete Communalities, as was the Felishyp, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, having an Hued to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Commualtie unyed of many parts muitt needs have an Hued; than they chioie the same Brute

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to

THE HISTORY OF THE

to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themself into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme so to be rulyd and justyiyd by such Lawys, as they shold assent unto; which Law therof is callid *Politicum*, and bycause it is mynystrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurium Scientia, sive Consilio ministratum*. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali*. And as Diodorus Syculus saith, in his Boke *de prisca Historis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Law, and therof the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is rulid the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Ethiopia*; And also the more parte of all the Realmys in *Afrika*. Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, prayseth gretely, For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more sewerly do justice, than by his own Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve therby, such Justice as they desyer themself. Now as me seymeth, it ys shewyd openly ynough, why one Kyng iulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas More* it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from *Ben Jonson*, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being disused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the *English* books of that or the preceding ages.

A merry iest how a sergeaunt would learne to playe the frere. Written by maister Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and say,
That best is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The busines that he can,
And in no wyle,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skyll,

Is neuer like to the.
He that hath laste,
The hosters crafte,
And fallett to making shone
The smythe that shall,
To payntyng fall,
His thritt is well nigh done.
A blacke draper.
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng scole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene shall proue a sole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothing but kyffe the cup,
With her physick,
Wil kepe one sicke,
Tyll she haue louid hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer sawe.
The wayes to bye and sell.
Wenyng to ryse,
By marchaundie,
I wish to spede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo seke,
By all the means he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispute,
His money cleane away,
Pletying the lawe,
For every strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and strife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go smatter,
In philokophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that ensue,
Such crastes new,
They diue so sarre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therefore,
Beshrewe themselfe at last.
This thing was tryed
And veretyed,
Here by a sergeaunt late,
That thrittly was,
Or he could pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyte that he would
See how he could,
A little play the frere:
Now ys you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here.
It happed so,
Not long ago.
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred poynde,

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Of nobles rounde,
 That he had layd a side :
 His sonne he wolde,
 Should haue this golde,
 For to beginne with all :
 But to suffice
 His chylde, well thrife,
 That money was to smaſt.
 Yet or this day
 I have hard ſay,
 That many a man certesse,
 Hath with good caſt,
 Be ryche at laſt,
 That hath begonne with leſſe.
 But this young mane,
 So well beganne,
 His money to employ,
 That certainly,
 His policy,
 To ſee it was a joy,
 For left ſum blaſt,
 Myght ouer caſt,
 His ſhip, or by miſchance,
 Men with ſum wile,
 Myght hym begyle,
 And miniſh his ſubſtance,
 For to put out,
 All maner dout,
 He made a good puruay,
 For euery whyt,
 By his owne wyt,
 And toke an other way ;
 Firſt fayre and wele,
 Therof much dele,
 He dygged it in a pot,
 But then him thought
 That way was nought.
 And there he left it not.
 So was he ſaine,
 From thence agayne,
 To put it in a cup,
 And by and by,
 Couctouſly,
 He ſupped it fayre up,
 In his owne beſt,
 He thought it beſt,
 His money to encloſe,
 Then wiſt he well,
 What euer fell,
 He could it neuer loſe.
 He borrowed then,
 Of other men,
 Money and marchaundife :
 Neuer payd it,
 Up he laid it,
 In like maner wyſe.
 Yet on the gere,
 That he would were,
 He reight not what he ſpeat.
 So it were nyce,
 As for the price,
 Could him not miſcontent.
 With luſty ſporte,
 And with reſort,
 Of ioly company,
 In mirth and play,

Full many a day,
 He lived merely.
 And men had ſworne,
 Some man is borne,
 To haue a lucky howre,
 And ſo was he,
 For ſuch degre,
 He gat and ſuche honour,
 That without dout,
 Whan he went out,
 A ſergeant well and fayre,
 Was redy ſtrayte,
 On him to wayte,
 As ſone as on the mayre.
 But he doubtieſſe,
 Of his mekenefſe,
 Hated ſuch pompe and pride,
 And would not go,
 Companied ſo,
 But drewe himſelf a ſide,
 To St. Katharine,
 Streight as a line,
 He gate him at a tyde,
 For deuocion,
 Or promociion,
 There would he nedes abyde.
 There ſpent he faſt,
 Till all were paſt,
 And to him came there meny,
 To aſk theyr det,
 But none could get,
 The valour of a peny.
 With viſage ſtout,
 He bare it out,
 Euen unto the harde hedge,
 A month or twaine,
 Tyll he was ſaine,
 To laye his gowne to pledge.
 Than was he there,
 In greater ſeare,
 Than ere that he came thither,
 And would as fayne,
 Depart againe,
 But that he wiſt not whither.
 Than after this,
 To a frende of his,
 He went and there abode,
 Where as he lay,
 So ſick alway,
 He myght not come abroad.
 It happed than,
 A marchaunt man,
 That he ought money to,
 Of an Officere,
 Than gan enquire,
 What him was beſt to do.
 And he anwerde,
 Be not aſterde,
 Take an accion therefore,
 I you behette,
 I ſhall hym reſte,
 And than care for no more.
 I ſeare quod he,
 It wyll not be,
 For he wyll not come out,
 [f 2] The

THE HISTORY OF THE

The fergeaunt said,
 Be not afrayd,
 It shall be brought about.
 In many a game,
 Lyke to the same,
 Hauē I bene well in vre.
 And for your sake;
 Let me be lāke,
 But yf I do this cure.
 Thus part they both,
 And fourth then goth,
 A pace this officere,
 And for a day,
 All his array,
 He chaunged with a frere.
 So was he dight.
 Tha' no man might,
 Hym for a frere deny,
 He dopped and looked,
 He spake and looked,
 So religiously.
 Yet in a glasse,
 Or he would passe,
 He toted and he peered,
 His harte for pryde,
 Lepte in his syde,
 To see how well he freerck.
 Than toth a pace,
 Unto a place,
 He goth withouten shame
 To do this dede,
 But now take hede,
 For here begynneth the game.
 He drew hym ny,
 And softly,
 Streight at the dore he knocked:
 And a dam ell,
 That hard hym well,
 There came and it unlocked.
 The frere layd,
 Good spede sayre mayd,
 Here lodgeth such a man,
 It is told me:
 Well syr quoth she,
 And yf he do what than.
 Quoth he maystresse,
 No harm doutleie;
 It longeth for our order,
 To hurt no man,
 But as we can,
 Euery wight to forder.
 With hym truly,
 Fayne speake would I.
 Sir quod she by my fay,
 He is to fike,
 Ye be not like,
 To speake with hym to day.
 Quoth he fayre may,
 Yet I you pray,
 This much at my desire,
 Vouchsa'e to do,
 As go hym to,
 And say au austen frere
 Would with hym speke,
 And matters breake,
 For his auayle certayn.

Quod she I wyll,
 Stonde ye here styll,
 Till I come downe agayn.
 Vp is she go,
 And told hym so,
 As she was bode to say,
 He mistrustlyng,
 No maner thyng,
 Sayd mayden go thy way,
 And fetch him hyder,
 That we togyder,
 May talk. A downe she gothe,
 Vp she him brought,
 No harme she thought,
 But it made some folke wrothe.
 This officere,
 This fayned frere,
 When he was come aloft,
 He dopped than,
 And grete this man,
 Religiously and oft,
 And he agayn,
 Ryght glad and fayn,
 Toke him there by the hande,
 The frere than sayd,
 Ye be dismayed,
 With trouble I understande.
 In dede quod he,
 It hath with me,
 Bene better than it is.
 Syr quod the frere,
 Be of good chere,
 Yet shall it after this.
 But I would now,
 Comen with you,
 In counsaile yf you please,
 Or ellys nat
 Of matters that
 Shall set your heart at ease.
 Downe went the mayd,
 The marchaunt sayd,
 Now say on gentle frere,
 Of thys tydyng
 That ye me bryng,
 I long full fore to here.
 Whan there was none,
 But they alone,
 The frere with euyll grace
 Seyd, I rest the,
 Come on with me,
 And out he toke his mace:
 Thou shalt obay,
 Come on thy way,
 I have the in my clouche.
 Thou goest not hence,
 For all the pence,
 The mayre hath in his pouche.
 This marchaunt there,
 For wrath and fere,
 He waxyng welnygh wood,
 Sayd horlon thefe,
 With a milchese,
 Who hath taught the thy good,
 And with his first,
 Vpon the lyst,

He

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

He gaue him such a blow,
 That backward downe,
 Almost in fowne,
 The frere is overthrow.
 Yet was this man,
 Well fearder than,
 Lest he the frere had slayne,
 Tyll with good rappes,
 And heauy clappes,
 He dawde hym vp agayne.
 The frere toke harte,
 And vp he starte,
 And well he layde about,
 And so there goth,
 Betwene them both,
 Many a lusty clut.
 They rent and tere
 Eche others here,
 And claue togyder fast,
 Tyll with luggyng,
 And with tuggyng,
 They fell down both at last.
 Than on the grounde,
 Togyder rounde,
 With many a sadde stroke,
 They roll and rumber,
 They turne and tumble,
 As pygges do in a poke.
 So long aboue,
 They heue and shoue,
 Togider that at last,
 The mayd and wyfe,
 To breake the strife,
 Hyed them vpward fast.
 And when they ipe,
 The captaynes lye
 Both waltring on the place,
 The freres hood,
 They pulled a good,
 Adowne about his face.
 Whyle he was bynde,
 The wenche behynde,
 Lent him leyd on the flore,
 Many a ioule,
 About the noule,
 With a great batyldore.
 The wyfe came yet,
 And with her fete,
 She holpe to kepe him downe,
 And with her rocke,
 Many a knocke,
 She gaue hym on the crowne.
 They layd his mace,
 About his face,
 That he was wood for payne.
 The frere frappe,
 Gate many a swappe,
 Tyll he was full nygh slayne.
 Vp they hym lift,
 And with yll thriit,
 Hedlyng a long the stayre,
 Downe they hym threwe,
 A fayde adewe,
 Commende us to the mayre.
 The frere arose,
 But I suppose,

Amased was his hed,
 He shoke his eares,
 And from grete feares,
 He thought hym well yfied.
 Quod he now lost,
 Is all this cost,
 We be neuer the nere.
 Ill mote he be,
 That caufed me,
 To make myself a frere.
 Now masters all,
 Here now I shall,
 Ende there as I began,
 In any wyfe,
 I would auyte,
 And counsayle euery man,
 His own craite use,
 All newe refuse,
 And lightly let them gone:
 Play not the frere,
 Now make good chere,
 And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (written by master Thomas More in his youth) of the deith of quene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the seuenth, and eldcit daughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the reigne of king Henry the seuenth.

O Ye that put your trust and confidence
 In worldly joy and frayle prosperite,
 That so lyue here as you should neuer hence,
 Remember death and loke here vpon me.
 Ensauple I thynke there may no better be.
 Your selie wotte well that in this realm was I,
 Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.
 Was I not borne of olde worthy lineage?
 Was not my mother quene my father kyng?
 Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
 Had I not plenty of euery pleasaunt thyng?
 Mercifull god this is a straunge reckenyng:
 Rycheffe, honour, welth, and auncestry?
 Hath me forsaken and lo now here I ly.
 If worship myght have kept me, I had not
 gone.
 If wyt myght haue me faued, I neded not fere.
 If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
 But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
 When deth is come thy mighty messanger,
 Obey we must there is no remedy,
 Me hath he summoned, and lo now here I ly.
 Yet was I late promised other wyse,
 This yere to liue in welth and delice.
 Lo where to cometh thy blandithyng promyse,
 O falie astrolagy and deuyatrice,
 Of goddes secretes makyng thy self so wyse.
 How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
 The yere yet lasteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
 Q bryttill welgh, as full of bitternesse.
 Thy single pleasure dumbled is with payne.
 Account my sorow first and my distresse,

THE HISTORY OF THE

In fondry wyfe, and reckon there agayne,
The joy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,
For all my honour, endured ye haue I,
More wothan welth, and lo now here I ly.

Where are our castels, now where are our
towers,
Goodly Rychmonde sone art thou gone from
me,

At Westminster that costly worke of yours,
Myne own dere lorde now shall I neuer see.
Almighty god vouchsafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edify.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.

Adew myne owne dere spouise my worthy
lorde,

The faithfull loue that dyd us both combyne,
In marriage and peaceable concord,
Into your handes here I cleane relyne,
To be bestowed vpon your children and myne.
Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply,
The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly.

Farewell my daughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye should go where we should seldome
mete.

Now am I gone, and haue leste you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we leaist feare, full oft it is most nye,
From you depart I fyrst, and lo now here I
lye.

Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my daughter Katherine late the fere.
To prince Arthur myne own child lo dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly.

Adew lord Henry my louyng sonne adew,
Our lorde encrease your honovr and estate.
Adew my daughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyle and fortunate.
Adew swete hart my little daughter Kate,
Thou shalt swete babe suche is thy destiny
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I
ly.

Lady Cicily Anne and Katherine,
Farewell my welbeloued sisters three,
O lasty Briget other sister myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly folly flee,
And heavenly thynges loue and magnify.
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I
ly.

Adew my lordes, adew my ladies all,
Adew my faithfull seruantes euerych one,
Adew my commons whom I neuer shall,
See in this world wherfore to the alone,
Immortal god verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in English written by master
Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of
fortune, and caused them to be printed in the
beginning of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high estate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall
spye,

That richeffe, worship, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleasure or profit may come by,
To manner, comfort, ayde, and sustinaunce,
Is all at my deuyse and ordinaunce.

Without my fauour there is nothing wonne.
Many a mattes haue I brought at last,
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpose, bounden sure and fast
With wile prouision, I haue ouercast.
Without good happe there may no wit suffice.
Better is to be fortunate than wyle.

And therefore hath there some men ben or
this,

My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my dyspraise. And other cause there nys,
But for me list not frendly on them loke.
Thus like the fox they fare that once forfoke,
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to desy them,
Because he lept and yet could not come by
them.

But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour and richeffe,
Much better is than penyur and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in distresse,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortlesse

A very burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.

But hethat by my fauour may ascende,
To mighty weale and excellent degree,
A common power to gouerne and defende,
O in how blist condicion standeth he:
Him self in honour and felicity,
And ouer, that may forther and increase,
A region hole in ioyful rest and peace.

Now in this poynt there is no more to say,
Eche man hath of him self the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than solowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee or mischaunce,
Lift for to to liue, and wyll him self enhance,
In wealth and richeffe, come forth and wayte on
me.

And he that wyll, be a beggar let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that trust in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour shaps or
kyane,

That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,
Thy fingers shrined with gold, thy tawny
skynne,

With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,
And weneest to haue fortune at thy pleasure,
Cast vp thyne eye, and loke how slipper
chaunce,

Illudeth her men with chaunge and varysaunce.
Sometyme she loketh as loucly fayre and
bright,

As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She becketh and the smileth on every wight.

But

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.

Like any serpent the beginneth to swell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.

Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and so blynde)
As soone as Fortune list to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenance and disceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,

Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,
Lyke swarming bees come flickeryng her about.

Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,
Silver, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:
On whiche the mased people gaze and stare,
And gape therefore, as dogges do for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treasure and waecryng rycheffe,
Prowdly she honeth as lady and empretie.

Fast by her syde doth very labour stand,
Pale fere also, and forow all bewept,
Disdayn and hatred on the other hand,
Eke restles wachte fro slepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowfy and loking as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dysceyt, mischief and tiranny.

About her commeth all the world to begge.
He asketh laude, and he to pas would bryng.
This toy and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue prosper above all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not so he may money hawe,
Though all the world accompt hym for a knaue.

Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who fo may she throweth great and small
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.

And yet her brotell giftes long may not last.
He that she gaue them, loketh prowde and hie.
Shh whirleth about and plucketh away as fast,
And giueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually.
She vseth to geue and take, and slyly coffe,
One man to wyanyng of on others losse.

And when she sobbeth one, down goth his pryde.

Helpepeth and wayleth and curseth her fall fore.
But he that receueth it, on that other syde,
Is glad, and blesther her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyte when she loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curseth, as other foolles do.

Alas the folysh people can not cease,
No voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do sele.
About her alway, betely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym selfe full wele,
That may set once his hande vpon her whele.
He holdeth fast: but upward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.

Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus felt Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo then I may well reherie.
Thus double fortune, when the lyst reuerse
Her slipper sauour fro them that in her trust,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the dust.
She sodenly enhaunceth them aloft.

And sodenly miicheueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay easily and full soft,
In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:
The deynyt mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
She bryngeth in the case to kyse a knaue.

In chaunging of her courle, the chaunge
fleeth this, [knight,

Vp stath a knaue, and downe there salth a
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man poore is;
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to dellyght.
This is her sport, thus proueth she her myght.
Great bolte the maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.

Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vpon the prece,
And seeth how fortunes household goeth to wrake.
First by her standeth the wyse Socrates,
Arrihippus, Pythagoras, and many a lese,
Of olde philosphers. And eke agaynst the sonne

Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tone.

With her is Byas, whose country lackt defence,

And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,
That eche man hastily gan to carry thence,
And asked hym why he nought carued out.
I here quod be all myne with me about:
Wisdom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees:
For nought he counted his that he might leefe.

Heracilius eke, lyst felowship to kepe
With glad pouertee, Democritus also:
Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,
To see how thicke the blinded people go,
With labour great to purchace care and wo.
That other laugheth to see thee foolysh aper,
How earnestly they walk about theyr capes.

Of this poore sect, it is comen vlage,
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,
Banishing cleane all other surpluseage,
They be content, and of nothing complayne,
No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thousande solde,
The secret draughts of nature to beholde.

Set fortunes tervantes by them and ye wuil,
That one is free, the other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full.
That one in sureyte, that other like to fall.
Who lyst to aduise them both, parceyve he shall,

As great difference between them as we see,
Betwixe wretchednes and felicite.

Nowe haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche
ye lyst.

Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your syst,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.

But

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But in thys poynthe and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thynk your selfe to well at ease.

And fyrst vpon the louely shall the smile,
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a while,
Put the and kepe the in a foolles paradise:
And fourth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
She will the graunt it I berally pashappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure:
Ye may in cloudes as easly trace an hare,
Or in dry lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to spare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forsare,
As her to make by craft or engine stable,
That of her nature is ever variable.

Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vpon thy knees as any seruant may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy seruyce I dare say.
And looke yet what she geueth the to day,
With labour wonne she shall haply to morrow,
Pluck it agayne out of thine hand with sorrow.

Wherefore ys thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take pouerties parte and let proude fortune go,
Receyue nothing that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho,
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldly desye her turnyng
chaunce:

She can the neyther hynder nor ausunce.

But and thou wykt nedes medle with her trea-
sure,

Trust not therein, and spende it liberally.

Bear the not proude, nor take not out of mea-
sure,

Bylde not thine house on heyth vp in the skye.
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye,
Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
The gyktes of fortune couunt them borrowed
ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

WHO so delyteth to prouen and assay,
Of waveryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunswere please you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not,
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fit,
She renneth loose, and turneth where she lyst.

The rolling dyie in whome your lucke doth
stande,

With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,
Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be sythe and frogges both
Cast in your nette: but be you liete or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyst allyne:
For it is your own fishyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunge tortune you of-
fend,

Grudge not there at, but beare a merry face.
In many an other she shall it amende.

'T here is no manne so farre out of her grace,

But he sometyme hath comfort and solace:
Ne none agayne so farre fourth in her fauour,
That is full satisfiued with her behauiour.

Fortune is stately, solemne, proude, and
hye:
And rycheffe geueth, to have seruyce there-
fore.

The nedey begger catcheth an halspeny:
Some manne a thousande pound, some lesse
some more.

But for all that she kepeth euer in store,
From euery manne some parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therefore and serue her still.

Some manne hath good, but chyl dren hath he
none
Some man hath both, but he can get none
health.

Some hath all thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no manner of stelh.
To some she sendeth, children, ryches, wealthe,
Honour, woorthyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
But yet the pyncheth hym with a shrewde wife.

Then for a much as it is fortunes gysfe,
To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her selfe lyst order and deuise,
Doth euery manne his part diuide and tax,
I counsaile you eche one truste vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With such rewarde as fortune hath you sent.

All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as surely as your crede,
But notwithstanding certes in my mynde,
I durst well swere, as true ye shall them synde,
In euery poynthe eche answere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of astronomye.

The Description of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the thirde sonne, of whom we
knowe entreate, was in witte and courage
egall with either of them, in bodye and pro-
wesse farre vnder them bothe, little of stature,
ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left
shoulder much higher than his right, hard fa-
uoured of visage, and such as is in states called
warlye, in other menne orherwise, he was ma-
licious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his
birth, ever froworde. It is for trouthe reported,
that the duches his mother had so much a doe
in her trauaile, that shee coulde not bee de-
liuered of hym vncutte: and that hee came in-
to the world with his feete forwarde, as menne
bee borne outwarde, and as the same runneth,
also not untothed, whether menne of hatred re-
porte aboute the trouthe, or elles that nature
changed her course in hys beginninge, whiche
in the course of his lyle many things unnatu-
rallye committed. None euill captaine was hee
in the warre, as to whiche his disposition was
more merely than for peace. Sundrye victories
hadde hee, and sometyme ouerthrowes, but
neuer in defaulte as for his owne parsonne, either
of hardinesse or polytike order, free was hee
called of dyspence, and somewhat aboute hys
power

power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnitedfaſte frendſhippe, for whiche hee was faine to pil and ſpoyle in other places, and get him ſtedfaſt hatred. Hee was cloſe and ſecrete, a deepe diſſimuler, lowlye of countenance, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardly hated, not letting to kiſſe whome hee thoughte to kyl: diſpitiouſ and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after ambition, and either for the ſuretie or encrease of his eſtate. Frende and foo was muche what indifferent, where his aduantage grew, he ſpared no mans deathe, whose life withſtoode his purpoſe. He ſlewe with his owne handes king Henry the ſixt, being priſoner in the Tower, as menne conſtantly ſaye, and that without commaundement or knowlege of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly yf he had intended that thinne, haue appointed that boocherly office, to ſome other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wile menne alſo weene, that his drift covertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee reſiſted openly, howbeit ſomewhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forthought to be king in that caſe the king his brother (whose life hee looked that euill dyete ſhoulde ſhorten) ſhoulde happen to deceaſe (as in dede hee did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladd of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whose life muſt nedes haue hindered hym ſo endenyng, whither the ſame duke of Clarence badde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng himſelfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoſo diuineſh vpon coniectures, maye as wel thote to ſarre as to thort. How bet this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the ſelſe nighte in whiche kyng Edwarde died, one M. Rylebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in great haite to the houſe of one Pottyer dwelling in Reddecroſſe ſtreete without Crepulgate: and when he was with haltye rappynge quickly letten in, hee ſhewed vnto Pottyer that kyng Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottyer then wylly my ayter the duke of Glouceſter be kyng. What cauſe hee hadde ſo to thinke harde it is to ſaye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thinge knewe that hee ſuche thinge purpoſed, or otherwyſe had anye inkelyng thereof: for hee was not likelie to ſpeake it of thoughte.

But nowe to returne to the courſe of this hystorie, were it that the duke of Glouceſter badde of old foreminded this concluſion, or was moue at erite thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occaſion of the tender age of the younge prince, his nephew (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of ſpede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer intended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr deſtruction, with the viſpacion of the regal dignitee vpon himſelfe.

And for as muche as hee well wiſſe and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennyng betwene the quenes kiared and the kinges blood eyther partye enuyng others authoritee, hee nowe thought that their deuſion ſhoulde be (as it was in dede) a fartherlye begynnyng to the purſuite of his intente, and a ſure ground for the foundation of al his buildinge yf he mighte ſtrite vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde diſpleaſure, abuſe the anger and ygnorance of the tone partie, to the deſtruction of the tother: and then wyne to his purpoſe as manye as he coulde: and thoſe that coulde not be wonne, myght be loſte ere they looked therefore. For of one thinge was hee certayne, that if his entente wer perceiued, he ſhoulde ſo ne haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kyng Edwarde in his life, albeit that this diſcencion betwene hys frendes ſomewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he ſomewhat the leſſe regarded it, becauſe hee thought whatſoeuer buſines ſhoulde falle betwene them hymſelfe ſhoulde alwaye be hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his laſt ſickneſſe, when he perceiued his naturall ſtrengthe ſoo ſore enfebled, that hee dyſpayred all recouerye, then hee conſydeyng the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothyng leſſe miſtruſted then that that happened, yet well forſeyng that manye harmes myghte growe by their debate, whyle the youth of hys chyldren ſhoulde lacke diſcretion of themſelf and good counſayle, of their frendes, of whiche either party ſhoulde counſayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleaſaunte aduſe too wyne themſelſe fauour, then by profitable aduertifement to do the children good, he called ſome of them before him that were at variaunce, and in eſpeccyall the lorde marques Dorſette the quenes ſonne by her fyrſte houſebande, and Richarde the lorde Haſtyngs, a noble man, than lorde chamberlayne agayne whome the quene ſpeciallye grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and alſo for that ſhee thoughte hym ſecretelye familer with the kyng in wanton compaignye. Her kynred alſo bare hym ſore, as well for that the kyng hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers brother to the quene claimed of the kinges former promyſe as for diuerſe other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they looked for. When theſe lordes with diuerſe other of bothe the parties wer come in preſence, the kyng I ſinge vpp himſelfe and vnderſette with pilowes, as it is reported on this wyſe ſayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinſmenne and allies, in what plighte I lye you ſee, and I feele. By whiche the leſſe whyle I looke to lye with you, the more depeyle am I moued to care in what caſe I leaue you, for ſuch as I leaue you, ſuche be my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they ſhoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at variaunce, myghte happe to fall themſelſe at warre ere their diſcretion would ſerue to ſette

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you at peace. Ye se their youthe, of whiche I reckon the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it suffieth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulnesse happelye wou'de suffice. But childehood must be maintained by mens authoritye, and slipper youth vnderpropped with elder counaile, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of ech of others pason, impugreth eche others counsaile, there must it nedes bee long ere any good conclusion goe forwaide. And also while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduise, of whiche muste aceede ensue the euill bringing vppe of the prynce, whose mynd in tender youth inuest, shall redily fall to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble realme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wisdom: which if God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that euer at length euil driites diewe to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variance hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right well intended, our misconstruccion turneth vnto worse or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther ovr owne affection or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great cause of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for preachers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shal I desire you to remember, that the one parte of yow is of my bloode, the other of myne allies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kindred or affinitie, whiche spirytuall kynred of affynity, if the sacramentes of Christes church, beare that weyght with vs that wou'de Godde thei did, shoulke no lesse moue us to charitye, then the respecte of fleshye consanguinitye. Oure Lord sebydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selue cause that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde were so deadlye debate, as among them, whiche by nature and lawe molte ought to agree together. Suche a pestilente ierpente is ambicion and desyre of vaine glorye and feuraintye, whiche among states wher he once entreth crepeth loorth so farre, tyll with deuision and variance hee turneth all to mischief. Firste longing to be nexte the best, afterwaide egall with the beste, and at laste chiete and aboute the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorship, and thereby of debate and dissencion what lesse, what sorrowe, what trouble hath within these fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgeate as we well remember.

Whiche thinges yf I cou'de as well haue

forseene, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I wou'de neuer haue won the coortseye of mennes knee, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte we the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken foo greate hurte alore, that we esteoones fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likeliie righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder your coseyns my children, if Godde sende them life and you loue. Of whiche twoo thinges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughe Godde didde hys pleasure, yet shou'de the realme alway fynde kinges and peradventure as good kinges. But yf you among youre selfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perishe and hapely he to, and ye to, ere thys land fynde peace again. Wherefore in these last wordes that euer I looke to speak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the love that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwaide, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kined, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face towards them: and none was there present that cou'de refrain from weeping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they cou'd, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered ech forgave other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedies) their hearts were far a sonder. As sone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease, kept his houshold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourse to iustice, was begon to be farre out of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and rioters walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheason the prince was in the life of his father sent thither, to the end that the authoritie of his presence, shoulde refraine euill disposed parsons from the boldnes of their former ouerages, to the gouernance and ordering of this yong prince at his sending thither, was there appointed Sir Antony Wodvile lord Riuer and brother vnto the queene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counsaile. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was nerest of kin vnto the queene, so was planted next about the prince. That driite by the queene not vnwisely deuised, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauor, the duke of Gloucester turned vnto their destruccion, and vpon that grounde set the foundacion of all his unhappy building.

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building. For whom sooner he perceived, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto them, some by mouth, som by writing and secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, should be in the handes and custodie of his mothers kinred, sequestred in maner from their compani and attendance, of which eueri one ought him as faithful seruaice as they, and manye of them. far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) sawing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say remoued from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys maggettie, nor vnto vs, and alio to his grace no surety to haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no litle ieopardy, to suffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in many thynges ruled by the bende, more then stode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate advancement of them selfe. Which whither they sorer thirsted after their own weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to gesse. And if some folkes friendship had not holden better place with the king, then any respect of kindred, they might peraduenture easily haue be trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this. Why not as easily as they haue done some other alreadye, as nere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanks be to his grace that peril is past. How be it as great is growing, yt we suffer this yonge kyng in our enemyes hande, whiche without his wytyng, might abuse the name of his commendement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good prouision none of us hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attonement, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I belieue is so vnwylye, ouerfune to truste a newe frende made of an old foe, or to think that an hoerly kindnes, sodainely contract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, should be deper fetled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester lone set a fyre, them that were of themself ethe to kindle, and in speciall twayne, Edward duke of Buckyngham, and Richarde lorde Hastings and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The one by longe succession from his ancestorie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing ethe

to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kynes companie, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester understanding, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were about the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suche power of their frendes, that it should bee harde for hym to brynge his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the end he wiste was doubtuous, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part should haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by driuers meanes, caused the quene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and alio shold be ieopardous, the king to come vp strong. For where as nowe euey lorde loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kindred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, they should geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene summetynne debate, to feare and suspecte, lest they should gather thys people, not for the kynes sauegarde whom no man enpugned, but for their destruccion, hauyng more regarde to their olde variaunce, then their newe attonement. For whiche cause they should assemble on the other partie much people agayne for their defence, whose power she wyste wel farre stretched. And thus should all the realme fall on a rore. And of all the hurte that therof shoud ensue, which was like'y not to be litle, and the most harme there like to fall where the left would, all the worlde woulde put her and her hindred in the wyght, and say that they had vnwylye and untrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentlye made betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obserued.

The quene being in this wise perswaded, suche woorde sent vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hys selfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kyng so reuerentlye, and to the quenes tendes, there foo louyngelye, that they nothyng earthelye mystruynge, broughte the kyng vppe in great halte, not in good spede, with a sober companie. Nowe was the king in his way: to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lord Ryuers the kynes vacle, entending on the morrowe to folow the kyng, and bee with hym at Stony Stratford miles thence earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyght much friendly chere betwene these dukes and the lorde Rivers a

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greate while. But incontinente after that they were openlye with greate courtesye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes secretlye with a fewe of their most priuie frendes, sette them downe in counsaile, wherein they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawninge of the day, they sent about priuily, to their seruantes in their innes and lodgyngs about, geuinge them commaundement to make them felie shortlye readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward vpon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lord Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Now hadde these dukes taken also into their custodye the keyes of the inne, that none should passe forth without theyr licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye towardes Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, they hadde bestowen certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde fendre backe agayne, and compell to retourne, any manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stony Stratforde, tyll they shoulde geue other licence. For as muche as the dukes themsel' e entended for the shewe of theire dylygence, to be the fyfste that shoulde that daye attende vpon the kynges highnesse oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Riuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euery side belette, neyther hys seruantes nor hymself suffered to go oute, parciuyng well so greate a thyng without his knowledg not begun for nough'e, comparing this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so fewe hours so gret a chaunge maruelouslye mistaked. How be it siche hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe himselfe close, hee woulde not, lette he shoulde seeme to hyde himselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vpon the furetie of his own conscience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce betweene the kynge and them, and to bryng them to confusio, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wyse to excuse himselfe, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortlye tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, forthwith wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kynge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and depart forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streighte for bothe companies. And as soone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckyngham saide, gre afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly araye, they came to the kynge, and on their knees in very humble wyse, saluted his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthiye knowinge

nor mistrustinge as yet. But euen by and by in his presence they picked a quarrell to the lorde Richard Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncl, hadde coupailed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to set'e variaunce among the states, and to sublewe and destroye the noble blood of the realme. Toward the accoumpting wherof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kynges treasor, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thynges these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that somewhat they must sai. Vnto whiche wordes, the king answered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vncl Riuers and my brother here, that they be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckyngham they haue kepte theire dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledg of your good grace. And forthwith they arrested the lorde Richard and Sir Thomas Vaughan, knyghte, in the kynges presence, and broughte the king and alle backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke agayne further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased them, and sette newe seruantes aboute him, suche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothinge contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dishe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to be of good chere, all should be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of comfort, asone to whom such aduersitie was straunge. But himself had been at his days in vre therewith, and therefore coulde beare it the better. But for al this comfortable courtesye of the duke of Gloucester, he sent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richard with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys daughter maistres MARGARET ROBER, within a whyle after he was prisoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good daughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of mind: and of worldly thynges I no more desyer then I haue. I besefche hym make you all merry in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put them into your myndes, as I truite he dothe and better to by hys holy spirite: who blesse you and preferue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father,

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ther, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurfes, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyie neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two short ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the lost lover.

EY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so pleasantly begin to smile.
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt me not beguile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys haueu or heauen sure and vnforme.
Euer aiter thy calme, loke I for a storme.

DAUW the dyer.

LONG was I lady Lucke your seruing man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherefore when I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I besrew your cat,

But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some layture to make rymes.

At the same time with Sir *Thomas More*, lived *Skelton*, the poet laureate of *Henry VIII.* from whose works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne whan the sonne in vyrgyne
By radiant hete enryped hath our corne
When Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, saylyng halfe in scorne
At our foly, and our vntedfastnesse
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,

I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftly
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trowth, and cloke subtylly
With freshe vtterance full sentencyously
Dyuerse in style some spared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte

Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was fore moued to a forse the same
But ignorance full soone dyde me dyscure
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure
For to illumine we sayd I was to dulle
Aduylyng me my penne awaye to pulle

And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Excedyng farther than his counynge is
His heed may be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen sliche er this
But of reproche iurely he may not mys

That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What an he flyde downe, who shall him saue?

Thus vp and downe my myde was drawen
and cast

That I ne wytte what to do was beste
So sore enwered that I was at the laite
Enriord to slepe, and for to take some reste
And to lye downe as soone as I my drette
At Harwyche porte slumbryng as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye.

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of *Henry VIII.* none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of *Surry*, and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of *Sir Thomas Wyatt* and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe, *Surry's*; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renews, save only the lover.

THE soore season that bud, and bloome
fourth brings,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,

The Nightingall with fethers new she singes;
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:
Somers is come, for every spray now springes.
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake hys winter coate he flynges;
The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:
The adder all her slough away she flynges,
The twit i swallow pursueth the flies smalle,
The busy bee her honey how the mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my sorrow springes.

Description of the restless estate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne;

I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:

And when I saw howe my delyre
Misguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to gredy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.

For when in lighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boylng smoke dyd still bewray,
The present heat of secret flame:

And when salt teares do bayne my breast,
Where love his pleasant traynes hath sowne,
Her beauty hath the fruytes opprest,
Ere that the budde were spronge and blowne.

And when myne eyen dyd still pursue,
The flying chaire of theyre request;

Theyre

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Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breste.

When every loke these cheeks might stayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red :
By outward signes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.

But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kind of Colours new :
To blynd theyre eyes that elle should see
My speckled cheeks with Cupids hew.

And now the covert brest I claime,
That worshipt Cupide secretly ;
And nourished hys sacred flame,
From whence no blairing sparks do flye.

Descrpcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and
Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that most
part in discord
Our willes do stand, whereby our hates but fel-
dom do accord :

Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The simple hartes which he doth strike with
froward divers stroke.

He catcheth th' one to rage with golden burning
darte,

And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the o-
thers harte.

Whose glames of burning fyre and easy sparkes
of flame,

In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by
ame

From easye ford where I myghte wade and pass
full well,

He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a
depe dark hell :

And me withholdes where I am calde and offred
place,

And willes me that my mortal foe I do beseke of
Grace ;

He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were lost, ere that
my fute begunne.

So by this means I know how soon a hart may
turne

From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and
to agayne returne.

I know how to content my self in others lust,
Of little stufte unto my self to weave a webbe
of truit :

And how to hyde my harmes with sole dyssem-
bling chere,

When in my face the painted thoughtes would
outwardly appeare

I know how that the blood forsakes the face for
dred,

And how by shame it staynes agayne the Chckes
with flaming red :

I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he
lurkes ;

The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke
how it workes.

I knowe and con by roate the tale that I woulde
tell

But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him
that loveth well.

I know in heate and cold the Lover how he
shakes,

In synging how he doth complayne, in sleeping
how he wakes

To languish without ache, sickelesse for to com-
sume,

A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvyng of
his sume ;

And though he lyste to see his Ladyes Grace full
fore

Such pleasures as delyght hys Eye, do not his
health restore,

I know to seke the tracte of my desired foe,
And here to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly this
I know,

That Lovers must transfourme into the thyng
beloved,

And live (alas ! who would believe ?) with sprite
from Lyfe removed.

I knowe in hartly sighes and laughers of the
spleene,

At once to change my state, my will, and eke
my colour clene.

I know how to deceyve my self wythe others
helpe,

And how the Lyon chastised is, by beatyng of
the whelpe.

In standyng nere the fyre, I know how that I
fresle ;

Farre of I burne, in bothe I waste, and so my
Lyfe I leefe.

I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding
mynde,

How smalle a nete may take and make a harte
of gentle kinde :

Or else with seldom swete to season hopes of gall,
Revived with a glymple of Grace old sorrowes
to let fall.

The hydden traynes I know, and secret snares
of love.

How soone a loke will prynte a thoughte that
never may remove.

The sllyper state I know, the sodein turnes from
welthe

The doubtful hope, the certaine woode, and sure
despaired helthe.

A praise of his ladie.

GIVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boait not your selves at all,
For here at hande approacheth one,
Whose face will stayne you all.

The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious stone,
I withe to have none other books
To rede or look upon.

In eche of her two chrifall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy ;
It would you all in heart suffise
To see that lampe of joye.

I think nature hath lost the moule,
Where the her shape did take ;
Or else I doute if nature coulede
So sayre a creature make

She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,

Who'e

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Whose like was never seen nor heard,
That any man can fynde.

In lyfe she is Diana chaste
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede stedfast;
What will ye more we say:
If all the world were fought so farre,
Who could find suche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
Within the frosty night.

The lover refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyie it may not last,
My grave and I am one.
My Myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My miseries to forgo.

I burn and am a colde,
I freeze amyddes the fyre
I see the doth witholde
That is my honest desyre.

I see my help at hande,
I see my lyfe also,
I see where the doth stande
That is my deadly fo.

I see how she doth see,
And yet she will be blynde,
I see in helpyng me,
She seeks and will not fynde.

I see how the doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.

I see what wil ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall see therefore
That she shall have her will.

I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I will be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The Death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persiana.

NOW clattering armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan passe the noys of dreadfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude
of dartes,

Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,
As forceth kyndled yre the Lyons keene,
Whole greedy guts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons against the Persians fare,
Now corpes hyde the purpurde soyle with blood;
Large slaughter on eche side, but Perfes more,
Moylt fields bebled, theyr hearts and numbers
bate,

Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The liting Macedon by swords, by gleaves,
By bands and troupes of footmen, with his garde.
Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,

Oxate preserues with horsemen on a plampe
Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong
youth is spent:

Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among
The Perfes soweth all kinds of cruel death:
With throte yent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym smythes the club, hym woundes iarre stryking
bowe,

And him the sling, and him the shining sword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he rests.
Right over stode in snowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cuynying clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celestiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
And influence, and constellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty storde, what singe forewarned death,
How winter gendreth snow, what temperature
In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
Why summer burnes, why autumn bath ripe
grapes,

Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whither our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themselves how great
Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes
Doth send in course gayne that fyrst movyng
heaven;

What, grees one from another distant be,
What start doth lett the hartfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what opposition makes,
What fyre doth qualitie Mavorles fyre,
What house eche one doth seeke, what plannett
raignes

Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
This iage then in the starres hath spyd the fates
Threatened him death without delay, and sith,
He saw he could not fatal order change,
Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
The bouidest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And seeking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
Comes desperately to Alexandars face,
At him with dartes one after other throws,
With recklesseworde and clamour him provoker,
And sayth, Nestanacks bastard shamefull stayne
Of mothers bed, why loiest thou thy strokes,
Cowardes among, I urn thee to me, in case
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Appollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
And ke for martiall praise, that in my shielde
Thei even fold Sophie of Minerve contain,
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The noble prince moved takes ruth upon
The wittul wight, and with soft words ayen,
O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Loie, the muses mansion; marme;
That treasure houle this hand shall never spoyle,

My

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My sword shall never bruise that skilfull brayce,
 Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill;
 O how sayre fruites may you to mortall men
 From Wisdoms garden give; how many may
 By you the wifer and the better prove:
 What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
 Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Auerne,
 Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
 For all the'th' sawes. When thus the soveraign
 said,

Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
 The careles king there smote above the greve,
 At th' opening of his quilles wounded him,
 So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
 The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gashe,
 But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
 Hym to forbear, sett spurrs unto his stede,
 And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte
 Shoulde cause revenger hand deale baleful blowes.
 But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
 One Melager could not bear this sight,
 But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
 And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
 Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours
 And all in pieces hewed the sely seg, [strae,
 But happily the soule fled to the starres,
 Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
 Wherat he gazed here with reaching looke.
 The Persians waild such spience to forgoe,
 The very sone the Macedonians wisht
 He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
 Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
 Who wonne like prais for conquest of his Yre,
 As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
 Who princes taught how to discern a man,
 That in his head is rare a jewel beares,
 But over all these same Camenes, those same,
 Divine Camenes, whose honour be procure,
 A tender parent doth his daughters weale,
 Lamented, and for thanks, all that they can,
 Do cherish hym deceall, and sett him free,
 From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is
 the *Ship of Fools*, of which the following extract
 will shew his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and false Accusers.

O Heartless fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
 Leave off the wayes of your enormitie,
 Enforce you to my preceptes to incline,
 For here shall I shewe you good and vertie:
 Encline, and ye shal shall great prosperitie,
 Ensiuing the doctrines of our fathers olde,
 And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.

Who that will followe the graces many olde
 Which are in vertue, shall find auancement:
 Wherefore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
 Ensiue ye wisdome, and leaue your lewde intent,
 Wisdome is the way of men most excellent:
 Therefore haue done, and shortly speede your pace,
 To quaynt yourselfe and company with grace.

Learn what is virtue, therein is great solace,
 Learn what is truth, fadaes and prudence,
 Let gruche be gone, and grauitie purchase,
 Forcye your folly and inconuenience,

Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,
 Followe ye virtue, chief roote of godlynes
 For it and wiledome is ground of clenlynes.

Wisdome and virtue twothings are doubtles,
 Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
 But such heartes as slepe in foolishnes
 Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all;
 But in this little barge in principall
 All foolish mockers I purpose to reпре,
 Clawe he his backe that seeleth itchte or greue.

Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleue,
 With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
 To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
 And leaue their folly, which causeth great de-
 bate: [estate,

Suche caytives spare neyther poore man nor
 And where their selte are moste worthy derision,
 Other men to scorne is all their most condition.

Yet are mo fooles of this abuson,
 Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
 With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
 Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
 Shewe to suche wiledome, yet shall they not
 encline.

Unto the same, but set nothing thereby,
 But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly.
 That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
 A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by:
 Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.
 Correct a wise man that woulde chuse ill name.
 And sayne would learne, and his lewde life
 amende,

And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offense,
 He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
 And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
 Him selte putting mekely unto subiection,
 Following his preceptes and good direction.
 But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
 He shall his teacher hate, slander and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oit turne to his owne
 shame.

And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
 And so is he fore wounded with the same,
 And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
 It also proued full oiten is certayne,
 That they that on mockers alway their mindes
 cast,

Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
 May him well mocke that goeth halting and
 lame

And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
 Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to
 blame

Another's vice, while he vseth the same.

But who that of sinne is cleane in deede and
 thought, [ought.

May him well scorne whose living is stauke
 The scornes of Nabal full nere should haue been
 bought,

If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,
 Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
 The wrath of Dauid to temper and awwage.

Hath

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Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.
So might they curse the time that they were
borne,

For their mocking of this prophete diuine :
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus it is folly for wife men to incline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punishment :
Take ye example by ham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and
stocke.
So shall ye caytiffs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and others scorne and
mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a
man celebrated for the politeness of his style,
and the extent of his knowledge : what was the
state of our language in his time, the following
may be of use to show.

PRonunciation is an apte ordering bothe of
the voyce, countenance, and all the whole
bodye, accordyng to the worthines of suche
wordes and mater as by speache are declared.
The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh
to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open assem-

Thus haue I deduced the *English* language
from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth* ; in
some parts imperfectly for want of materials ;
but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its

blie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comely
countenance, he shal be thought to passe all
other that haue not the like vtterance : though
they haue much better learning. The tongue
geueth a certayne grace to euery matter, and
beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete
foundyng lute muche setteth forthe a meane
deuifed ballade. Or as the founde of a good in-
strumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth muche
delite, so a cleare foundyng voice comforteth
muche our deintie eares, with much sweete me-
lodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather
for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the
matters sake. Demosthenes therefore, that famous
orator, beyng asked what was the chiefe point
in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise
to Pronunciation ; being demaunded, what was
the seconde, and the thirde, he still made an-
swere, Pronunciation, and would make none
other answer, till they leste askyng, declaryng
hereby that arte without vtterance can dooe
nothyng, vtterance without arte can dooe right
muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde
appearance halfe a good clarke, that hath a
cleane tongue and a comely gesture of his body.
Æchines lykwyse beyng bannished his cuntry
through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the
Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes
answerd thereunto, by force whereof he was
bannished, and all they marueiled muche at the
excellence of the same : then (qd *Æchines*) you
would haue marueiled much more if you had
heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in
miserie and bannished for euer, he could not but
geue such great reporte of his deadly and mortal
enemy.

progress may be easily traced, and the gradations
obserued, by which it advanced from its first
rudeness to its present elegance.

[h]

A G R A M-

G R A M M A R

O F T H E

E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

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

To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as *ct, ft, fl, fl, sb, sh, sk, ff, fi, fi, fi, fh, ff, and &c.*, or *and per se, and, &c, fi, fi, fi, sb, sb, sk, fi, fi, fi, fi, fi, fi, &c.* *ct, fl, fl, ff, ll, fi, fi, fi, fi, &c.*

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Syllburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

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

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

None of the small consonants have a double form, except *f, s*; of which *f*, is used in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

The letters of the English language are,

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

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

For *w* we often write *u* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as, *raw, grew, view, crew, 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 organ of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow 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 found, and those who know it not.

Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
A	a	A	a
B	b	B	b
C	c	C	c
D	d	D	d
E	e	E	e
F	f	F	f
G	g	G	g
H	h	H	h
I	i	I	i (or ja)
J	j	J	j
K	k	K	k
L	l	L	l
M	m	M	m
N	n	N	n
O	o	O	o
P	p	P	p
Q	q	Q	q
R	r	R	r
S	s	S	s
T	t	T	t
U	u	U	u [or w]
V	v	V	v
W	w	W	w
X	x	X	x
Y	y	Y	y
Z	z	Z	z

z commonly *zed* or *izzard*, that is, *shard*.

O F V O W E L S.

A.

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

A GRAMMAR, &c.

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 mistum*, 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, glass*.

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

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *faul, maul*; and we still say *faul, maul*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruttick 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 *o*. *As* 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, wase*.

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

æ is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalised or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly exprest by single *e*, as *Cesar, Eneas*.

E.

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

E is long, as in *scene*; or short, as in *cellar, separate, celebrate, mæn, thæn*

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, *relent, medlar, reptile, serpent, cellar, cessation, blessing, fell, falling, debt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names as *Penelope, Phebe, Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since, once, hedge, oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bæn, bûne; cæn, câne; pin, pine; tûn, tûne; rûb, rûbe; pîp, pûpe; fir, fîre; cûr, cûre; tûb, tûbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year, yeare, wildness, wildnesse*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *clea-re, sel-ke, knowled-ge*. Thus *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*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glève, love, gear*.

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

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

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *oe*, as *dear, clear, near*.

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

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

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

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

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

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*

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

The long found in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *ib-æ, thîne*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *stir, fir, fir, stir*.

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

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

O.

O is long, as *bône, obedient, corroding*; or short, as *black, knock, oblique, lill*.

Women is pronounced *wômen*.

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 *æconomy*; but *œ* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

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

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united with out being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boat, hot, cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*

With *u* or *o*, as *our, power, flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *owl, bow, 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; *bow*, an orbicular body; *owl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *count*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes

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times like *w* close, as *could*; or *w* 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 *w*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *er* 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*, *fauteur*.

U.

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

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

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

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

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes, is 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*, *sayed*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *ȳ*, 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*, *lamb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

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

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *fidelity*: before *a*, *o*, and *w*, it sounds like *k*, as *caim*, *conceavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without

loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captiue* from *captivus*.

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

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

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *ts*, as *machine*, *chaife*.

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

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

D.

Is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

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

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *fish*, *fly*, *break*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *y* sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

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

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *fung*, *song*, *frag*.

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

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

G is mute before *n*, as *grass*, *sign*, *foreign*.

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

Gh in the beginning of a word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle, and sometime at the end, it is quite silent, as *though*, *right*, *ought*, spoken *tho'*, *rite*, *sente*.

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 *gh* had the force of a consonant deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

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

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following

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following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, as *bat, horse*.

It seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *hair, herb, hostler, h:ar, humble, 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, shep:tick*, for so it should be written, not *sc:ptick*.

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 *cöckle, 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, cakes, could, would, psalm, talk, salmon, falcon*.

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

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

M.

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

N.

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

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

P.

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

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

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

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cy, 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*.

R.

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

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 *myrrb, myrrbine, 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 *sibilatio, sifter*.

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 *tease, horse*, or in *st*, as *grass, dress, bias, less*, anciently *grasse, dresse*.

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

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

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

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 *ſua potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Σκέρωμι, scatter, sdegno, stracciolo, sfavellare, σφικε, sgombrare, sgranare, sbake, slumber, smell, sbrife, space, splendour, spring, squeeze, sbrave, step, strength, stramen, sventura, swell.

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

T.

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

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *th*, 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 lost in these words, *than, thence, and there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that, these, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this,*

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this, taste, 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 in *cuater*; 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 *fragly, winter*.

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

X.

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

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either 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 *resy, yeast*.

Z.

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

In orthography I have supposed *orthopy*, 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, unskillfulness, or affectation. The so-

lemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

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

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and 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 unlikelhood 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 resource to innovators.

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

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

At lengd Erasmus, dat grēt injur'd nām,
De glori of de presthūd, and de zām,
Stemm'd de wild torrent of a barb'rous āg,
And drōv thōs hōli Vandals off de stāg

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot well present exactly for want of types, but will approach

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

Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.

But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from death's 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.

Vnthankful wret, said he, is this the meed,
With which her soverain merci thou dost quite?
Dj lji rj saged bj her gracios djd;
But thou dost wen with villainous despite,
Tu blot her honor, and her heavenly light.
Dj, rather dj, than so disloyally,
Djm of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is tu shun more shame; then dj.
Dj, rather dj, than ever love disloyally.

But if tu love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her that from death's door
Mj brought? ah! far be such reproach from mj.
Wat kan I les du than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Dj, rather dj, and djing du her serve,
Djig her serve, and living her adore.
Dj lji rj g'v, dj lji rj dub deserve;
Dj, rather dj, than ever from her service swerve.

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 purplehood, 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.

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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. Or these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

—All the earth
Shall then be paradys, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier date.

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:

Ysr Fädher huith art in héven, halloed in dhyi nám, dhyi cingdym cym, dhyi will be dya in earth as it is in heaven, &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 *honour* and *labour*, and *red* for

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read in the present-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explaine* 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 *herje, lojjes*; *I love, I loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an, 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 f bidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world *Al-lan.*

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, Aibeni, Rome, London*. **GOD** is used as a proper name.

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

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

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The 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, <i>the</i> Master.
Gen. Magistri,	of a Master, of <i>the</i> Master, of Masters, <i>the</i> Masters.
Dat. Magistro,	to a Master, to <i>the</i> Master.
Asc. Magistrum,	a Master, <i>the</i> Master.
Voc. Magister,	Master, O Master.
Alb. Magistro,	from a Master, from <i>the</i> Master.

Plural.

Nom. Magistri,	Masters, <i>the</i> Masters.
Gen. Magistrorum,	of Masters, of <i>the</i> Masters.
Dat. Magistris,	to Masters, to <i>the</i> Masters.
Acc. Magistros,	Masters, <i>the</i> Masters.
Voc. Magistri,	Masters, O Masters.
Abl. Magistris,	from Masters, from <i>the</i> Masters.

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 *Woman'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 *equum 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. *smith's*, of a *smith*; Plur. *smith's*, or *smiths*, *smiths*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

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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 *knights'*, in Chaucer; *lewis*, for *lewis'*, 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*; *flies*, *flies*; *sister*, *sisters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *cb*, *s*, *ß*, *x*, *z*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

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

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *swine*, and more antiently *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 *leaf*, *leaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *boof*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *mischief*, *puff*; *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *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.

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

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

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *ispmost*, *footmost*.

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 oftner used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftner 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*, *tailsome*; 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*, *ferent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; 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 to little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *sbady* is compared by Milton.

She in *sbadest* covert hid,

Tun'd her nocturnal note.

Parad. Lost.

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,

Seems wisest, *virtuous*, *best*, *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 *famous*, *best*

Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's Agonistes.

Inventive by Ascham.

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

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Mortal, by Bacon.

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

Bacon.

Natural, by Watson.

I will now deliver a few of the *properest* and

[1]

natural, *best*

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naturaleſt conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Watſon's Architecture.*
Wretched, by *Jobnſon.*

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

Pow'rfuſe, by *Milton.*
 We have ſuſtain'd one day in doubtful fight,
 What heav'n's great King hath pow'rfulleſt to ſend
 Againſt us from about his throne. *Parad. Loſt.*

The termination in *iſb* may be accounted in ſome ſort a degree of compariſon, by which the ſignification is diminiſhed below the poſitive, as *black, blackiſb,* or tending to blackneſs; *ſalt, ſaltiſb,* 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, whoſeſoever, 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	
<i>Nom.</i>	I.	We	
<i>Accuſ. and other oblique caſes.</i>	Me	Us	}
<i>Nom.</i>	Thou	Ye	
<i>Oblique.</i>	Thee	You	

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

	Singular.	Plural.	
<i>Nom.</i>	He	They	}
<i>Oblique.</i>	Him	Them	
<i>Nom.</i>	She	They	}
<i>Oblique.</i>	Her	Them	
<i>Nom.</i>	It	They	}
<i>Oblique.</i>	Its	Them	

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

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

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

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, are uſed when the 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, whoſeſoever, whatſoever.*

Singular and Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	Who
<i>Gen.</i>	Whoſe
<i>Other oblique caſes.</i>	Whom
<i>Nom.</i>	Which
<i>Gen.</i>	Of which, or whoſe
<i>Other oblique caſes.</i>	Which

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

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 leſt I know not. Whether ſhall I chooſe?* It is now almoſt obſolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

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

	Singular.	Plural.
}	This	Theſe
	That	Thoſe
	Other	Others
	Whether	

In all caſes,

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, ierety, hereafter, herewith, thereof*

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of, therein, thereby, thereupon, therewith, where-
of, 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 analog-
ous. They are referred both to singular and
plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in con-
junction 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*; *yours-
elves*; 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 re-
ciprocal 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 sub-
stantive. This seems justly observed, for we say,
He came himself; *Himself shall do this*; where
himself cannot be an acculative.

Of the VERB.

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

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*.

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

Simple Preterite.

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

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I have had*, *thou hast had*, *he has 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 will 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 observ-
ed 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 Infini-
tive 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 mightest have*, *he
might have*.

Plur. *We might have*, *ye might have*, *they
might have*.

Present.

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

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Preterite.

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

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

There is likewise a double *Preterite*.

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

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

Infinitive Mood.

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

Verb active. To love.

Indicative. Present.

Sin. 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 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.

Conjunctive Mood.

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

Potential Mood.

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

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved.
Preterite. To have been loved.

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.

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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.
Preterit. &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.

I do is sometimes used superfluously, as, I do love, I did love; simply for I love or I loved; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

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

It is frequently joined with a negative; as,
I like her, but I do not love her; I wisht 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 only used in the simple tenses.

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

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

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as I am going, eo. I am grieving, dolco. She is dying, illa moritur. The tem-

pest is raging, furit procella. I am pursuing an enemy, hostem insequor. So the other tenses, as We were walking, *τρούχωνον περιπαλόντες*, 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 charis imprimitur*. The brass is forging, *era excuduntur*. This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is a printing, The brass is a forging*; a being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns signifying action according to the analogy of this language.

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

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our 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 places 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*, *jb*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the consonants *s*, *t*, 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*, *walk't*, *duel't*, *smel't*, for *plac'd*, *snatch'd*, *fish'd*, *walk'd*, *duel'd*, *smel'd*; or *plac'd*, *snatched*, *fish'd*, *walk'd*, *dwelled*, *smelled*.

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

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus *kept*, *slept*, *wep't*, *crept*, *swapt*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *sleep*, to *wweep*, to *sweep*, to *swweep*. Where

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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*; 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*; vice, *viceful*; 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, *gamefulsome*; irk, *irkfulsome*; burden, *burdenfulsome*; trouble, *troublefulsome*; light, *lightfulsome*; hand, *handfulsome*; alone, *lonelysome*; toil, *toilfulsome*.

On the contrary, the termination of *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as, *worthless*, *witless*, *burmless*, *joyless*, *careless*, *helpless*. Thus comiort, *comiortless*; 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 privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *insufficient*, *impious*, *indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

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

Un is prefixed to all particle-made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unaffixing*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

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

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertility*, *unperfectness*, which if they have borrowed terminations, take *ig* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *unevil*, *inconvivial*, *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 *disdeign*; chance, hap, *mischance*, *misbap*; to take, to *mistake*: deed, *misdeed*; to use, to *misuse*; to employ, to *misemploy*; to apply, to *misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification, as *distinguish*, distinguishing; *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 *beautifully*, *beautifully*; *sweetly*, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with some degree of sweetness*.

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

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockril*; a pike, *a pikrel*; 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 petronick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomson*, 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*, *sp*, *soop*, *sof*, *sippet*; where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et* & *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *coömais*; *great* pronounced long, especially it with a stronger sound, *great*: *little* pronounced long, *leettle*; *ting*, *tang*, *song*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater tunds; 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 *bead*, noting character of qualities; as, white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*, *unskilfulness*.

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ness; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likenood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, wide, *breadth*, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *slownth*; 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 *mowth*, after *mow'th*; 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 *flight*, *fright*, only that custom prevails, lest *b* should be twice repeated.

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

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

Thus, *worship*, that is, *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, *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*, *woredom*, *bishoprick*, *bailiwick*.

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*, *batoon*, *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 *tango*, *tetigi*, *taclum*.

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

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

Sn usually 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*, *snear*, *snicker*, *snout*, *snivel*, *snite*, *snuff*; *snuffle*, *snaffle*, *snarle*, *snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *snus*, as *snake*, *snack*, *snail*, *snare*; so likewise *snap* and *snatch*, *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-check*, *blot*, *blot-berrings*, *blast*, *blase*, *to blow*, that is *blossom*, *blom*; and perhaps *blood* and *blush*.

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

Thus words that begin with *st* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *σπινυμι*, or *strenuus*; as *strong*, *strength*, *strew*, *strike*, *streak*, *strake*, *stripe*, *strive*, *strife*, *struggle*, *strout*, *strut*, *stretch*, *strait*, *strict*, *stright*, that is, narrow, *distrain*, *stress*, *distract*, *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 preferve what has already been communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto*: for example, *stand*, *stay*, that is to remain, or to prop; *staff*, *stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop*, *to stuff*, *stifle*, *to stay*, that is to stop; a *stay*, that is an obitacle; *stick*, *stuck*, *stutter*, *stammer*, *stagger*, *stickle*, *stick*, *stake*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock*, *stem*, *sting*, *to sting*, *stink*, *stitch*, *stid*, *stanchion*, *stubb*, *stubbie*, *to stub* up, *stump*, *whence stumble*, *stalk*, *to stalk*, *step*, *stamp*, with the feet, whence *to stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp, *stare*, *to stow*, *to bestow*, *steward*, or *steward*, *stead*, *steady*, *steadfast*, *stable*, a *stable*, a *stall*, *to stall*, *stool*, *stall*, *still*, *stall*, *stallage*, *stall*, *stage*, *still*, adj. and fl. adv. *stale*, *stout*, *sturdy*, *stead*, *stout*, *stallion*, *stiff*, *stark-dead*, *to starve* with hunger or cold; *stare*, *steech*, *stern*, *stanch*, *to stanch* blood, *to stare*, *steep*, *steep*, *stair*, *standard*, a *stated* measure; *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denotes something firm and fixed.

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

We imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *war, to wreath, wrest, wrestle, wring, wrong, wring, wrench, wrangle, wrinkle, wrath, wreck, wrack, wretch, wrist, wrap*.

So imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as, *sway, swang, to sway, swagger, swerve, sweet, sweep, swill, swim, swing, swift, sweet, switch, sevinge*.

Not is there much difference of *sm* in *smoothe, 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 as with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *t*.

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

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

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

And so likewise *asb*, in *crash, rash, gasb, flasp, clasp, lasb, slasp, plasp, trasp*, indicates something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *usf*, in *crush, rush, gush, flush, blush, brush, hush, push*, imply something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sb*.

Thus in *sling, sling, ding, swing, cling, sing, wring, sting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *think, 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, tangle, spangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as also in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, slumble, ramble, crumble, fumble*. But at the same time the close *a* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants *mb*l, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, scamble, scramble, wamble, amble*; as in which there is something acute.

In *amble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* so acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *la* frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle, waft*: *z* may imply the subtilty of the dissipated

guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeek, squeak, squeal, squall, brawl, yaul, spual, sereek, jbreck, sbril, sbarp, sbrivel, wrinkle, crack, crab, clasp, gnash, plash, crush, huff, hiss, fiff, whiff, soft, jarr, hurl, curl, whirl, buzz, bustle, spindle, twindle, twine, twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllabic 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 greater 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, expatio; suppress, supprimo; exempt, eximo*.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate 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, crier, plaider*; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as, *wine, vinum; wind, ventus; went, veni; way, via; wall, vallum; wallo, volvo; wool, vellus; will, volo; worm, vermis; worth, virtus; wasp, vespa; day, dies; draw, traho; tame, domo, δαμάω; yoke, jugum, ζεύξω; over, super, super, ὑπέρ; 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 *path, psad, ax, acts, mit, serd, psurd, daughter, ickter, mickle, mingle, moon, fear,*

[k]

grace,

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grave, grass, to grave, to scrape, whole, heal, from *βάσις, ἀξίον, μέλα, κορβίον, μαγάριον, μίγνυσι, μίμν, ξηρός, γράφω, διό, εἰδέω*. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel: and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in *expendo, spend*; *exemplum, sample*; *excipio, scape*; *extraneus, strange*; *extractum, stretch'd*; *excrucio, to screw*; *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, spital*; *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*; *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 *beare*; as for *lang, long*; for *bain, bane*; for *stane, stone*; *apruna, brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in *pinus, pawn*; *lege, law*; *ἀλαστός, fix*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in *pellis, a feli*; *pullus, a fowl*; *pater, father*; *pavor, fear*; *polio, file*; *pleo, impleo, fill, fuel*; *picis, fish*; and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; *apex, a piece*; *peak, pike*; *zophorus, freeze*; *mutium, stum*; *defensio, fence*; *dispensator, spencer*; *aculto, elcounter*; *Fr. scut*; *exicalpo, scrape*, restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *scrap, scrabble, scrawl*; *exculpo, scoup*; *exterritus, start*; *extonitus, attonitus, stum'd*; *stomachus, maw*; *offendo, fined*; *obitiplo, slip*; *audere, dare*; *cavere, ware*, whence *a-ware, beware, wary, 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, sore*, and hence *sorry, sorrow, ferreus, iron*; *ingenium, engine, gin*; *scalenus, leaving, unless you would rather derive it from κλίμα, whence inclino, infundibulum, funnel*; *gagates, jett*; *projectum, to jett forth a jetty*; *cucullus, a coat*.

There are sycnopses somewhat harder; from *tempore, time*; from *nomine, name*; *domina,*

dame; as the French *homme, femme, nom*, from *homine, fœmina, nomine*. Thus *pagina, page*; *πόσιον, pot*; *κυνάλλα, cup*; *cantharus, can*; *tentorium, tent*; *precor, pray*; *præda, prey*; *specio, speculator, spy*; *plico, ply*; *implico, imply*; *replico, reply*; *complico, comply*; *sedes episcopalis, see*.

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

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

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *κυριακός, kyrk church*; *presbyter, priest*; *sacristanus, sexton*; *frango, fregi, break, breach*; *fagus, fœm, beech, f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ct*, which are letters near-akin; *frigeo, freeze*; *frigeo, fresh*; *sc* into *sb*, as above in *bishop, fish*, so in *scapula, skiff, skiff*, and *retrigeo, refresh*; but *viresco, fresh*; *phlebotamus, steam*; *bovina, beef*; *viulina, veal*; *scutifer, square*; *pœnitentia, penance*; *sanctuarium, sanctuary, sentry*; *questio, chafe*; *perquisitio, purchase*; *anguilla, eel*; *insula, isle, ste, island, island*; *insula, islet, islet*; *eyght* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Oswjney, 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 *cxamen*, or *cxamer* is contracted into *scan*; as from *dominus, don*; *nomine, noun*; *abominus, ban*; and indeed, *apud examen* they turned into *sciam*; for which we say *swarwe*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; *thesaurus, store*; *sedile, stool*; *vetis, wet*; *tudo, sweat*; *gaudium, gay*; *jocus, joy*; *fucus, juice*; *catena, chain*; *caliga, calga*; *chaufe, chauffe, Fr. hose*; *extinguo, stanch, squench, quench, stint*; *foras, forth*; *species, spice*; *recito, read*; *adjuvo, aid*; *aisiv xvum, ay, age, ever*; *foccus, look*; *excerpo, scrape, scrabble, scrawl*; *extravagus, stray, straggle*; *collectum, clst, clutch*; *colligo, coil*; *recolligo, recoil*; *severo, swear*; *stridulus, shrill*; *procurator, proxy*; *pullo, to push*; *calamus, a quill*; *impetere, to impeach*; *augeo, auxi, wax*; and *venieo, vanui, wane*; *syllabare, to spell*; *puteus, pit*; *granum, corn*; *comprimo, cramp, crump, crumpli, 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;

ENGLISH TONGUE.

body; as, Alexander, Elick, Scander, Sander, Sandy, Sosny; Elizabetha, Elizabeth, Elisabeth, Betty, Bess; Margareta, Margaret, Marget, Meg, Peg; Maria, Mary, Mal, Pal, Malkin, Mawkin, Mawkes; Mathzeus, Mattha, Mattheus; Martha, Matt, Pat; Guilelmus, Wilbelmus, Girelamo, Guillaume, William, Will, Bill, Wilkin, Wicken, Wicks, Weeks.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; gerofilo, Ital. giriflee, gilofer, Fr. gillflower, which the vulgar call julyflower, as if derived from the month July; petroselinum, parsley, portulaca, portlain; cydonium, quince; cydoniatum, quidney; persicum, peach; eruca, eruke, which they corrupt to ear-wig, as if it took its name from the ear; anallus geminus, a gimmel, or gimbal ring; and thus the word gimbal and jumbal is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques chofes, 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 gospel, good-spel, or god-spel. Thus freeze, or freeze, from *frigeo*; but freeze, an architectonic word from *xophorus*; but freeze, for cloth, from *Frisia*, or perhaps from *frigeo*, 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 *serip* and *roll* comes *scroll*; from *prout* and *dance*, *prance*; from *st* of the verb *stey*, or *stand* and *stout*, is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy*, *sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp* with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*; and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is, because of the obscure *s*, something between *spit* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *sputter*, on ac-

count of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter*. From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp* the emission, or the more acute noise; and *k*, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring*; its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing*, and lastly *in* acute and tremulous, 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 ex- lition. 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 found, imports fatter or crosser bud; *sprig*, of a slenderer found, 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 *truff*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot* and *dudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much delected 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, and 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 Teutonick; 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; and Johnson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispens-

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vably 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 propositions 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 their 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 *John* 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 is the same, its proper quantity.

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

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as, *chilicid, kingdom, eldest, acted, toilsome, lover, scoffer, farrer, foremost, zealous, fulness, godly, meekly, artist.*

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begot, to beset, to bestow.*

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

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

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour, favour*; in *ow*, as *willow, swallow*, except, *alow*; in *le*, as *battle, bible*; in *ish*, as *banish*; in *ck*, as *cambrick, cask*; in *ter*, as *to better*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *fasten*; in *et*, as *quiet*; accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *cincher, butter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise, escape*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appease, reveal*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applause*; except words in *ain, certain, mountain.*

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word as *loveliness, tenderness, contemner, swaggoner, physical, bespatter, commencing, commending, assurance.*

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious, arduous*; in *al*, as *capital*; in *ion*, as *mention*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce, ent, and ate*, accent the first syllable, as *countenance, continence, armament, imminent, elegant, propagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *convivance, acquaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promulgate.*

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entity, specify, liberty, victory, subsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

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

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

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créateur*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *eudeavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *domestick*, accent the middle syllable.

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

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating, continency, incontinently, commendable, communicableness.*

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

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

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

20. Words ending in *ly* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puffillanimity, activity.*

These rules are not advanced as complete or invariable, 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 observations.

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

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alóft, create*; or trochaick, as *boly, löfty.*

Our iambick measure comprises verses Of four syllables.

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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.
 With ravish'd ears
 The monarch hears,

Drayton.

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'assuage breem winter's scathes.
 In places far or near,
 Or famous, or obscure,
 Where wholeisom is the air,
 Or where the most impure,
 All times, and every where,
 The muse is still in ure.

Drayton.

Of eight which is the usual measure for short poems.

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

Milton.

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

Fall in the midst of this created space,
 Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a
 place
 Confining on all three; with triple bound;
 Whence all things, though remote, are view'd
 around,
 And thither bring their undulating sound.
 The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r;
 Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tower;
 A thousand winding entries long and wide
 Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.
 A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
 Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.

'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
 The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
 Where echo's in repeated echo's play:
 A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
 Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
 But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
 Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow 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.*

In all these measures the accents are to be
 placed on even syllables; and every line con-
 sidered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule
 is more strictly observed.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

Here we may
 Think and pray
 Before death
 Stops our breath:
 Other joys
 Are but toys.

Of five,

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

Of seven,

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

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

These are the measures which are now in use,
 and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten
 syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses some-
 times of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyol-
 bion.

Of all the Cambian shires their heads that bear
 so high, [eye,

And farth't survey their soils with an ambitious
 Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless
 crouds, [clouds,

The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring
 Especial audience craves, offended with the
 throng,

That she or 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
 Those whom devouring war else every where
 did grieve. [might,)

And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by
 Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
 A constant maiden still the only did remain,
 The last her genuine laws which stoutly did re-
 tain.

And

A GENERAL
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A B A

A B A

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 *be*. 8. *A*, in composition, seems the French *a*, and sometimes *at*, as, *afide, asleep, aware, a-wary, a-trip*. *Shakesf*. 9. *A* is sometimes redundant; as, *arise, arouse, awake*. *Dryd*. 10. *A*, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or *arts*.

ABA'CKE. *adv.* obsolete. Backwards. *Spensf*.

ABACTOR. *f.* [Lat. *abactor*.] Those who drive away or steal cattle in herds, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two. *Blount*.

ABACUS. *f.* [Lat. *abacus*.] 1. A counting-table. 2. The uppermost member of a column.

ABAFT. *adv.* [of *abactan*, Sax.] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern.

ABAISANCE. *f.* [from the French *abaïser*.] An act of reverence, a bow.

To **ABA'LIENATE**. *v. a.* [from *abaliens*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. *Calv. Lex. Jur.*

ABALIENATION. *f.* [Lat. *abalienatio*.] A giving up one's right to another person, by sale, or due course of law.

To **ABA'ND**. *v. a.* from **ABANDON**.

To **ABA'NDON**. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner*.] 1. To give up, resign, or quit. *Dryd*. 2. To desert. *Sidney, Shakesf*. 3. To forsake. *Spensf*.

To **ABANDON OVER**. *v. a.* To give up; to resign. *Dryd*.

ABA'NDONED. *part. ad.* 1. Given up. *Shakesf*. 2. Forsaken. Corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONING. Desertion, forsaking.

ABANDONMENT. *f.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.] The act of abandoning.

ABANNITION. *f.* [Lat. *abannitio*.] Banishment for manslaughter.

ABARCY. *f.* Insatiableness.

To **ABARE**. *v. a.* [abapian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose.

ABARTICULATION. *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'SED. *a.* [with heralds.] is a term used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut. *Bailey. Chambers*.

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

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, to depress. *Dryd*. 3. To let down the price in selling.

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

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

To **ABATE**. [in horsemanship.] A horse is said to abate or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

ABATEMENT. *f.* [*abatement*, Fr.] 1. The act of abating. *Locke*. 2. The state of being abated. *Arbutb*. 3. The sum or quantity taken away

B by

- by the act of abating. *Swift*. 4. The cause of abating; extenuation. *Asterbury*.
- ABATEMENT.** [in law.] The act of the abator; as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. *Cowel*.
- ABATEMENT.** [with heralds.] is an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abated, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer.
- ABATER.** *f.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. *Arbutnot*.
- ABATOR.** *f.* [a law term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessor, as yet not entered upon by his heir.
- ABATUDE.** *f.* [old records.] Any thing diminished. *Bailey*
- ABATURE.** *f.* [a hunting term.] Those sprigs of grass thrown down by a stag in his passing by.
- ABB.** *f.* The yarn on a weaver's warp, among clothiers. *Chambers*.
- ABB'A.** *f.* [Heb. אבא.] A Syriac word, which signifies father.
- ABBACY.** *f.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot.
- ABBESS.** *f.* [Lat. *abbatissa*, *abesse* in Fr.] The superiour of a nunnery. *Dryden*.
- ABBEY, or ABBY.** *f.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women. *Shaksf.*
- ABBEY-LUZZER.** *f.* A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement. *Dry.*
- ABBOT.** *f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*.] The chief of a convent.
- ABBOTSHIP.** *f.* The state or privilege of an abbot.
- 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 abridgment. *Taylor*.
- ABBREUVOIR.** [in French, a watering-place.] Among masons, 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 **ABDICATE.** *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico*.] To give up right; to resign. *Adamsen*.
- ABDICATION.** *f.* [*abdication*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation.
- ABDICATIVE.** *a.* That which causes or implies an *abdication*.
- ABDITIVE.** *a.* [from *abdo*.] That which has the power or quality of hiding.
- ABDOMEN.** *f.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the stomach; guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.
- ABDOMINAL.** } *a.* Relating to the abdomen.
- ABDOMINUS.** }
- 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.
- ABDUCTION.** *f.* [*abductio*, Lat.] 1. The act of withdrawing one part from another. 2. A particular form of argument.
- ABDUCTOR.** *f.* [*abductor*, Lat.] The muscles, which draw back the several members. *Arbut.*
- ABECEDARIAN.** *f.* [from the names of *a, b, c*.] A teacher of the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.
- ABECEDARY.** *q.* Belonging to the alphabet.
- ABED.** *ad.* [from *ab*, for *et*. See (A,) and Bsp.] In bed. *Siday*.
- 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. *Glanv.*
- ABERRING.** *part.* [*aberris*, Lat.] Going astray. *Brown*.
- To **ABERUN'RATE.** *v. a.* [*aberunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.
- To **ABET.** *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Fa Q.*
- ABETMENT.** *f.* The act of abetting.
- ABETTER, or ABET'TOR.** *f.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. *Dryd.*
- ABEYANCE.** *f.* The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intentment, and consideration of the law. *Cruvel.*
- ABGREGATION.** *f.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] a separation from the flock.
- To **ABHOR.** *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loath. *Milton*.
- ABHORRENCE.** *f.* [from *abhor*.] The act of abhorring, detestation. *South*.
- ABHORENCY.** *f.* The same with **ABHORRENCE.** *Locke*.
- ABHORRENT.** *a.* [from *abhor*.] 1. Struck with abhorrence. 2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. *Dryden*.
- ABHORRER.** *f.* [from *abhor*.] A hater, detester. *Swift*.
- ABHORRING.** The object of abhorrence. *Isaiab.*
- To **ABIDE.** *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from *au-bibian*, Sax.] 1. To dwell in a place, not remove. *Gen*. 2. To dwell. *Shaksf.* 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. *Sida.* 9. To bear or suffer. *Pope*. 10. It is used with the participle *with* before a person, and *at or in* before a place.
- ABIDER.** *f.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place.
- ABIDING.**

ABIDING. *f.* [from *abide*.] Continuance. *Raleigh*.
ABJECT. *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.] 1. Mean, or worthless. *Addis.* 2. Contemptible, or of no value. *Milt.* 3. Without hope or regard. *Milt.* 4. Destitute, mean and despicable. *Dryd. Pepp.*
ABJECT. *f.* A man without hope. *Psalms*.
TO ABJECT. *v. n.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away.
ABJECTEDNESS. *f.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject. *Boyl.*
ABJECTION. *f.* [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; servility; baseness. *Hooker*.
ABJECTLY. *a.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner, meanly.
ABJECTNESS. *f.* [from *abject*.] Servility, meanness. *Grew*.
ABILITY. *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 *intestator*, 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 ABJUGATE. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, to uncouple.
TO ABJURE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.] 1. To swear not to do something. *Hale*. 2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.
ABJURATION. *f.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.
TO ABLACTATE. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.
ABLACTATION. *f.* One of the methods of grafting.
ABLAQUEATION. [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn*.
ABLATION. *f.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.
ABLATIVE. [*ablatus*, Lat.] 1. That which takes away. 2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns.
ABLE. *a.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.] 1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune. *Bacon*. 2. Having power sufficient. *South*.
TO ABLE. *v. n.* To make able, to enable. *Shakspeare*.
ABLE-BODIED. *a.* Strong of body.
TO ABLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment.
ABLEGATION. *f.* [from *ablegate*.] A sending abroad.
ABLENESS. *f.* [from *able*.] Ability of body, vigour, force. *Sidney*.
ABLEPSY. *f.* [*αβληψία*, Gr.] Want of sight.
TO ABLIGATE. *v. n.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To bind or tie up from.
ABLIGURATION. *f.* [*abliguratio*, Lat.] A prodigal spending on meat or drink.
TO ABLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire. *Calvin*.

ABLOCATION. *f.* [from *ablocare*.] A letting out to hire.
TO ABLUDE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike.
ABLUENT. *a.* [*ablucens*, Lat.] That which has the power of cleansing.
ABLUTION. *f.* [*ablutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of cleansing. 2. The sifting of chemical preparations in water. 3. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.
TO ABNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.
ABNEGATION. *f.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] Denial, renunciation. *Hammond*.
ABNODATION. *f.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees.
ABNORMOUS. *a.* [*abnormis*, Lat.] Irregular, misshapen.
ABOARD. *a.* [from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*.] In a ship. *Raleigh*.
ABODE. *f.* [from *abide*.] 1. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence. *Waller*. 2. Stay, continuance in a place. *Shakspeare*. 3. To make *abide*; to dwell, to reside, to inhabit. *Dryd*.
TO ABODE. *v. a.* [See *BODE*.] To foretoken or foreflew; to be a prognostic, to be ominous. *Shakspeare*.
ABODEMENT. *f.* [from *abode*.] A secret anticipation of something future. *Shakspeare*.
TO ABOLISH. *v. a.* [from *abols*, Lat.] 1. To annul. *Hooker*. 2. To put an end to; to destroy. *Hayward*.
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*.
ABOLITION. *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. *Shakspeare*.
ABOMINABLENESS. *f.* [from *abominable*.] The quality of being abominable; hatredness, odiousness. *Bentley*.
ABOMINABLY. *a.* [from *abominable*.] Excessively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill sense. *Arbutnot*.
TO ABOMINATE. *v. a.* [*abomino*, Lat.] To abhor, detest, hate utterly. *Southern*.
ABOMINATION. *f.* 1. Hatred, detestation. *Swift*. 2. The object of hatred. *Genesis*. 3. Pollution, defilement. *Shakspeare*. 4. The cause of pollution. *2 Kings*.
ABORIGINES. *f.* Lat. The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original can be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain.
TO ABORT. *v. n.* [*abortis*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time, to miscarry.
ABORTION. *f.* [*abortis*, 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. *Peacbam.*
ABORTIVE. *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.] 1. Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shakesp.* 2. Figuratively, that which falls for want of time. *Sautb.* 3. That which brings forth nothing. *Milton.*
ABORTIVELY. *ad.* [from *abortive*.] Born without the due time; immaturity, untimely.
ABORTIVENESS. *f.* [from *abortive*.] The state of abortion.
ABORTMENT. *f.* [from *aborto*, Lat.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*
ABOVE. *prep.* [from *a*, and *buſan*, Saxon.] *boven*, Dutch.] 1. Higher in place. *Dryden.* 2. More in quantity or number. *Exod.* 3. Higher in rank, power or excellence. *Pſalm.* 4. Superiour to; unattainable by. *Swift.* 5. Beyond; more than. *Locke.* 6. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*
ABOVE. *ad.* 1. Over-head. *Bacon.* 2. In the regions of heaven. *Pope.* 3. Before. *Dryden.*
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'Eſtrange.*
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.
ABOUT. *prep.* [*abutan*, or *abuton*, Sax.] 1. Round; ſurrounding, encircling. *Dryden.* 2. Near to. *B. Johnſ.* 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.*
ABOUT. *ad.* [*Shakeſp.*] 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 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 quelqu'un.*
A. Bp. for Archbiſhop.
ABRACADA'BRA. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.
TO ABRADE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abrado*.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts. *Hale.*
ABRAHAM'S BALM. An herb.
ABRAHION. [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 ABRIDGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, 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.*
ABRIDGED OF. *p.* Deprived of, departed from.
AN ABRIDGER. *f.* [from *abridge*.] 1. He that abridges; a ſhortner. 2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.
ABRIDGMENT. *f.* [*abregement*, French.] 1. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs. *Hooker.* 2. A diminution in general. *Donne.* 3. Refrain, or abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*
ABROACH. *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. *Dryden.* 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.*
TO ABRO'OK. *v. a.* To brook, to bear, to endure. *Shakeſp.*
ABRUPT. *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] 1. Broken, craggy. *Thomſon.* 2. Divided, without any thing intervening. *Milton.* 3. Sudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives. *Shakeſp.* 4. Unconnected. *B. Johnſ.*
ABRUPTED. *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] Broken off ſuddenly. *Brown.*
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, craggieneſs. *Woodward.*
A'BSCISS. [*abſciſſus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body. *Arbutnot.*
TO ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off.
ABSCISSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic ſection, intercepted between the vertex and a ſemi-ordinate.
ABSCISSION. *f.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of cutting off. *Wiſeman.* 2. The ſtate of being cut off. *Brown.*
TO ABSCO'ND. *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To hide one's ſelf.
ABSCO'NDER. *f.* [from *abſcond*.] The perſon that abſconds.
A'BSENCE. *f.* [See **ABSENT**.] 1. The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.*
ABSENTANEOUS. *a.* Relating to abſence; abſent.
ABSENTEE. *f.* A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen living out of their country. *Davies.*
ABSENTHIATED. *p.* [from *abſinthium*, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.
To **ABſIST**. *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. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ſet free from an engagement or promiſe. *Walker.* 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. *Stillingſb.* 4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power. *Dryd.*
ABſOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *abſolute*.] 1. Completely, without reſtriction. *Sidney.* 2. Without relation. *Hooker.* 3. Without limits or dependence. *Dryd.* 4. Without condition. *Hooker.* 5. Peremptorily, poſitively. *Milton.*
ABſOLUTEſS. *f.* [from *abſolute*.] 1. Compleateness. 2. Freedom from dependence, or limits. *Clarendon.* 3. Deſpotiſm. *Bacon.*
ABſOLUTION. *f.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.] 1. Acquittal. 2. The remiſſion of ſins, or penance. *South.*
ABſOLUTORY. *a.* [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] That which abſolves.
ABſONANT. *a.* Contrary to reaſon.
ABſONOUS. *a.* [*abſonus*, Lat.] Abſurd, contrary to reaſon.
To **ABſORB**. *v. a.* [*abſorbo*, Lat. præter. *abſorbed*; part. præter. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpti*.] 1. To ſwallow up. *Phillips.* 2. To ſuck up. *Harvey.*
ABſORBENT. *f.* [*abſorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the ſoſteness or poroſity of its parts, either caſes 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.
ABſTERGENT. *a.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.
To **ABſTERGE**. [See **ABſTERGE**.] To cleanſe, to purify. *Brown.*
ABſTERſION. *f.* [*abſterſio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. *Bacon.*

ABſTERſIVE. *a.* [from *abſtergo*.] That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing. *Bacon.*
ABſTINENCE. *f.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.] 1. Forbearance of any thing. *Locke.* 2. Fasting, or forbearance of neceſſary food. *Shakeſp.*
ABſTINENCY. *f.* The ſame with abſtinentence. *Hammond.*
ABſTINENT. *a.* [*abſtinens*, Lat.] That uſes abſtinentence.
ABſTORTED. *a.* [*abſortus*, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence.
To **ABſTRACT**. *v. a.* [*abſtraho*, Lat.] 1. To take one thing from another. *Decay.* 2. To ſeparate ideas. *Locke.* 3. To reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*
ABſTRACT. *a.* [*abſtractus*, Lat.] Separated from ſomething elſe, generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abſtract* mathematics. *Wilkins.*
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. *Watton.*
ABſTRACTED. *p. a.* [from *abſtract*.] 1. Separated. *Milton.* 2. Refined, abſtruſe. *Deane.* 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.*
ABſTRICATED. *p. a.* [*abſtrictus*, Lat.] unbound.
To **ABſTRINGE**. *v. a.* [*abſtringo*, Lat.] To unbind.
To **ABſTRUDE**. *v. a.* [*abſtruda*, Lat.] To thruſt off, or pull away.
ABſTRUſE. *a.* [*abſtruſus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight.] 1. Hidden. 2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion.
ABſTRUſELY. *ad.* Obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.
ABſTRUſENEſS. *f.* [from *abſtruſe*.] Difficulty, obſcurity. *Boyle.*
ABſTRUſITY. *f.* 1. Abſtruſeneſs. 2. That which is abſtruſe. *Brown.*
To **ABſUME**. *v. a.* [*abſumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waſte. *Hale.*
ABſURD. *a.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.] 1. Unreaſonable; without judgment. *Bacon.* 2. Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon. *South.*
ABſURDITY. *f.* [from *abſurd*.] 1. The quality of being abſurd. *Locke.* 2. That which is abſurd. *Addiſon.*
ABſURDLY. *ad.* [from *abſurd*.] Improperly, unreaſonably. *Swift.*
ABſURDNEſS. *f.* The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs, impropriety.
ABUNDANCE. *f.* [*abundantia*, Fr.] 1. Plenty. *Craſſus.* 2. Great numbers. *Addiſon.* 3. A great

great quantity. *Raleigh*. 4. Exuberance, more than enough. *Spenser*.

ABUNDANT. *a.* [from *abundans*, Lat.] 1. Plentiful. *Par. Lost*. 2. Exuberant. *Arbut.* 3. Fully flored. *Burnet*.

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

TO ABUSE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat. In *abuse*, the verb, *f* has the sound of *x*; 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. *Shakespeare*.

ABUSE. *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. *Milton*.

ABUSER. *f.* [pronounced *abuser*.] 1. He that makes an ill use. 2. He that deceives. 3. He that reproaches with rudeness. 4. A ravisher, a violator.

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

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

ABUSIVENESS. *f.* [from *abuse*.] Foulness of language. *Herbert*.

TO ABUT. *v. n.* obsolete. [*abutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABUTTAL. *f.* [from *abut*.] The butting or boundaries of land.

ABUTMENT. *f.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS. *f.* [*abyssus*, old Fr.] A gulf; the same with *abyfs*. *Shakespeare*.

ABYSS. *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. *Rosce*.

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

ACACIA. *f.* [Lat.] 1. A drug brought from Egypt, which being supped the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of floes. *Savo*. 2. A tree commonly so called here.

ACADEMIAL. *a.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN. *f.* [from *academy*] A scholar of an academy or university. *Wood*.

ACADEMICAL. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university. *Wotton*.

ACADEMICK. *f.* [from *academy*.] A student of an university. *Watts*.

ACADEMICK. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university. *Dunstad*.

ACADEMICIAN. *f.* [*academicus*, Fr.] The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST. *f.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy. *Ray*.

ACADEMY. *f.* [*academia*, Lat.] 1. An assem-

bly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art. *Shakespeare*. 2. The place where sciences are taught. *Dryd*. 3. An university. 4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools.

ACANTHUS. *f.* [Lat.] The herb bearsfoot. *Milt*.

ACATALECTIC. *f.* [ἄκαταληκτικός, Gr.] A verse which has the compleat number of syllables.

TO ACCEDE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to.

TO ACCELERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.] 1. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion. *Bacon*.

ACCELERATION. *f.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of quickening motion. 2. The state of the body accelerated. *Hale*.

TO ACCEND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire. *Decey*.

ACCENSION. *f.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled. *Woodw*.

ACCENT. *f.* [*accentus*, Lat.] 1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing. *Shakespeare*. 2. The marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation. *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. *Wotton*. 3. To write or note the accents.

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

ACCENTUATION. *f.* [from *accentuate*.] The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

TO ACCEPT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.] 1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly. *Dryd*. 2. In the language of the bible, to accept persons, is to act with personal and partial regard. *Job*.

ACCEPTABILITY. *f.* The quality of being acceptable. *Taylor*.

ACCEPTABLE. *a.* [*acceptabile*, Fr.] 1. Grateful; 2. Pleasing.

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

ACCEPTABLY. *ad.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor*.

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

ACCEPTANCE. [in law.] The receiving of rent. *Cowel*.

ACCEPTATION. *f.* [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 ACCEPTER. *f.* [from *accept*] The person that accepts.

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

ACCEPTION. [*acceptio*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.]

- Lat.]** The received sense of a word; the meaning. *Hommond.*
- ACCESS.** *f.* [*accessus*, Lat. *access*, Fr.] 1. The way by which any thing may be approached. *Hommond.* 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'CESSARINESS.** *a.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being accessary.
- A'CESSARY.** *f.* He that not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. *Clarendon.*
- ACCESSIBLE.** *a.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessible*, Fr.] That which may be approached.
- ACCESSION.** *f.* [*accessio*, Lat. *accession*, 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'CESSORILY.** *ad.* [from *accessary*.] In the manner of an accessory.
- A'CESSORY.** *a.* Joined to another thing, so as to encrease it; additional.
- A'CESSORY.** *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'CCIDENCE.** *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'CCIDENT.** *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. *Heiler.* 3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance. *Hesker.*
- A'CCIDENTAL.** *f.* [*accidental*, Fr.] A property nonessential.
- A'CCIDENTAL.** *a.* [from *accident*.] 1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential. 2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.
- A'CCIDENTALLY.** *ad.* [from *accidental*.] 1. Nonessentially. 2. Casually, fortuitously.
- A'CCIDENTALNESS.** *f.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.
- A'CCIPIENT.** *f.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver.
- To ACCITE.** *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call, to summons. *Shakesp.*
- ACCLAIM.** *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 croud; to stuff full. *Fairy Q.* 2. To fill to satiety. *Ray.*
- To ACCOIL.** *v. n.* [See *COIL*.] To croud;
- to keep a *coil* about, to bustle, to be in a hurry. *Fairy Q.*
- A'CCOLENT.** *f.* [*accolens*, Lat.] A borderer.
- ACCOMMODABLE.** *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted. *Watts.*
- To ACCOMMODATE.** *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] To supply with conveniences of any kind. *Shakesp.*
- ACCOMMODATE.** *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit.
- ACCOMMODATELY.** *ad.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.
- ACCOMMODATION.** *f.* [from *accommodate*.] 1. Provision of conveniences. 2. In the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment. *Clarendon.* 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 *complex*, 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. *Shakesp.* 5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body. *Shakesp.*
- ACCOMPLISHED.** *p. a.* 1. Complete in some qualification. *Locke.* 2. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishments. *Milton.*
- 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.
- ACCOMPTING-DAY.** The day on which the reckoning is to be settled. *Sir J. Denham.*
- 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. *Dryd.* 4. Musical note. *Bacon.* 5. Voluntary motion. *Spenser.*
- ACCORDANCE.** *f.* [from *accord*.] 1. Agreement

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ment 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*.
ACCO'STABLE. *a.* [*from accost*]. 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. 3. Value or estimation. 2 *Mac*. 4. Distinction, dignity, rank. *Pope*. 5. Regard, consideration, fake. *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. *Cowell*.
TO ACCOUNT. *v. a.* [See **ACCOUNT**]. 1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion. *Dent*. 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*.
ACCOUNTABLE. *a.* [*from account*]. Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for. *Oldham*.
ACCOUNTANT. *a.* [*from account*]. Accountable to; responsible for. *Shakespeare*.
ACCO UNTANT. *f.* [See **ACCOUNTANT**]. A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts. *Brown*.
ACCOUNT-BOOK. *f.* A book containing accounts. *Swift*.
ACCOUNTING. *f.* [*from account*]. The act of reckoning, or making up accounts. *South*.
TO ACCOUPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. *Bacon*.
TO ACCOURAGE. *v. a.* [obsolete. See **COVERAGE**]. To animate. *Fairy Q*.
TO ACCOURT. *v. a.* To entertain with courtship, or courtesy. *Fairy Q*.
TO ACCOUTRE. *v. a.* [*accoutrer*, Fr.] To dress, to equip. *Dryd*.
ACCO'UTREMENT. *f.* [*accoutrement*, Fr.] Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments. *Shak*.
ACCRETION. *f.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to encrease it. *Bacon*.
ACCRETIVE. *a.* [*from accretion*]. Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanv*.
TO ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook.
TO ACCRUE. *v. s.* [*from the participle accrere*, 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

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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. s.* [*accumbis*, Lat.] To lye at the table, according to the antient manner. *Dick*.
TO ACCUMULATE. *v. s.* [*from accumulo*, Lat.] To pile up, to heap together. *Shakespeare*.
ACCUMULATION. *f.* [*from accumulare*]. 1. The act of accumulating. 2. The state of being accumulated. *Arbut*.
ACCUMULATIVE. *a.* [*from accumulare*]. 1. That which accumulates. 2. That which is accumulated. *Gov. of Tongue*.
ACCUMULA'TOR. *f.* [*from accumulare*]. He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Piety*.
ACCURACY. *f.* [*accuratus*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety. *Delany*, *Arbut*.
ACCURATE. *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.] 1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance. 2. Exact, without defect or failure. *Cotton*.
ACCURATELY. *ad.* [*from accurate*]. Exactly, without error, nicely. *Newat*.
ACCURATENESS. *f.* [*from accurate*]. Exactness, nicety. *Newat*.
TO ACCURSE. *v. a.* [See **CURSE**]. To doom to misery. *Hooker*.
ACCURSED. *part. ad.* 1. That which is cursed or doomed to misery. *Denham*. 2. Execrable; hateful; detestable. *Shakespeare*.
ACCUSABLE. *a.* [*from the verb accuse*]. That which may be censured; blameable; culpable. *Brown*.
ACCUSATION. *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 ACCUSE. *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 ACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [*accostumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure. *Milton*.
ACCUSTOMABLE. *a.* [*from accustom*]. Of long custom or habit. *Hak*.
ACCUSTOMABLY. *ad.* According to custom. *Bacon*.
ACCUSTOMANCE. *f.* [*accustomance*, 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. *Shakespeare*.
ACE. *f.* [*as*, Lat.] *Arbutnot*. 1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice. *South*. 2. A small quantity. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

ACEPHALOUS.

ACEPHALOUS. *a.* [*ἀκεφαλος*, Gr.] Without a head. *Diſt.*

ACERBITY. *f.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.] 1. A rough four taste. 2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper. *Pope.*

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

ACERVATION. *f.* [from *acervate*.] Heaping together.

ACESCENT. *a.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity. *Arbutn.*

ACETOSE. *a.* That which has in it acids. *Diſt.*

ACETOSITY. *f.* [from *acetose*.] The state of being acetose. *Diſt.*

ACE TOUS. *a.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Sour. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *f.* [ace, Saxon; ἀχος, Greek.] A continued pain. *Shakespeare.*

To **ACHE.** *v. n.* [See *ACHES*.] To be in pain. *Glauco.*

To **ACHIEVE.** *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.] 1. To perform, to finish. *Dryden.* 2. To gain, to obtain. *Milton.*

An **ACHIEVER.** *f.* He that performs what he endeavours. *Shakespeare.*

An **ACHIEVEMENT.** *f.* [*achievement*, Fr.] 1. The performance of an action. *Fairy Q.* 2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial. *Dryden.*

ACHOR. *f.* [*achor*, Lat. ἀχως, Gr.] A species of the herpes.

A'CID. *a.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, sharp. *Bacon*, *Quincy.*

ACIDITY. *f.* [from *acid*.] Sharpness; sourness. *Arbutn.* *Ray.*

A'CIDNESS. *f.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid.

ACIDULÆ. *f.* [that is, *aqua acidula*.] Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-springs are. *Quincy.*

To **ACIDULATE.** *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To tinge with acids in a slight degree. *Arbutn.*

To **ACKNOWLEDGE.** *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. *Psalms.* 3. To own; as, a benefit. *Milton.*

ACKNOWLEDGING. *a.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful. *Dryden.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. *f.* [from *acknowledge*.] 1. Concession of any character in another. *Hale.* 2. Concession of the truth of any position. *Hooker.* 3. Confession of a fault. 4. Confession of a benefit received. 5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage. *Spenser.*

ACME. *f.* [*ἄκμῃ*, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper. *Quincy.*

ACOLOTHIST. *f.* [*ακολυθια*, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church. *Ayliffe.*

ACONITE. *f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] The herb wolfsbane. In poetical language, poison in general. *Dryden.*

A'CORN. *f.* *Æcern*, Sax. from *ac*, an oak, and

corn; born.] The seed of fruit borne by the oak. *Dryden.*

ACOUSTICKS. *f.* [*ἄκουστικα*, of *ἀκουω*, Gr.] 1. The doctrine or theory of sounds. 2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To **ACQUAINT.** *v. a.* [*acquaint*, Fr.] 1. To make familiar with. *Davies.* 2. To inform. *Shakespeare.*

ACQUAINTANCE. *f.* [*acquaintance*, Fr.] 1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. *Dryden.* *Atterb.* 2. Familiar knowledge. *South.* 3. A slight or initial knowledge short of friendship. *Swift.* 4. The person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship. *Fairy Q.*

ACQUAINTED. Familiar, well known. *Shakespeare.*

ACQUA'EST. *f.* [*acquiesc*, Fr.] Acquisition; the thing gained. *Woodward.*

To **ACQUIESCE.** *v. n.* [*acquiescere*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied. *South.*

AQUIESCENCE. *f.* [from *acquiesce*.] 1. A silent appearance of content. *Clarend.* 2. Satisfaction, rest, content, *Addison.* 3. Submission. *South.*

ACQUIRABLE. *a.* [from *acquire*.] Attainable. *Beaumont.*

To **ACQUIRE.** *v. a.* [*acquirere*, Fr. *acquirere*, Lat.] To gain by one's labour or power. *Shakespeare.*

ACQUIRED. *particip. a.* [from *acquire*.] Gained by one's self. *Locke.*

An **ACQUIRER.** *f.* [from *acquire*.] The person that acquires; a gainer.

An **ACQUIREMENT.** *f.* [from *acquire*.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. *Hayes.*

ACQUISITION. *f.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of acquiring. *South.* 2. The thing gained; acquirement. *Denham.*

ACQUISITIVE. *a.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] That which is acquired. *Watson.*

ACQUIST. *f.* [See *ACQUIST*.] Acquirement; 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 acquitting. *South.*

ACQUIT'TAL. *f.* Is a deliverance from an offence. *Cowell.*

To **ACQUIT'TANCE.** *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. *Shakespeare.*

ACQUIT'TANCE. *f.* [from *acquit*.] 1. The act of discharging from a debt. *Milton.* 2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt. *Shakespeare.*

A'CRE. *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.*

A'CRID. *c.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste. *Arbutn.*

ACRIMONIOUS. *a.* Abounding with Acrimony; sharp; corrosive. *Harvey.*

A'CRIMONY. *f.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.] 1. Sharpness, corrosiveness,

corrosiveness. *Bacon*. 2. Sharpness of temper, severity. *South*.

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

ACROAMATICAL. *a.* [ἀκροαματι, Gr.] Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACROATICKS. *f.* [Ἀκροατικά, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy.

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

ACRONYCALLY. *adv.* [from *acronyca*.] At the acronyca time. *Dryden*.

A'CROSPIRE. *f.* [from ἀκρον and σπείρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds. *Mortimer*.

A'CROSPURED. *part. a.* Having sprouts. *Mort*.

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

An ACROSTICK. *f.* [from ἀκρον and στίχον, 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 ἀκρον, Gr.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.

To ACT. *v. a.* [ago, actum, Lat.] 1. To be in action, not to rest. *Pope*. 2. To perform the proper functions. *South*. 3. To practise the arts or duties of life; to conduct one's self. *Dryd*.

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. *Shakesp*. 5. A state of action. *Hooker*. 6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Ris*. 7. A decree of a court of justice. *Shakesp*.

A'CTION. *f.* [action, Fr. actio, Lat.] 1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest. *Shak*. 2. An act or thing done; a deed. *Shakesp*. 3. Agency, operation. *Bentley*. 4. The series of events represented in a fable. *Addison*. 5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken. *Addison*. 6. 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. *Hewel*.

ACTIONARY, or A'CTIONIST. *f.* [from *action*.] One that has a share in actions or stocks.

ACTION-TAKING. *a.* Litigious. *Shakesp*.

ACITATION. *f.* [from *actio*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent.

To A'CTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. *Bacon*.

A'CTIVE. *a.* [activus, Lat.] 1. That which has the power or quality of acting. *Newton*. 2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*. *Donne*. 3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*. *Denham*. 4. Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker*. 5. Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryden*. 6. In grammar, a verb *active* is that which signifies action, as, *I teach*. *Clarke*.

A'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active*.] Busily; nimbly.

A'CTIVENESS. *f.* [from *active*.] Quickness; nimbleness. *Wilkins*.

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

A'CTOR. *f.* [actor, Lat.] 1. He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon*. 2. He that performs a character; a stage player. *Ben. Jonson*.

A'CTRESS. *f.* [actrice, Fr.] 1. She that performs any thing. *Addison*. 2. A woman that plays on the stage. *Dryden*.

A'CTUAL. *a.* [actual, Fr.] 1. That which comprises action. *Shakesp*. 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. *Cheyne*.

ACTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really. *South*.

A'CTUALNESS. *f.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *f.* [actuarius, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court. *Ayliffe*.

A'CTUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Put into action; brought into effect. *South*.

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, actum, Lat.] To put into action. *Addison*.

ACTUOSE. *a.* [from *act*.] That which hath strong powers. *Ditt*.

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [acuo, 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*.

ACUMINATED. *part. a.* Ending in a point; sharp pointed. *Wiseman*.

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.

ACUTELY.

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ACUTELY. *adv.* [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.*
ADACTED. *part. a.* [*adactus, Lat.*] Driven by force. *Diſ.*
A'DAGE. *f.* [*adagium, Lat.*] A maxim; a proverb. *Glanville.*
ADAGIO. *f.* [Italian.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.
ADAMANT. *f.* [*adamans, Lat.*] 1. A stone of impenetrable hardness. *Shaksf.* 2. The diamond. *Ray.* 3. The loadstone. *Bacon.*
ADAMANTE'AN. *a.* [from *adamant.*] Hard as adamant. *Milton.*
ADAMANTINE. *a.* [*adamantinus, Lat.*] 1. Made of adamant. *Dryd.* 2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility. *Davis.*
A'DAM'S-APPLE. *f.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.
To ADA'PT. *v. a.* [*adapto, Lat.*] To fit; to suit; to proportion. *Swift.*
ADA'PTA'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. *Cheyne.*
ADCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus, Lat.*] To unite one body with another.
To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo, Lat.*] 1. To join something to that which was before. *Dryd.* 2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*
AD'DABLE. *a.* That which may be added. *Cocker.*
To ADDE'CI-MATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo, Lat.*] To take or ascertain tithes. *Diſ.*
To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To esteem; to account. *Daniel.*
ADDER. *f.* [*Ætæten, Sax. poſſon.*] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile. *Taylor.*
ADDER'S-GRASS. *f.* A plant.
ADDER'S-TONGUE. *f.* An herb. *Miller.*
ADDER'S-WORT. *f.* An herb.
AD'DIBLE. *a.* [from *add.*] Possible to be added. *Locke.*
AD'DIBILITY. *f.* [from *addible.*] The possibility of being added. *Locke.*
ADDICE. *f.* [corruptly *adz, adere, Sax.*] A kind of axe. *Mason.*
To AD'DICT. *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.*
AD'DICTEDNESS. *f.* [from *addicted.*] The state of being addicted. *Boyle.*
AD'DICTION. *f.* [*addictio, Lat.*] 1. The act of devoting. 2. The state of being devoted. *Shak.*
AD'DITAMENT. *f.* [*Additamentum, Lat.*] Addition; thing added. *Hut.*
AD'DITION. *f.* [from *add.*] 1. The act of adding one thing to another. *Bentley.* 2. Additament, or the thing added. *Hum.* 3. In arithmetic, *Addition* is the reduction of two or

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more numbers of the 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. *Cowell. Shaksf. Clarendon.*
AD'DITIONAL. *a.* [from *addition.*] That which is added. *Addison.*
AD'DITORY. *a.* [from *add.*] That which has the power of adding. *Arbutnot.*
AD'DLE. *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 AD'DLE. *v. a.* [from *addle.*] To make addle; to make barren. *Brown.*
AD'DLE-PATED. *a.* Having barren brains. *Dryden.*
To AD'DRESS. *v. a.* [*addresser, Fr.*] 1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action. *Shaksf.* 2. To get ready. 3. To apply to another by words.
AD'DRESS. *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.
AD'DRESSER. *f.* [from *address.*] The person that addresses.
AD'DUCENT. *a.* [*adducens, Lat.*] A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body. *Quincy.*
To AD'DUCE. *v. a.* [*adducere, Fr. dulcis, Lat.*] To sweeten.
ADE'MPTION. *f.* [*ademptum, Lat.*] Privation.
ADE'NOGRAPHY. *f.* [from *adrenov* and *γραφω, Gr.*] A treatise of the glands.
ADE'PT. *f.* [*adepius, Lat.*] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. *Pope.*
ADE'PT. *a.* Skillful; thoroughly versed. *Boyle.*
A'DEQUATE. *a.* [*adequatus, Lat.*] Equal to; proportionate. *South.*
A'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *adequate.*] In an adequate manner; with exactness of proportion. *South.*
A'DEQUATENESS. *f.* [from *adequate.*] The state of being adequate; exactness of proportion.
ADE'SPOTICK. *a.* Not absolute; not despotic.
To ADHE'RE. *v. n.* [*adherere, Lat.*] 1. To stick to. 2. To be confident; to hold together. *Shaksf.* 3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion. *Shaksf. Boyle.*
ADHE'RENCE. *f.* [from *adhere.*] 1. The quality of adhering, tenacity. 2. Fixedness of mind; attachment; steadfastness. *Swift.*
ADHE'RENCY. *f.* [The same with *adherence.*] *Deacy of Ptery.*
ADHE'RENT. *a.* [from *adhere.*] 1. Sticking to. *Pope.* 2. United with *st. acc.*
ADHE'RENT. *f.* [from *adhere.*] A follower; a partisan. *Raleigh.*
ADHE'RRER. *f.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres. *Swift.*
ADHE'SION. *f.* [*adhesio, Lat.*] The act or state of sticking to something. *Boyle.*

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ADHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomson*.

To **ADHIBIT**. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

ADHIBITION. *f.* [from *adhibeo*.] Application; use. *Diſt.*

ADJACENCY. *f.* [from *adjacens*, Lat.] 1. The state of lying close to another thing. 2. That which is adjacent. *Brown*.

ADJACENT. *a.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying close; bordering upon something. *Bacon*.

ADJACENT. *f.* That which lies next another. *Locke*.

ADIA'PHOROUS. *a.* [*ἀδιαφορῶς*, Gr.] Neutral. *Beyle*.

ADIA'PHORY. *f.* [*ἀδιαφορία*, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To **ADJECT**. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjecium*, Lat.] To add to; to put to.

ADJECTION. *f.* [*adjectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of adjecting, or adding. 2. The thing adjected, or added. *Brown*.

ADJECTITIOUS. *a.* [from *adjection*.] Added; thrown in.

ADJECTIVE. *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*.

ADJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*.] Farewel. *Prior*.

To **ADJOIN**. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjuugo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Watts*.

To **ADJOIN**. *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryd.*

To **ADJOURN**. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.] To put off to another day, naming the time. *Bacon*.

ADJOURNMENT. *f.* [*adjournment*, Fr.] A putting off till another day. *L'Esrange*.

A'DIPOUS. *a.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat. *Diſt.*

A'DIT. *f.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage underground. *Ray*.

ADITION. *f.* [*aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another.

To **ADJUDGE**. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] 1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties. *Locke*. 2. To sentence to a punishment. *Shakespeare*. 3. Simply, to judge; to decree. *Knolles*.

To **ADJUDICATE**. [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge.

ADJUDICATION. *f.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of granting something to a litigant.

To **ADJUGATE**. *v. a.* [*adjuugo*, Lat.] To yoke to.

ADJUMENT. *f.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help.

ADJUNCT. *f.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift*.

ADJUNCT. *a.* Immediately consequent. *Shak.*

ADJUNCTION. *f.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.] 1. The act of adjoining. 2. The thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. *a.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.] 1. He that joins. 2. That which is joined.

ADJURATION. *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, procribing 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*.

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

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

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

ADJUTORY. *a.* That which helps.

ADJUTRIX. *f.* [Lat.] She who helps.

A'DJUVANT. *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.

To **A'DJUVATE**. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further.

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

ADMENSURA'TION. *f.* [*admensura*, Lat.] The act of measuring to each his part.

ADMINICLE. *f.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support.

ADMINICULAR. *a.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help.

To **ADMINISTER**. *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 **ADMINISTRATE**. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To give as physick. *Woodward*.

ADMINISTRATION. *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 public affairs is committed. 4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation. *Hooker*.

ADMINISTRATIVE. *a.* [from *administrare*.] 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 *administrare*.] The office of administrator.

A'DMIRABLE. *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; of power to excite wonder. *Sidney*.

A'DMIRABLENESS. *f.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable.

ADMIRABILITY.

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

ADMIRABLY. *adv.* [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.* [*admiror*, Lat.] 1. To regard with wonder. 2. To regard with love.

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

An ADMIRER. *f.* [from *admirer*.] 1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration. 2. A lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *adv.* [from *admirer*.] With admiration. *Shakespeare*.

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

ADMIS'SION. *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.

ADMI TTANCE. *f.* [from *admit*.] Which may be admitted. *Ayliffe*.

ADMI TTABLE. *a.* [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.* [*admixco*, 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.* [*admoneo*, 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. Bufile; tumult; bufilefs. *Locke*. 3. Move tumult and show of bufilefs, than the affair is worth. *L'Esfrange*.

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

ADOLESCENCY. *f.* The same with *adefcence*. *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*.

ADOP'TEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted. *Shakespeare*.

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

ADOP'TION. *f.* [*adoptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of adopting. *Shakespeare*. 2. The state of being adopted. *Regers*.

ADOP'TIVE. *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. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. *f.* [*adoratio*, Lat.] 1. The eternal homage paid to the Divinity. *Hooker*. 2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem. *Shakespeare*.

To ADORE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] To worship with external homage. *Dryden*.

ADOREMENT. *f.* Adoration; worship. *Brown*.

ADORER. *f.* [from *adore*.] He that adores; a worshipper. *Prior*.

To ADORN. *v. a.* [*adorna*, Lat.] 1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments. *Cowley*. 2. To set out any place or thing with decorations. *Cowley*. 3. To embellish with oratory. *Sprat*.

ADORNMENT. *f.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment. *Raleigh*.

ADOWN. *adv.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground. *Fairy* 2.

ADOWN. *prep.* Down towards the ground. *Dryd*.

ADRE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*.] In a state of fear. *Sidney*.

ADRI'FT. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*.] Floating at random.

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

ADROITNESS. *f.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity.

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

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

ADSTRICITION.

ADSTRIC'TION. *f.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.

To **ADVANCE.** *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.] 1. To bring forward, in the local sense. *Paradise Lost.* 2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize. *Ezther.* 3. To improve. *Tillotson.* 4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to. *Soutb.* 5. To forward; to accelerate. *Bacon.* 6. To propose; to offer to the publick. *Dryden.*

To **ADVANCE.** *v. n.* 1. To come forward. *Parvel.* 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. *Walsh.* 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. *Shakespeare.* 4. Improvement. *Brown.*

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

ADVANTAGE. *f.* [*avantage*, Fr.] 1. Superiority. *Sprat.* 2. Superiority gained by stratagem. *Spenser.* 3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakespeare.* 4. Favourable circumstances. *Waller.* 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.*

ADVANTAGED. *a.* [from *to advantage.*] Possessed of advantage. *Glanville.*

ADVANTAGE GROUND. *f.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTAGEOUS. *a.* [*avantageaux*, Fr.] Profitable; useful; opportune. *Hammond.*

ADVANTAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avantageous.*] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. *Arbuth.*

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *avantageous.*] Profitableness; usefulness; convenience. *Boyle.*

To **ADVENT.** *v. n.* [*advenis*, Lat.] To accede to something; to be superadded. *Ayliffe.*

ADVENTIENT. *a.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Adventing; superadded. *Glanville.*

ADVENT. *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.

ADVENTINE. *a.* [from *advenis*, *adventum.*] Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added. *Bacon.*

ADVENTITIOUS. *a.* [*adventitius* Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added. *Boyle*, *Dryden.*

ADVENTIVE. *f.* [from *advenis*, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without. *Bacon.*

ADVENTUAL. *a.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the season of advent. *Bishop Sannderfon.*

ADVENTURE. *f.* [French.] 1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward.* 2. An enterprise in which something must be left to hazard. *Dryden.*

To **ADVENTURE.** *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 into the hands of chance. *Fairy Queen.*

ADVENTUROUS. *a.* [*adventureux*, Fr.] 1. He that is inclined to adventures; daring, courageous. *Dryd.* 2. Full of hazard; dangerous. *Addison.*

ADVENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *adventurous.*] Boldly, daringly. *Shakespeare.*

ADVENTURESOME. *a.* [from *adventure.*] The same with *adventurous.*

ADVENTURESOMENESS. *f.* [from *adventuresome.*] The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVERB. *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.*

ADVERBIAL. *a.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] In the manner of an adverb. *Addis.*

ADVERSABLE. *a.* [from *adverse.*] Contrary to.

ADVERSARIA. *f.* [Lat.] A common-place. *Bull.*

ADVERSARY. *f.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Shakespeare.*

ADVERSATIVE. *a.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A word which makes some opposition or variety.

ADVERSE. *a.* [*adversus*, Lat.] 1. Acting with contrary direction. *Milton.* 2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. Opposed to *prosperous.* *Rescommon.* 3. Personally opponent. *Sidney.*

ADVERSITY. *f.* [*adversité*, Fr.] 1. Affliction; calamity. 2. The cause of our sorrow; misfortune. *Shakespeare.* 3. The state of unhappiness; misery. *Shakespeare.*

ADVERSLY. *adv.* [from *adverse.*] Oppositely; unfortunately. *Shakespeare.*

To **ADVERT.** *v. n.* [*adverteo*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard, to observe. *Ray.*

ADVERTENCE. *f.* [from *advert.*] Attention to; to regard to; *Decay of Piety.*

ADVERTENCY. *f.* [from *advert.*] The same with *advertence.* *Swift.*

To **ADVERTISE.** *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.] 1. To inform another; to give intelligence. 2. To give notice of any thing, in the publick prints.

ADVERTISEMANT. *f.* [*advertissement*, Fr.] 1. Instruction; admonition. 2. Intelligence; information. 3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER. *f.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.] 1. He that gives intelligence or information. 2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING. *part. a.* [from *advertise.*] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. *Shakespeare.*

To **ADVESPERATE.** *v. n.* [*advespero*, 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.

ADVISABLE. *a.* [from *advice*.] Prudent; fit to be advised. *Soutb.*

ADVISABLENESS. *f.* [from *advisable*.] The quality of being advisable; 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. *part. a.* [from *advise*.] 1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise. *Bacon.* 2. Performed with deliberation; acted with design. *Hooker.*

ADVISEDLY. *adv.* [from *advised*.] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently. *Suckling.*

ADVISEDNESS. *f.* [from *advised*.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Saunderson.*

ADVISEMENT. *f.* [*advise, Fr.*] 1. Counsel; information. *Spenser.* 2. Prudence; circumspection.

ADVISER. *f.* [from *advise*.] The person that advises, a counsellor. *Waller.*

ADULATION. *f.* [*adulation, Fr. adulation, Lat.*] Flattery; high compliment. *Claren.*

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. *Sharp.*

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. *Shakesp.* 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.* [*adumbre, Lat.*] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance. *Decay 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.*

ADUNICITY. *f.* [*aduncitas, Lat.*] Crookedness; hookedness. *Arbutb.*

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.*

ADVOLATION. *f.* [*advolo, advolutum, Lat.*] The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION. *f.* [*advolutio, Lat.*] The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY. *f.* [*avoutrie, Fr.*] Adultery. *Bac.*

ADVOWE. *f.* He that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON. *f.* A right to present to a benefice. *Cowell.*

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.*

ADZ. *f.* See *ADDICE*.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English.

ÆGLOGUE. *f.* [written instead of *eclogue*.] A Pastoral. *Spenser.*

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: *Aldred altogether reverend; Alfred altogether peaceful. Gib.*

ÆLF, or ELF. Implies assistance. So *Ælfwin is victoribus. Gibson.*

ÆNIGMA. See *ENIGMA*.

AERIAL. *a.* [*ærius, 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.*

A'ERIE. *f.* [*airie, Fr.*] A nest of hawks and other birds of prey. *Cowell.*

AEROLOGY. *f.* [*αἰρ and αἰρος, Gr.*] The doctrine of the air.

A'EROMANCY.

AEROMANCY. *f.* [*ἀήρ* and *μαντική*, Gr.] The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY. *f.* [*ἀήρ* and *μέτρον*] The art of measuring the air.

AEROSCOPY. *f.* [*ἀήρ* and *σκοπέω*, 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.

ÆTITES. *f.* [*αἴθλη*, an eagle.] Eagle stone. *Quincy.*

A FAR. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.] 1. At a great distance. *Bacon.* 2. To a great distance. *D-yd.* 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 south-west wind. *Milton.*

AFFABILITY. *f.* [*affabilitas*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] Easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. *Clarend.*

AFFABLE. *a.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.] 1. Easy of manners; accessible; courteous; complaisant. *Bacon.* 2. Applied to the external appearances; benign; mild.

AFFABLENESS. *f.* [from *affable*.] Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable*.] Courteously; civilly.

AFFABROUS. *a.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete.

AFFABULATION. *f.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable.

AFFAIR. *f.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. *Pope.*

AFFERAR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to establish. *Shakespeare.*

AFFECT. *f.* [from the verb *affect*.] 1. Affection; passion; sensation. *Bacon.* 2. Quality; circumstance. *Wisem.*

TO AFFECT. *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.* 4. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love. *Hooker.* 6. To study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocrisy. *Priser.* 7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner. *Ben. Johnson.*

AFFECTATION. *f.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance. *Spectator.*

AFFECTED. *participial a.* [from *affect*.] 1. Moved; touched with affection. *Clarend.* 2. Studied with over-much care. *Shakespeare.* 3. In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady.*

AFFECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *affected*.] In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.*

AFFECTEDNESS. *f.* [from *affected*.] The quality of being affected.

AFFECTION. *f.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.] 1. The state of being affected by any cause, or

agent. *Shakespeare.* 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. *Shakespeare.* 6. Quality; property, *Holder.* 7. State of the body. *Wiseman.* 8. Lively representation—in painting. *Wotton.*

AFFECTIONATE. *a.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.] 1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Sprat.* 2. Fond; tender. *Sidney.* 3. Benevolent. *Rogers.*

AFFECTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFECTIONATENESS. *f.* [from *affectionate*.] Fondness; tenderness; good-will.

AFFECTIONED. *a.* [from *affection*.] 1. Affected; conceited. *Shakespeare.* 2. Inclined; mentally disposed. *Rom.*

AFFECTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *affect*.] In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE. *a.* [from *affect*.] That which affects; which strongly touches. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUOSITY. *f.* [from *affectuous*.] Passionateness. *Dick.*

AFFECTUOUS. *a.* [from *affect*.] Full of passion.

TO AFFERE. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm.

AFFIANCE. *f.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.] 1. A marriage contract. *Fairy Queen.* 2. Trust in general; confidence. *Shakespeare.* 3. Trust in the divine promises and protection.

TO AFFIANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance*.] 1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage. *Fairy Queen.* 2. To give confidence. *Pope.*

AFFIANCER. *f.* [from *affiance*.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION. } *f.* [from *affido*, Lat. See **AFFIDATURE.** }

AFFIDATURE. } [*fidus*.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT. *f.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *be made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

AFFIED. *participial a.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*.] joined by contract; affianced. *Shakespeare.*

AFFILIATION. *f.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption. *Chambers.*

AFFINAGE. *f.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dick.*

AFFINED. *a.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Related to another. *Shakespeare.*

AFFINITY. *f.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*. Lat.] 1. Relation by marriage. 2. Relation to; connexion with.

TO AFFIRM. *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.

AFFIRMABLE. *a.* [from *affirm*.] That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE. *f.* [from *affirm*.] Confirmation; opposed to *repeal*. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMANT. *f.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms.

AFFIRMATION.

A F F

AFFIRMATION. *f.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of affirming or declaring; opposed to *negation*. *Shakespeare*. 2. The position affirmed. *Hammond*. 3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*. *Hooker*.

AFFIRMATIVE. *a.* [from *affirm*] 1. That which affirms, opposed to *negative*. 2. That which can or may be affirmed. *Newton*. 3. Positive; dogmatical. *Taylor*.

AFFIRMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirmative*.] On the positive side; not negatively. *Brown*.

AFFIRMER. *f.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms. *Watts*.

TO AFFIX *v. a.* [*affige*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end; to subjoin. *Rogers*.

AFFIX. *f.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A particle united to the end of a word. *Clarke*.

AFFIXION. *f.* [from *affix*.] 1. The act of affixing. 2. The state of being affixed.

AFFLATION. *f.* [from *afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS. *f.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

TO AFFLICT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflictum*, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker*.

AFFLICTEDNESS. *f.* [from *afflicted*.] Sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER. *f.* [from *afflict*.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION. *f.* [*afflictio*, Lat.] 1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. *Hooker*. 2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery. *Addison*.

AFFLICTIVE. *a.* [from *afflict*.] Painful; tormenting. *South*.

AFFLUENCE. *f.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing to any place; concurrence. *Watson*. 2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers*.

AFFLUENCY. *f.* The same with *affluence*.

AFFLUENT. *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.] 1. Flowing to any part. *Harvey*. 2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior*.

AFFLUENTNESS. *f.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX. *f.* [*affluxus*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence. 2. That which flows to any place. *Harvey*.

AFFLUXION. *f.* [*affluxio*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing to a particular place. 2. That which flows from one place to another. *Brown*.

TO AFFORD. *v. a.* [*affurro*, *affurrager*, Fr.] 1. To yield or produce. 2. To grant, or confer any thing. *Fairy Queen*. 3. To be able to sell. *Addison*. 4. To be able to bear expenses. *Swift*.

TO AFFOREST. *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest. *Davies*.

TO AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

TO AFFRAY. *v. a.* [*affrayor*.] To fright; to terrify.

AFFRAY. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.

AFFRICTION. *f.* [*affricatio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle*.

A F R

TO AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* [See *Fright*.] To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller*.

AFFRIGHT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Terror; fear. *Dryden*. 2. The cause of fear; a terrible object. *Ben Johnson*.

AFFRIGHTFUL. *a.* Full of affright or terror; terrible. *Decay of Piety*.

AFFRIGHTMENT. *f.* [from *affright*.] 1. The impression of fear; terror. *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 a 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*.

AFFRONTER. *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. *Green*.

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*.

AFFIELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*.] To the field. *Guy*.

AFLAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*.] Level with the ground. *Bacon*.

AFLOAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*.] Floating. *Addison*.

AFOOT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*.] 1. On foot; not on horseback. *Shakespeare*. 2. In action; as, *a design is afoot*. *Shakespeare*. 3. In motion. *Shakespeare*.

AFORE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*.] 1. Before; nearer in place to any thing. 2. Sooner in time. *Shakespeare*.

AFORE. *adv.* 1. In time foregone or past. *Shakespeare*. 2. First in the way. *Shakespeare*. 3. In front; in the fore-part. *Spenser*.

AFOREGOING. *part. n.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

AFOREHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*.] 1. By a previous provision. *Gov. 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. *Peacocks*.

AFORESAID. *a.* [from *afore* and *said*.] Said before. *Bacon*.

AFORETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time past. *Susanna*.

AFRAY. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affray*.] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Psalm*, *Dryden*.

AFFRESH. *adv.* [from *a* and *fresh*.] Anew; again. *Watts*.

AFFRONT. *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition. *Shakespeare*.

AFTER.

AFTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.] 1. Following in place. *Shakeſp.* 2. In purſuit of. *Samuel.* 3. Behind. *Newton.* 4. Poſterior in time. *Dryden.* 5. According to. *Bacon.* 6. In imitation of. *Addiſon.*

AFTER. *adv.* 1. In ſucceeding time. *Bacon.* 2. Following another. *Shakeſp.*

AFTER is compounded with many words.

AFTERAGES. *f.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Succeſſive times; poſterity. *Raleigh.*

AFTER ALL. At laſt; in fine; in concluſion. *Aſterbury.*

AFTERBIRTH. *f.* [from *after* and *birth.*] The ſecundine. *Wiſeman.*

AFTERCLAP. *f.* [from *after* and *clap.*] An unexpected event, happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end. *Spencer.*

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. *Shakeſp.*

AFTERGAME. *f.* Methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs. *Wotton.*

AFTERMATH. *f.* [after and *math,* from *mow.*] Second crop of graſs mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON. *f.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*

AFTERPAINS. *f.* Pains after birth.

AFTERPART. *f.* The latter part. *Locke.*

AFTERPROOF. *f.* Evidence poſterior to the thing in queſtion. *Watſon.*

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. *Dryden.*

AFTERTOSSING. *f.* The motion of the ſea after a ſtorm. *Addiſon.*

AFTERWARD. *adv.* In ſucceeding time. *Huſker.*

AFTERWIT. *f.* Contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

AFTER-WRATH. *f.* Anger when the provocation ſeems paſt. *Shakeſp.*

A'GA. *f.* The title of a Turkiſh military officer.

AGAIN. *adv.* [ægen, 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. *Shakeſp.* 6. In recompence. *Prov.* 7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion. *Bacon.* 8. Beſides; in any other time or place. *Bacon.* 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. *Deut.*

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

AGA'PE. *adv.* [a and *gape.*] Staring with eagereſs. *Speſtator.*

AGARICK. *f.* [agaricum, 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.

AGAST. *a.* [from *agaze.*] *Milton.* See **AGAST.**

AGATE. *f.* [agate, Fr. *ocates,* Lat.] A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs. *Woodward.*

AGATY. *a.* [from *agate.*] Partaking of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*

To AGAZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze.*] To ſtrike with amazement. *Fairy Queen.*

AGE. *f.* [æge, 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 at twenty-one years is the full age. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowell.*

AGED. *a.* [from *age.*] 1. Old; ſtricken in years. *Prior.* 2. Old; applied to inanimate things. *Stil.*

AGEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged.*] After the manner of an aged perſon.

AGEN. *adv.* [ægen, Sax.] Again; in return. *Dryden.*

AGENCY. *f.* [from *agent.*] 1. The quality of acting; the ſtate of being in action. *Woodw.* 2. Buſineſs performed by an agent. *Swift.*

AGENT. *a.* [agens, Lat.] That which acts. *Bacon.*

AGENT. *f.* 1. A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor. *Dryd.* 2. That which has the power of operating. *Temple.*

AGGENERATION. *f.* [from *ad* and *generativ.* Lat.] The ſtate of growing to another body. *Brown.*

To AGGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger.* Lat.] To heap up. *Ditt.*

AGGEROSE. *adj.* Full of heaps.

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [agglomer., Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLUTINANTS. *f.* [from *agglutinans.*] Thoſe medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *glutin.* Lat.] To unite one part to another. *Harvey.*

AGGLUTINATION. *f.* [from *agglutinans.*] Union; coheſion. *Wiſeman.*

AGGLUTINATIVE. *a.* [from *agglutinans.*] That which has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wiſeman.*

To AGGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [aggrandiſer, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*

AGGRANDIZEMENT. *f.* [aggrandiſſement, Fr.] The ſtate of being aggrandiſed.

AGGRAN-

AGGRANDIZER. *f.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that makes great another.

To AGGRATE. *v. a.* [*aggrator*, Ital.] To please, to treat with civilities. *Fairy Queen.*

To AGGRAVATE. *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 encrease guilt, or calamity. *Hammond.*

AGGREGATE. *a.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass. *Ray.*

AGGREGATE. *f.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville*

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

AGGREGATION. *f.* [from *aggregate*.] 1. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.* 2. The whole composed by the conservation of many particulars. 3. State of being collected. *Brown.*

To AGGRESS. *v. a.* [*aggressor*, *aggressum*, Lat.] To omit the first act of violence. *Prior.*

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

AGGRESSOR. *f.* [from *aggress*.] The assaulter or invader, opposed to the *defendant*. *Pope.*

AGGRIEVANCE. *f.* Injury; wrong.

To AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.] 1. To give sorrow; to vex. *Spenser.* 3. To impole; to hurt in one's right. *Granville.*

To AGGROUP. *v. a.* [*aggruppare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryden.*

AGHAST. *a.* [from *a* and *γαστ*, a ghost.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre. *Addison.*

AGILE. *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; active. *Prior.*

AGILENESS. *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 AGIST. *v. a.* [*agiste*, 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.

AGISTOR. *f.* An officer of the king's forest.

AGITABLE. *f.* [*agitabilis*, Lat.] That which may be put in motion.

To AGITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.] 1. To put in motion. 2. To actuate; to move. *Backmore.* 3. To affect with perturbation. 4. To bandy; to discuss; to controvert. *Boyle.*

AGITATION. *f.* [*agitatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of moving any thing. *Bacon.* 2. The state of being moved. 3. Discussion; controversial

examination. *L'Estrange.* 4. Perturbation & disturbance of the thoughts. *Tatler.* 5. De-liberation; the state of being consulted upon, *Swift.*

AGITATOR. *f.* [from *agitate*] He who manages affairs.

AGLET. *f.* [*aiguillette*, Fr.] 1. A tag of a point curved into some representation of an animal. *Hayw.* *Shakesp.* 2. The pendants at the ends of the chieft of flowers.

AGMINAL. *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dick.*

AGNAIL. *f.* [from *ange*, grieved, and *nagle*: nail.] A whitlow.

AGNA'TION. *f.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descend 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. *Shakesp.*

AGNOMINATION. *f.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. *f.* [Lat.] The chaste tree. *Dryden.*

AGO. *adv.* [*agan*, Sax.] Past; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has past since. *Addison.*

AGO. *adv.* In a state of desire. *South.*

AGOING. *a.* [*a* and *going*.] In action. *Tatler.*

AGONE. *adv.* [*agan*, Sax.] Ago; past. *Ben. Johnson.*

AGONISM. *f.* [*ἀγωνισμὸς*, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dick.*

AGONISTES. *f.* [*ἀγωνιστῆς*, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a publick solemnity for a prize. *Milton.*

To AGONIZE. *v. n.* [*agoniser*, Fr.] To be in excessive pain. *Pope.*

AGONY. *f.* [*ἀγων*, Gr. *agonie*, Fr.] 1. The pangs of death. *Roscommon.* 2. Any violent pain of body or mind. *Milk.* 3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's consist in the garden. *Hooker.*

AGOOD. *adv.* [*a* and *good*.] In earnest. *Shakesp.*

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.*

AGRAMMATIST. *f.* [*a*, *priv.* and *γράμμα*, Gr.] An illiterate man.

AGRARIAN. *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGREASE. *a.* [from *a* and *grease*.] To daub; to grease. *Fairy Queen.*

To AGREE. *v. n.* [*agrear*, Fr.] 1. To be in concord. *Pope.* 2. To yield to. *Burnet.* 3. To settle terms by Ripulation. *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 AGREE. *v. a.* 1. To put an end to a variance. *Spenser.* 2. To reconcile. *Roscommon.*

AGREEABLE. *a.* [*agreeable*, Fr.] 1. Suitable to; consistent with. *Templé*. 2. Pleasing. *Addison*.

AGREEABLENESS. *f.* [from *agreeable*.] 1. Consistency with; suitability to. *Locke*. 2. The quality of pleasing. *Collier*. 3. Resemblance; likeness. *Greep*.

AGREEABLY. *adv.* [from *agreeable*.] Consistently with; in a manner suitable to. *Swift*.

AGREED. *partic. a.* Settled by consent. *Locke*.

AGREE'INGNESS. *f.* [from *agree*.] Consistence; suitability.

AGREEMENT. *f.* [*agrement*, Fr.] 1. Concord. *Ecclus*. 2. Resemblance of one thing to another. *Locke*. 3. Compact; bargain. *Arbut*.

AGRESTICK. or **AGRESTICAL.** *a.* [from *agrestis*, Lat.] Rude; rustic.

AGRICULTURE. *f.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] Tillage; husbandry. *Pope*.

AGRIMONY. *f.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Millar*.

AGROUND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.] 1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther. *Raleigh*. 2. Hindered in the progress of affairs.

AGUE. *f.* [*ague*, Fr.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. *Den*.

AGUED. *a.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an ague; shivering. *Shakesp*.

AGUE-FIT. *f.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the ague. *Shakesp*.

AGUE-TREE. *f.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] *Saffras*. *Dic*.

AGUISH. *a.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague. *Granville*.

AGUISHNESS. *f.* [from *aguish*.] The quality of resembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.* 1. A word noting sometime dislike and censure. *Ysaiah*. 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. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.] 1. Further onward than another. *Dryden*. 2. Headlong; precipitant.

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high. *Shakesp*.

AHOVAI. *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. *Cowell*.

AIDANCE. *f.* [from *aid*.] Help; support. *Shak*.

AIDANT. *a.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. *Shakesp*.

AIDER. *f.* [from *aid*.] A helper; an ally. *Bac*.

AIDLESS. *a.* [from *aid*.] Helpless; unsupported. *Millar*.

AIGULET. *f.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags. *Fairy 2*.

To **AII.** *v. a.* [*eglan*, Sax.] 1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Genesis*. 2. To effect in any manner. *Dryd*.

AII. *f.* [from the verb.] A disease. *Pope*.

A'ILMENT. *f.* [from *ail*, Pain; disease. *Gran*.

AILING. *particp. a.* Sickly.

To **AIM.** *v. a.* [*ajmer*, 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. *Tilofs*. 3. To guess.

AIM. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The direction of a missile weapon. *Dryd*. 2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shakesp*. 3. An intention; a design. *Pope*. 4. The object of a design. *Locke*. 5. Conjecture; guess. *Shakesp*.

AIR. *f.* [*air*, Fr. *air*, Lat.] 1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe. *Watts*. 2. The state of the air with regard to health. *Bacon*. 3. A small gentle wind. *Milton*. 4. Any thing light or uncertain. *Shakesp*. 5. The open weather. *Dryd*. 6. Vent; emission into the air. *Dryd*. 7. Publication; exposure to the public. *Pope*. 8. Poetry; a song. *Milton*. 9. Muck, whether light or serious. *Pope*. 10. The mien, or manner of the person. *Addison*. 11. An affected or laboured manner of gesture. *Swift*. 12. Appearance. *Pope*.

To **AIR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To expose to the air. *Dryd*. 2. To take the air. *Addison*. 3. To open to the air. *Hooker*.

AIRBLADDER. *f.* [from *air* and *bladder*.] 1. Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbusthot*. 2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they rise or fall. *Cudworth*.

AIRBUILT. *a.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air. *Pope*.

AIR-DRAWN. *a.* Painted in air. *Shakesp*.

AIRER. *f.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

AIRHOLE. *f.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit air.

AIRINESS. *f.* [from *airy*.] 1. Exposure to the air. 2. Lightness; gaiety; levity. *Volten*.

AIRING. *f.* [from *air*.] A short journey. *Add*.

AIRLESS. *a.* [from *air*.] Without communication with the free air. *Shakesp*.

AIRLING. *f.* [from *air*.] A young gay person. *Ben. Johnson*.

AIRPUMP. *f.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. *Chambers*.

AIRSHAFT. *f.* [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines. *Ray*.

AIRY. *a.* [from *air*; *aereus*, Lat.] 1. Composed of air. *Bacon*. 2. Relating to the air. *Boyle*. 3. High in air. *Addison*. 4. Light as air; unsubstantial. *Shakesp*. 5. Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple*. 6. Fluttering; loose; full of levity. *Dryd*. 7. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; lively; light of heart. *Taylor*.

AISLE, or AILE. *f.* The walk in a church. *Addison*.

AIT. *f.* A small island in a river.

To **AKE.** *v. n.* [from *ax*, Gr.] To feel a lasting pain. *Locke*.

AKI'N. *a.* [from *a* and *kin*.] 1. Related to; allied to by blood. *Sidney*. 2. Allied to by nature. *L'Estrange*.

ALABASTER. *f.* [ἀλάβαστρον.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; the white is most common. *Shakeſp.*

ALABASTER. *a.* Made of alabaſter. *Addiſon.*

ALACK. *interjeḱ.* Also; an expreſſion of ſorrow. *Shakeſp.*

ALACKADAY. *interjeḱ.* A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY. *adv.* Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ALACRITY. *f.* [alacritas, Lat.] Cheerfulneſs; ſprightlineſs; gayety. *Dryden.*

ALAMIRE. *f.* The loweſt note but one in Guido Areſtine's ſcale of muſick.

ALAMODE. *adv.* [à la mode, Fr.] According to the faſhion.

ALAND. *adv.* [from a for at, and land.] At land; landed. *Dryden.*

ALARM. *f.* [from the Fr. 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 ſurpriſe 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; ſurpriſing.

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.** *Shakeſp.*

ALA'S. *interjeḱ.* [belas, Fr.] 1. A word expreſſing lamentation. *Pope.* 2. A word of pity. *Shak.*

ALAS THE DAY. *interjeḱ.* Ah, unhappy day! *Shakeſp.*

ALAS THE WHILE. *interjeḱ.* Ah, unhappy time! *Spenser.*

ALATE. *adv.* [from a and late.] Lately.

ALB. *f.* [album, Lat.] A ſurplice.

ALBE IT. *adv.* Although; notwithstanding. *South.*

ALBUGINEOUS. *a.* [albugo, Lat.] Reſembling an albugo.

ALBUGO. *f.* [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whitenefs.

ALCAHEST. *f.* An univerſal diſſolvent.

ALCAID. *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 dying. *Brown.*

ALCHYMICAL. *a.* [from alchymy.] Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*

ALCHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from alchymical.] In the manner of an alchymiſt. *Camden.*

ALCHYMIſT. *f.* [from alchymy.] One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy. *Greco.*

ALCHYMY. *f.* [of al. Arab. and χυμα.] 1. The more ſublime chymitry, which propoſes the tranſmutation of metals. *Don.* 2. A kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons. *Bacon. Milton.*

ALCOHOL. *f.* A high rectified dephlegmated ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

ALCOHOLIZATION. *f.* [from alcoholize.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits.

TO ALCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from alcohol.] To rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

ALCORAN. *f.* [al and koran, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda. *Sanderſon.*

ALCOVE. *f.* [alcoba, Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, in which is placed a bed of ſtate. *Trev.*

ALDER. *f.* [alans, Lat.] A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of a hazel. The wood will endure long under ground, or in water. *Pope.*

ALDERLIEVEſT. *a.* Moſt beloved. *Shakeſp.*

ALDERMAN. *f.* [from ald, old, and man.] The ſame as ſenator: a governour or magiſtrate. *Pope.*

ALDERMANLY. *adv.* [from alderman.] Like an alderman. *Swift.*

ALDERN. *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. *Shakeſp.* 2. A merry meeting uſed in country places. *Ben. Jonſon.*

ALEBERRY. *f.* [from ale and berry.] A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread.

ALEBREWERY. *f.* [from ale and brewer.] One that profeſſes to brew ale. *Mortimer.*

ALECONNER. *f.* [from ale and con.] An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs it is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes.

ALECOſT. *f.* The name of an herb. *Diſc.*

ALECTRYOMANCY, or ALECTOROMANCY. *f.* Divination by a cock.

ALEGAR. *f.* [from ale and eager, four.] Sour ale.

ALEGER. *adj.* [allegre, Fr. alacris, Lat.] Gay & chearful; ſprightly. *Bacon.*

ALEHOOF. *f.* [from ale and hoof, head.] Groundivy. *Temple.*

ALEHOUSE. *f.* [from ale and houſe.] A tippling houſe. *South.*

ALEHOUSEKEEPER. *f.* [from alehouſe 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 furnes 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 tumes, comes out in drops. *Boyle.*

ALENGTH. *adv.* [from a for at, and length.] at full length.

ALERT. *a.* [alerte, Fr.] 1. Watchful; vigilant. 2. Briſk; pert; petulant. *Addiſon.*

ALERTNESS.

ALERTNESS. *f.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; pertness. *Addison*.

ALE-TASTER. *f.* An officer in every court-leet, sworn to look to the *adiz* and goodness of bread and ale. *Cowell*.

ALEVAT. *f.* The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALEWASHED. *a.* [from *ale* and *wash*.] Soaked in ale. *Shakespeare*.

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 *ἀλεξίω* and *φάρμακον*.] That which drives away poison; antidotal. *Brown*.

ALEXITERICAL. or **ALEXITERICK.** *a.* That which drives away poison.

ALGATES. *adv.* [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. }

ALGEBRAIST. *f.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra. *Graunt*.

ALGID. *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Diſ.*

ALGIDITY. *f.* Chills; cold. *Diſ.*

ALGIFIC. *a.* [from *alger*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Diſ.*

ALGOR. *f.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chills. *Diſ.*

ALGORISM. } *f.* Arabick words used to im-
ALGORITHM. } ply the science of numbers.
Diſ.

ALGOSE. *a.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill.

ALIAS. *adv.* A Latin word, signifying otherwise; as, Mallet *alias* Malloch; that is, *otherwise* Malloch.

ALIBI. *a.* [*alibi*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing. *Diſ.*

ALIEN. *f.* [*alienus*, Lat.] 1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land. *Dryden*. 2. Estranged from; not allied to. *Rogers*.

ALIEN. *f.* [*alienus*, Lat.] 1. A foreigner; not a denizen; a stranger. *Davies*, *Addison*. 2. In law. An *alien* is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. *Cowell*.

TO ALIEN. *v. a.* [*alienor*, Fr. *alieno*, It.] 1. To make any thing the property of another.

Hab. 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.* [*alienor*, 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. 4. Disorder of the faculties. *Hooker*.

ALIFEROUS. *a.* [from *ala* and *fers*, Lat.] Having wings.

ALIGEROUS. *a.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged.

TO ALIGGE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *lig*.] to lay; to allay; to throw down; to subdue. *Spenser*.

TO ALIGHT. *v. n.* [althran, Sax.] 1. To come down. *Dryden*. 2. To fall upon. *Dryden*.

ALIKE. *adv.* [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. *Diſ.*

ALIMENTARY. *a.* [from *aliment*.] 1. That which belongs to aliment. *Arbut.* 2. That which has the power of nourishing. *Arbutnot*.

ALIMENTATION. *f.* [from *aliment*.] The quality of nourishing. *Bacon*.

ALIMONIOUS. *a.* [from *alimonia*.] That which nourishes. *Harvey*.

ALIMONY. *f.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation. *Hudibras*.

ALIQUNT. *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.

ALIQUT. *a.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquet parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

ALISH. *a.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale. *Mortimer*.

ALITURE. *f.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment.

ALIVE. *a.* [from *a* and *live*.] 1. In the state of life; not dead. *Dryden*. 2. Unextinguished; undestroyed; active. *Hooker*. 3. Cheerful; sprightly. *Clarissa*. 4. It is used to add an emphasis; the best man *aliv*. *Clarendon*.

ALKAHEST. *f.* An universal dissolvent, a liquor.

ALKALESCIENT. *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 glass-wort.]

wort.] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

ALKALINE. *a.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Arbutnnt.*

To ALKALIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make bodies alkaline.

ALKALIZATE. *a.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Newton.*

ALKALIZATION. *f.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizing.

AL'KANET. *f.* [*Anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Milner.*

ALKEKE'NGI. *f.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry*. *Chambers.*

ALMERIES. *f.* A confection, whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adv.* [See *ALL*, *adj.*] 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*.] Omnivorous. *Pope.*

ALL-CHEERING. *a.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That which gives gaiety 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.*

ALL-FOURS. *f.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HAIL. *f.* [from *all* and *hail*, for health.] All health. *Watts.*

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 ironwort.

ALL-JUDGING. *a.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That which has the sovereign right of judgement. *Rousse.*

ALL-KNOWING. *a.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient; all wise. *Asterbury.*

ALL SAINTS-DAY. *f.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints. The first of November.

ALL-SEER. *f.* [from *all* and *see*.] He whose view comprehends all things. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Hawker, Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *a.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possess of infinite wisdom. *Prior.*

ALLAN'FO'IS. *f.* The tunica placed between the amigon and chorion. *Sperry,*

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 *alloy*. See *ALLOY*. 2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities. *South.* 3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. *Shakespeare.*

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.*

ALLAYMENT. *f.* [from *alloy*.] That which has the power of alloying. *Shakespeare.*

ALLEGATION. *f.* [from *allege*.] 1. Affirmation; declaration. 2. The thing alleged or affirmed. *Shakespeare.* 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 alleged. *Brown.*

ALLE'GEMENT. *f.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*.

ALLE'GER. *f.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *f.* [*allegiance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government. *Clarendon.*

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

ALLEGORICK. *a.* [from *allegory*.] Not real; not literal. *Milton.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALLEMANDE. *f.* [Ital.] A grave kind of musick.

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

ALLEVIATION. *f.* [from *alleviate*.] 1. The act of making light. *South.* 2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*

ALLEY. *f.* [*allée*, 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. *Shakespeare.* 4. The persons allied to each other. *Addison.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *f.* [*allicia*, Lat.] The power of attracting. *Clarville.*

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

ALLIG'ATION. *f.* [from *alligatio*.] 1. The act of tying together. 2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR. *f.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, *Gartb.*

A'LLIGATURE. *f.* [from *alligatio*.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.

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

ALLOCATION. *f.* [*alloco*, Lat.] 1. The act of putting one thing to another. 2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCATION. *f.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL. *a.* [from *allodium*.] 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.

ALLONGE. *f.* [*allonge*, Fr.] A pass or thrust with a rapier.

To ALLOO, *v. a.* To set on; to incite. *Philips.*

A'LLOQUY. *f.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another. *DiC.*

To ALLOT. *v. a.* [from *lot*.] 1. To distribute by lot. 2. To grant. *Dryden.* 3. To distribute; to give each his share. *Tatler.*

ALLOTMENT. *f.* [from *allot*.] The part; the share. *Rogers.*

ALLOT'TERY. *f.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any in a distribution. *Shakesp.*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allowo*, Fr.] 1. To admit; not to contradict. *Locke.* 2. To grant; to yield. *Locke.* 3. To permit. *Shakesp.* 4. To authorize. *Shakesp.* 5. To give to; to pay to. *Waller.* 6. To make abatement, or provision. *Addison.*

ALLOWABLE. *a.* [from *allow*.] 1. That which may be admitted without contradiction. *Brown.* 2. Lawful; not forbidden. *Atterbury.*

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

ALLOWANCE. *f.* [from *allow*.] 1. Admission; without contradiction. *Locke.* 2. Satisfaction; licence. *Hosker.* 3. Permission. *Locke.* 4. An appointment for any use. *Bacon.* 5. Abatement from the strict rigour. *Swift.* 6. Established character. *Shakesp.*

ALLOY. *f.* [See *ALLOY*.] 1. Base metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.* 2. Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.*

ALLUBESCENCY. *f.* [*allubescencia*, Lat.] Willingness; content.

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

ALLUMINOR. *f.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cressell.*

To ALLURE. *v. a.* [*laurer*, 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; inveigler.

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

ALLURINGNESS. *f.* [from *alluring*.] Enticement; temptation by proposing pleasure.

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

ALLUSIVE. *a.* [*alludo*, *allisum*, Lat.] Hinting at something. *Rogers.*

ALLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *allusivo*.] In an allusive manner. *Hammond.*

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

ALLUVION. *f.* [*alluvio*, Lat.] 1. The carrying of any thing to something 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.*

ALMACANTAR. *f.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

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

ALMANACK. *f.* [from *al*, Arabick, and *man*, a month.] A calendar. *Dryden.*

A'LMANDINE. *f.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental. *DiC.*

ALMIGHTINESS. *f.* [from *almighty*.] Omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. *Taylor.*

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

A'LMOND. *f.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of the almond tree. *Locke.*

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

A'LMONDS of the throat, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces. *Wiseman.*

A'LMOND FURNAGE. *f.* A peculiar kind of furnace used in refining. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER. *f.* [*elemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity. *Dryden.*

A'LMONRY. *f.* [from *almoner*.] The place where alms are distributed.

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

A'LMS. *f.* [*elemosyna*, Lat.] What is given in relief of the poor. *Swift.*

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

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

A'LMSGIVER.

ALT

ALMSGIVER. *f.* [from *alm* 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. *Shaksp.*

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 affize of woollen cloth. *Dich.*

ALNAGE. *f.* [from *alnage*, Fr.] Ell-measure. *Dich.*

ALNIGHT. *f.* *Alights* is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst. *Bacon*.

ALOES. *f.* [ἄλως.] 1. A precious wood used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold. *Sovary*. 2. A tree which grows in hot countries. *Miller*. 3. A medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun.

ALOE'TICAL. *a.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes. *Wise man*.

ALOE'TICK. *f.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes. *Quincy*.

ALO'FT. *adv.* [*ahfir*, to lift up, *Dan*.] On high; in the air. *Sackng.*

ALOFT. *prep.* Above. *Milton*.

ALOGY. *f.* [ἀλογία.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dich.*

ALONE. *a.* [*alken*, Dutch.] 1. Without another; single. *Bestley*. 2. Without company; solitary. *Sidney*, *Dryden*.

ALONE. *adv.* To let alone; to forbear; to leave unfinished. *Addison*.

ALONG. *adv.* [*au langue*, Fr.] 1. At length. *Dryden*. 2. Through any space measured lengthwise. *Bacon*. 3. Forward; onward. *Pope*.

ALONGST. *adv.* Through the length. *Knolles*.

ALO'OF. *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.] At a distance. *Dryden*.

ALLOUD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a great noise. *Walker*.

ALOW. *adv.* [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. *Revdet*.

ALPHABET. *f.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the first two letters of the Greeks.] The letters, or elements of speech. *Dryden*.

ALPHABETICAL. *a.* [from *alphabet*.] According to the series of letters. *Swift*.

ALPHA BETICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] According to the order of the letters. *Holder*.

ALRE'ADY. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time. *Pope*.

ALS. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also. *Spenser*.

ALSO. *adv.* [from *ali* and *so*.] In the same manner; likewise. *Burnet*.

ALTAR. *f.* [*altare*, Lat.] 1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden*. 2. The table in christian churches where the Communion is administered. *Shaksp.*

ALT

ALTARAGE. *f.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument from oblations. *Ayliff*.

ALTAR-CLOTH. *f.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacham*.

To ALTER. *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 ALTER. *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was.

AL'TERABLE. *a.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed. *Sauvif*.

AL'TERABLENESS. *f.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable.

AL'TERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.

AL'TERANT. *a.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes. *Bacon*.

AL'TERATION. *f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.] 1. The act of altering or changing. *Hooker*. 2. The change made. *Hooker*.

AL'TERATIVE. *a.* [from *alter*.] Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

AL'TERCATION. *f.* [*altercation*, Fr.] Debate; controversy. *Hakewell*.

AL'TERN. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton*.

AL'TERNACY. *f.* [from *alternate*.] Action performed by turns.

AL'TERNATE. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; reciprocal. *South*.

AL'TERNATE. *f.* [from *alternate*, *a.*] Vicissitude. *Prior*.

To AL'TERNATE. *v. a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] 1. To perform alternately. *Milton*. 2. To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Greav*.

AL'TERNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternate*.] In reciprocal succession. *Newton*.

AL'TERNATENESS. *f.* [from *alternate*.] The quality of being alternate. *Dich*.

AL'TERNATION. *f.* [from *alternate*.] The reciprocal succession of things. *Brown*.

AL'TERNATIVE. *f.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken. *Young*.

AL'TERNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternative*.] by turns; reciprocally. *Ayliff*.

AL'TERNATIVENESS. *f.* [from *alternative*.] The quality or state of being alternative. *Dich*.

AL'TERNITY. *f.* [from *altera*.] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude. *Brown*.

ALTHOUGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though*.] Notwithstanding; however. *Swift*.

ALTIGRADE. *a.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high.

AL'TILOQUENCE. *f.* [*altus* and *loquer*, Lat.] Pompous language.

AL'TIMETRY. *f.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.

AL'TISONANT. *a.* [*altisonus*, Lat.] High sounding; pompous in sound. *Dich*.

AL'TITUDE. *f.* [*altitude*, 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. *Shakeſp.*
- ALTIVOLANT.** *a.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volō*.] High flying.
- AL'TOGETHER.** *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.] Completely; without reſtriction; without exception. *Swift*.
- ALUDEL.** *f.* [from *a* and *lutum*.] *Aludels* are ſubliming pots uſed in chemiſtry, fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy*.
- ALUM.** *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*.
- ALWAYS.** *adv.* [*alleweg*, Sax.] 1. Perpetually; throughout all time. *Pope*. 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*.
- AMABILITY.** *f.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Love-lineſs. *Taylor*.
- AMADETTO.** *f.* A ſort of pear.
- AMADOT.** *f.* A ſort of pear.
- AMA'IN.** *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr.] With vehemence; with vigour. *Dryden*.
- AMALGAM.** } *f.* The mixture of metals pro-
AMALGAMA. } cured by amalgamation. *Boyle*.
- TO AMALGAMATE.** *v. a.* [from *amalgam*.] To unite metals with quickſilver.
- AMANDA'TION.** *f.* [from *amanda*, Lat.] The act of ſending on a meſſage.
- AMANUE'NSIS.** *f.* [Lat.] A perſon who writes what another dictates.
- AMARANTH.** *f.* [*amaranthus*, Lat.] 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*.
- AMASMENT.** *f.* [from *amaſi*.] A heap; an accumulation. *Glanville*.
- TO AMA'SS.** *v. n.* [*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 horreur.
- AMATORY.** *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love. *Bramhal*.
- AMAURO'SIS.** *f.* [*αμαυροσις*] A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, occaſioning the representations of ſpies and duſt floating before the eyes. *Quincy*.
- TO AMAZE.** *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. *Shakeſp.*
- AMAZE.** *f.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton*, *Dryden*.
- AMAZEDLY.** *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confuſedly; with amazement. *Macbeth*.
- AMAZEDNESS.** *f.* [from *amazed*.] The ſtate of being amazed; wonder; confuſion. *Shakeſp.*
- AMAZEMENT.** *f.* [from *amaze*.] 1. Confuſed apprehenſion; extreme fear; horreur. *Shakeſp.* 2. Extreme dejection. *Milton*. 3. Height of admiration. *Waller*. 4. Wonder at an unexpected event. *Acts*.
- AMAZING.** *particip. a.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing. *Addiſon*.
- AMAZINGLY.** *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment. *Watts*.
- AMAZON.** *f.* [*a* and *μαζω*.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; ſo called from their cutting off their breasts. A virago. *Shakeſp.*
- AMBAGES.** *f.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a multiplicity of words. *Locke*.
- AMBASSADE.** Embaſſy; not in uſe. *Shakeſp.*
- AMBASSADOUR.** *f.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr.] A perſon ſent in a publick manner from one ſovereign power to another. The perſon of an ambadaſſour is inviolable. *Dryden*.
- AMBASSADRESS.** *f.* [*ambassadeurice*, Fr.] 1. The lady of an ambadaſſour. 2. A woman ſent on a meſſage. *Rowe*.
- AMBASSAGE.** *f.* [from *ambadaſſour*.] An embaſſy. *Bacon*.
- AMBER.** *f.* [from *ambar*, Arab.] A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Bactick ſea. *Addiſon*.
- AMBER.** *a.* Conſiſting of amber. *Shakeſp.*
- AMBER-DRINK.** *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. *Miller*.
- 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'Eſtrange*.
- AMBIDEXTROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *ambidextreus*.] The quality of being ambidextrous.
- AMBIENT.** *a.* [*ambians*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing. *Newton*.
- AMBIGU.** *f.* [French.] An entertainment, conſiſting of a medley of diſhes.

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AMBIGUITY. *f.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification. *South.*

AMBIGUOUS. *a.* [*ambiguous*, Lat.] 1. Doubtful; having two meanings. *Clarendon.* 2. Using doubtful expressions. *Dryden.*

AMBIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ambiguous*.] Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBLOLOGY. *f.* [*ambo*, Lat. and *λογος*.] Talk of ambiguous signification.

AMBLOQUOUS. *a.* [from *ambo*, and *loquer*, Lat.] Using ambiguous expressions.

AMBIT. *f.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing. *Greiv.*

AMBITION. *f.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] 1. The desire of preferment or honour. *Sidney.* 2. The desire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.*

AMBITIOUS. *a.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; aspiring. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

AMBITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious*.] With eagerness of advancement or preference. *Dryd.*

AMBITIOUSNESS. *f.* The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE. *f.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] Compass; circuit.

To AMBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.] 1. To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryd.* 2. To move easily. *Shakefp.* 3. To move with submission. *Rowe.* 4. To walk daintily. *Shakefp.*

AMBLE. *f.* [from *to amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side.

AMBLER. *f.* [from *to amble*.] A pacer.

AMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling*.] With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA. *f.* [*αμβροσία*] 1. The imaginary food of the gods. 2. The name of a plant.

AMBROSIAL. *a.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious. *Pepe.*

AMBRY. *f.* [Corrupted from *almshouse*.] 1. The place where alms are distributed. 2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept.

AMBES-ACE. *f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *acc*.] A double ace. *Bramb.*

AMBULATION. *f.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking. *Brown.*

AMBULATORY. *a.* [*ambulo*, Lat.] 1. That which has the power or faculty of walking. *Wilkins.* 2. That which happens during a passage or walk. *Watson.* 3. Moveable.

AMBURY. *f.* A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE. *f.* [*embuscade*, Fr.] A private station in which men lie to surprize others. *Addison.*

AMBUSCADO. *f.* [*embuscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprize. *Shakefp.*

AMBUSH. *f.* [*embusche*, Fr.] 1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Dryden.*

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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. *Shakefp.*

AMBUSHED. *a.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush. *Dryden.*

AMBUSHMENT. *f.* [from *ambush*.] Ambush; surprize. *Spenser.*

AMBUSTION. *f.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

AMEL. *f.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*. *Boyle.*

AMEN. *adv.* [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*. *Shakefp.*

AMENABLE. *a.* [*amenable*, Fr.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to account. *Davies.*

AMENANCE. *f.* [from *amenar*, 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. *Jeremiab.* 3. To restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.

To AMEND. *v. n.* To grow better. *Sidney.*

AMENDE. *f.* [French.] A fine, by which recompence is supposed to be made for the fault.

AMENDMENT. *f.* [*amendment*, Fr.] 1. A change from bad for the better. *Ray.* 2. Reformation of life. *Hooker.* 3. Recovery of health. *Shakefp.* 4. In law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

AMENDER. *f.* [from *amend*.] The person that amends any thing.

AMENDS. *f.* [*amende*, Fr.] Recompense; compensation. *Raleigh.*

AMENITY. *f.* [*aménité*, Fr. *aménitas*, Lat.] Agreeableness of situation. *Brown.*

To AMERCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr.] To punish with a fine or penalty. *Milton.*

AMERCER. *f.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.

AMERCEMENT. *f.* [from *amerce*.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender. *Spenser.*

AMES-ACE. *f.* [*ambi ace*] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*

AMESS. *f.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's vestment.

AMETHODICAL. *a.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; irregular.

AMETHYST. *f.* [*αμethystos*] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the most valuable. *Savary.*

AMETHYSTINE. *a.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an amethyst.

AMIABLE. *a.* [*aimable*, Fr.] 1. Lovely, pleasing. *Hooker.* 2. Pretending love; shewing love. *Shakefp.*

AMIABLENESS. *f.* [from *amiable*.] Loveliness; power of raising love. *Addison.*

AMIABLY. *adv.* [from *amiable*.] Such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE. *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. *Pope.*

AMICABLENESS. *f.* [from *amicable*.] Friendliness; goodwill.

AMICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In a friendly way. *Prier.*

AMICE. [*amīā*, 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*.] 1. In
AMIDST. } the midst; middle. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Mingled with; surrounded by. *Dryden.*

3. Amongst. *Addison.*

AMISS. *adv.* [*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.

AMISSIION. *f.* [*amisse*, Lat.] Loss.

TO AMIT. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose. *Brown.*

AMITY. *f.* [*amitie*, Fr.] Friendship. *Denb.*

AMMONIAC. *a.*

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ouze 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.* [*munition*, Lat.] Military stores. *Clarendon.*

AMMUNITION BREAD. *f.* Bread for the supply of the armies.

AMNESTY. *f.* [*ἀμνηστία*.] An act of oblivion. *Swift.*

AMNICOLIST. *f.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river.

AMNIGENOUS. *f.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river.

AMNION. } [Lat.] The innermost membrane
AMNIOS. } with which the fetus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMOMUM. *f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

AMONG. } *prep.* [among, Saxon.] 1. Min.
AMONGST. } gled with. *Paradise Lost.* 2.

Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number. *Addison.*

AMORIST. *f.* [from *amcur*.] An innamorato; a gallant. *Boyle, Sidney.*

AMOROUS. *a.* 1. Enamoured. *Shakefp.* 2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Prier.* 3. Belonging to love. *Waller.*

AMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly. *Donne.*

AMOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *amorous*.] Fondness; lovingness. *Boyle.*

AMORT. *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] Depressed, spiritless. *Shakefp.*

AMORTIZATION. } *f.* [*amortissement*.] The
AMORTIZEMENT. } right or act of trans-

ferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe.*

TO AMORTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alienate lands or tenements to any corporation. *Brown.*

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. *Barnet.*

AMOUNT. *f.* The sum total. *Thomson.*

AMOUR. *f.* [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *Soub.*

AMPHIBIOUS. *a.* [*ἀμφι* and *βίω*.] That which can live in two elements. *Arbutnot.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully.

AMPHIBOLOGY. *f.* [*ἀμφιλογία*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. *Glanville.*

AMPHIBOLOUS. *a.* [*ἀμφι* and *βαλλω*.] Tossed from one to another. *Howell.*

AMPHISBÆNA. *f.* [*ἀμφιβίον*.] A serpent supposed to have two heads. *Milton.*

AMPHISCII. *f.* [*ἀμφισκιοι*.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year fall contrary ways.

AMPHITHEATRE. *f.* [of *ἀμφιθεατρον*.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another. *Dryden.*

AMPLE. *a.* [*amplus*, Lat.] 1. Large; wide; extended. *Thomson.* 2. Great in bulk. *Shak.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction. *Dryden.* 4. Liberal; large; without parsimony. *Hooker.*

5. Large; splendid. *Clarendon.* 6. Diffusive; not contracted.

AMPLENESS. *f.* [from *ample*.] Largeness; splendour. *Soub.*

TO AMPLIATE. *v. a.* To enlarge, to extend. *Brown.*

AMPLIATION. *f.* [from *amplate*.] 1. Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe.* 2. Diffusiveness. *Holder.*

TO AMPLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION. *f.* [*amplification*, Fr.] 1. Enlargement; extension. 2. Exaggerated representation. *Pope.*

AMPLIFIER. *f.* [from *To amplify*.] One that exaggerates. *Sidney.*

TO AMPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.] 1. To enlarge. *Bacon.* 2. To exaggerate anything. *Davies.* 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. *Pope.*

AMPLITUDE. *f.* [*amplitude*, Fr.] 1. Extent. *Glanville.* 2. Largeness; greatness. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity.

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 their rising or setting.

AMPLY. *adv.* [*amplē*, 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. *Wise man*.

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*.

AMURCO'SITY. *f.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing.

TO AMUSE. *v. a.* [*amuse*, Fr.] 1. To entertain with tranquillity. *Walsh*. 2. To draw on from time to time.

AMUSEMENT. *f.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment. *Ragers*.

AMUSER. *f.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses.

AMUSIVE. *a.* [from *amuse*.] That which has the power of amusing. *Thomson*.

AMYGDALATE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Resembling almonds.

AN. *article*. [ane, Saxon.] 1. One, but with less emphasis. *Locke*. 2. Any, or some. *Locke*.

ANA. *adv.* [ἀνά.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity. *Cowley*.

ANA. *f.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligeriana*.

ANACAMPTIC. *a.* [*ανακάμπτιος*.] Reflecting or reflected.

ANACAMPTICKS. *f.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catopticks.

ANACATHARTICK. *f.* Any medicine that works upwards.

ANACEPHALÆOSIS. *f.* [*ανακεφαλαιωσις*.] Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse.

ANACHORETE. } [*αναχωρήτης*] A monk,
ANACHORITE. } who leaves the convent for a more solitary life.

ANACHRONISM. *f.* [from ἀνά and χρόνος.] An error in computing time. *Dryden*.

ANACLASTICKS. *f.* [ἀνά and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

ANADIPLO'SIS. *f.* [*ἀναδιπλωσις*.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *a.* [*ἀναγωγή*.] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation.

ANAGO'GICAL. *a.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted.

ANAGO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical*.] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

ANAGRAM. [ἀνά and γράμμα.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed;

as this, of *W, i, l, i, a, m, N, s, y*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I mayl in law. Howel*.

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *f.* [from *anagram*.] The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden*.

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *f.* [from *anagram*.] A maker of anagrams.

TO ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatizer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK. *a.* [*ἀναληπτικός*.] Comforting; corroborating. *Quincy*.

ANALOGICAL. *a.* [from *analogy*.] Used by way of analogy. *Watts*.

ANALOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner. *Cheyne*.

ANALOGICALNESS. *f.* [from *analogical*.] The quality of being analogical.

ANALOGISM. *f.* [*ἀναλογισμῖς*.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

TO ANALOGISE. *v. a.* [from *analogy*.] To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne*.

ANALOGOUS. *a.* [ἀνά and λογος.] Having analogy; having something parallel. *Arbutnot*.

ANALOGY. *f.* [*ἀναλογία*.] 1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects. *Smith*. 2. By grammarians it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, *loves, loved, bate, bated*.

ANALYSIS. *f.* [*ἀνάλυσις*.] 1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts. *Arbutnot*. 2. A consideration of any thing in parts. *Newton*. 3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements. *Glanville*.

ANALYTICAL. *a.* [from *analysis*.] 1. That which resolves any thing into its first principles. *Beyle*. 2. That which proceeds by analysis. *Glanville*.

ANALYTICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical*.] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts. *Hudibras*.

ANALYTICK. *a.* [*ἀναλυτικός*.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations. *Hudibras*.

TO ANALYZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνάλωω*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. *Beyle*.

ANALYZER. *f.* [from *To analyze*.] That which has the power of analyzing. *Beyle*.

ANAMORPHOSIS. *f.* [ἀνά and μορφωσις.] 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*.

ANANAS. *wild*. The same with *pinguis*.

ANAPHORA. *f.* [*ἀναφορά*.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.

ANAPLERO'TICK. *a.* [*ἀναπληρότις*.] That which fills up any vacancy; used of applications which promote flesh.

A'NARCH

A'NARCH. *f.* An author of confusion. *Milten.*
ANARCHIAL. *a.* [from *anarchy.*] Confused; without rule. *Cheyne.*
A'NARCHY. *f.* [*ἀναρχία.*] Want of government; a state without magistracy. *Swift.*
ANASARCA. *f.* [from *'ava* and *σαρξ.*] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*
ANASTOMOSIS. *f.* [from *ἀνα* and *κόμμα.*] The inoculation of vessels.
ANASTROPHE. [*ἀνατροπή.*] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent are postponed.
ANATHEMA. *f.* [*ἀνάθεμα.*] A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. *Soub.*
ANATHEMATICAL. *a.* [from *anathema.*] That which has the properties of an anathema.
ANATHEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.
To ANATHEMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority. *Hammond.*
ANATIFEROUS. *a.* [from *anat* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*
ANATOCISM. *f.* [*anatocismus*, Lat. *ἀνοτοτισμὸς.*] 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. *adv.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*
ANA'TOMIST. *f.* [*ἀνατομὴς.*] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection. *Prior.*
To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνατομίζω.*] 1. To dissect an animal. *Hooker.* 2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakeſp.*
ANATOMY. *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. *Shakeſp.* 5. A thin meagre person. *Shakeſp.*
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. *Addison.*
A'NCHENTRY. [from *ancient.*] Antiquity of a family. *Shakeſp.*
A'NCHOR. *f.* [*anchora*, Lat.] A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.* 2. Anything which confers stability. *Hebrews.*
To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor.*] 1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope.* 2. To stop at; to rest on. *Shakeſp.*
A'NCHOR. *Anchoret*, an abstemious recluse. *Shakeſp.*
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. *Shakeſp.*
A'NCHORED. *part. a.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *f.* [contracted from *anchoret*,
A'NCHORITE. } [*ἀναχωστήτης.*] 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. *Shakeſp.*
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.* *Shakeſp.*
A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient.*] In old times. *Sidney.*
A'NCIENTNESS. *f.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity. *Dryden.*
A'NCIENTRY. *f.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shakeſp.*
ANCLE. See **ANKLE.**
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 *'ανδρ* and *γυνή.*] Hermaphroditical.
ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgynal.*] With two sexes.
ANDRO'GYNUS. *f.* [See **ANDRO'GYNAL.**] An hermaphrodite.
ANDRO'TOMY. *f.* [from *ανδρ* and *τομή.*] The practice of cutting human bodies.
A'NECDOTE. *f.* [*ἀνεκδότῃς.*] Something yet unpublished; secret history. *Prior.*
ANEMO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*ἀνεμος* and *γράφω.*] The description of the winds.
ANEMO'METER. *f.* [*ἀνεμος* and *μέτρον.*] An instrument contrived to measure the wind.
A'NE MONE. *f.* [*ἀνεμών.*] The wind flower. *Miller.*
A'NEMOSCOPE. *f.* [*ἀνεμος* and *σκόπος.*] A machine invented to foretell the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*
A'NENT. *prep.* Scotch. 1. Concerning; about. 2. Over against; opposite to. *Diſ.*
A'NES. *f.* The spires or beards of corn. *Diſ.*
A'NEURISM. *f.* [*ανευρίσμα.*] A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated. *Sharp.*
A'NEW. *adv.* [from *a* and *new.*] 1. Over again; another time. *Prior.* 2. Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*
ANFRAC'TUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *anfractu-ous.*] Fullness of windings and turnings.
A'NGEL. *f.* [*ἄγγελος.*] 1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.* 2. *Angelis* 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. *Shakeſp.* 5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel; rated at ten shillings. *Bacon.*

ANGEL.

ANGEL. *a.* Resembling angels. *Pope.*
ANGELSHOT. *f.* [from *angel* and *shot*.] Chain shot. *DiÆ.*
ANGELICA. *f.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute*] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
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. *Pope.*
ANGELICK. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Angelical; above human. *Pope.*
ANGELOUT. *f.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *DiÆ.*
ANGER. *f.* [anger, Saxon.] 1. Anger is unreasonableness upon receipt of any injury. *Locke.* 2. Smart of a sore. *Temple.*
TO ANGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provoke; to enrage. *Clarendon.*
ANGERLY. *adv.* In an angry manner. *Shakef.*
ANGIOGRAPHY. *f.* [from *αἰσίων* and *γραφία*.] A description of vessels in the human body.
ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. *a.* [from *αἰσίων*, *μῆνος*, and *σπέρμα*.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.
ANGLE. *f.* [angle, Fr.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other. *Stone.*
ANGLE. *f.* [angel, German.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*
TO ANGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To fish with a rod and hook. *Waller.* 2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices. *Shakef.*
ANGLE-ROD. *f.* [angel roede, Dutch.] The stick to which the line and hook are hung. *Addison.*
ANGLER. *f.* [from *angle*.] He that fishes with an angle. *Dryden.*
ANGLICISM. *f.* [from *anglus*, Lat.] An English idiom.
ANGOBER. *f.* A kind of pear.
ANGRILY. *adv.* [from *angry*.] In an angry manner. *Shakef.*
ANGRY. *a.* [from *anger*.] 1. Touched with anger. *Genesis.* 2. Having the appearance of anger. *Prov.* 3. Painful; inflamed. *Wise-man.*
ANGUISH. *f.* [*angoisse*, Fr.] Excessive pain either of mind or body. *Donne.*
ANGUISHED. *a.* [from *anguis*.] Excessively pained. *Donne.*
ANGULAR. *a.* [from *angle*.] Having angles or corners. *Newton.*
ANGULARITY. *f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.
ANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular*.] With angles. *Boyle.*
ANGULARNESS. *f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.
ANGULATED. *a.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles. *Woodward.*
ANGULOSITY. *f.* [from *angulosus*.] Angularity. *DiÆ.*
ANGULOUS. *a.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGUST. *a.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait. *DiÆ.*
ANGUSTATION. *f.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed. *Wise-man.*
ANHELATION. *f.* [*ambelo*, Lat.] The act of panting.
ANHELOSE. *a.* [*anbelus*, Lat.] Out of breath. *DiÆ.*
ANIENIENTED. *a.* [*annecantir*, Fr.] Frustrated.
ANIGHTS. *adv.* [from *a for at*, and *night*.] In the night time. *Shakef.*
ANIL. *f.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.
ANILENESS. *f.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The old age of women.
ANIMABLE. *a.* [from *animate*.] That which may be put into life. *DiÆ.*
ANIMADVERSION. *f.* [*animadversio*, Lat.] 1. Reproof; severe censure. *Clarendon.* 2. Punishment. *Swift.*
ANIMADVERSIVE. *a.* [from *animadvert*.] That has the power of judging. *Glanville.*
TO ANIMADVERT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.] 1. To pass censures upon. *Dryden.* 2. To inflict punishments. *Greav.*
ANIMADVERTER. *f.* [from *animadvert*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments. *South.*
ANIMAL. *f.* [*animal*, Lat.] 1. A living creature corporeal. *Ray.* 2. By way of contempt, we say a stupid man is a stupid animal.
ANIMAL. *a.* [*animalis*, Lat.] 1. That which belongs or relates to animals. *Watts.* 2. *Animalis* is used in opposition to *spiritual*.
ANIMALCULE. *f.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A small animal. *Ray.*
ANIMALITY. *f.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence. *Watts.*
TO ANIMATE. *v. a.* [*animare*, Lat.] 1. To quicken; to make alive. 2. To give powers to. *Dryden.* 3. To encourage; to incite. *Knolles.*
ANIMATE. *a.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life. *Bentley.*
ANIMATED. *part. a.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*
ANIMATION. *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.
ANIMATOR. *f.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life. *Brown.*
ANIMOSE. *a.* [*animosus*, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot. *DiÆ.*
ANIMOSITY. *f.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. *Swift.*
ANISE. *f.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. *Miller.*
ANKER. *f.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid measure the fourth part of the awm, and contains two steekans; each steekan consists of sixteen mingles; the mingle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

ANKLE.

A N N

A N O

A NKLE. *f.* [anceley, Saxon.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Prior.*
A NKLE-BONE. *f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle. *Peacock.*
A NNALIST. *f.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals. *Atterbury.*
A NNALS. *f.* [*annales*, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time. *Rogers.*
A NNATS. *f.* [*annates*, Lat.] Firstfruits. *Cowel.*
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.* [*annectis*, *annexum*, Lat.]. 1. To unite to at the end. 2. To unite a smaller thing to a greater. *Raleigh.*
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'XION. *f.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing. *Rogers.*
ANNE'XMENT. *f.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing. 2. The thing annexed. *Shakefp.*
ANNIHILABLE. *a.* [from *annihilate*.] That which may be put out of existence.
To ANNIHILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.] 1. To reduce to nothing. *Bacon.* 2. To destroy. *Raleigh.* 3. To annul. *Hosker.*
ANNIHILATION. *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.*
ANNO DOMINI. [Latin.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1767; that is in the seventeen hundred and sixty seventh year from the birth of our Saviour.
ANNOLIS. *f.* An American animal, like a lizard.
ANNOTATION. *f.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explanation; note. *Boyle.*
ANNOTATOR. *f.* [Latin.] A writer of notes; a commentator. *Felton.*
To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annuncer*, Fr.] 1. To publish; to proclaim. *Milton.* 2. To declare by a judicial sentence. *Prior.*
To ANNOY. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex. *Sidney.*
ANNOY. *f.* [from the verb.] Injury; molestation. *Dryden.*
ANNOYANCE. *f.* [from *annoy*.] 1. That which annoys. *Shakefp.* 2. The act of annoying. *South.*
ANNOYER. *f.* [from *To annoy*.] The person that annoys.
ANNUAL. *a.* [*annuel*, Fr.] 1. That which comes yearly. *Espe.* 2. That which is reckoned by the year. *Shakefp.* 3. That which lasts only a year. *Ray.*

ANNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annuel*.] Yearly; every year. *Brown.*
ANNUITANT. *f.* [from *annuity*.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.
ANNUITY. *f.* [*annuit*, Fr.] 1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. *Cowell.* 2. A yearly allowance. *Charendon.*
To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *annulus*.] 1. To make void; to nullify. *Rogers.* 2. To reduce to nothing. *Milton.*
AN'NULAR. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*
AN'NULARY. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of rings. *Ray.*
AN'NULET. *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 ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number.
ANNUMERATION. *f.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.
To ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings.
ANNU'NCIATION-DAY. *f.* [from *annunciatio*.] 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 *ἀν* and *ὄδυν*.] That which has the power of mitigating pain. *Dryden.*
To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *oindre*; part. *oint*, *oint*, Fr.] 1. To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shakefp.* 2. To be rubbed upon. *Dryden.* 3. To consecrate by unction. *Shakefp.*
ANOINTER. *f.* [from *anoint*.] The person that anoints.
ANO'MALISM. *f.* [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity. *Diſ.*
ANOMALISTICAL. *a.* [from *anomaly*.] Irregular.
ANOMALOUS. *a.* [*a priv.* and *ἀμαλῶς*.] Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. *Locke.*
ANOMALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous*.] Irregularly.
ANOM'ALY. *f.* [*anomalie*, Fr.] Irregularity; deviation from rule. *South.*
AN'OMY. *f.* [*a priv.* and *νόμος*.] Breach of law. *Bramhal.*
ANO'N. *adv.* 1. Quickly; soon. *Waller.* 2. Now and then. *Milton.*
ANONYMOUS. *a.* [*a priv.* and *ὄνομα*.] Wanting a name. *Ray.*
ANONYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous*.] Without a name. *Swift.*
ANORE XY. *f.* [*ἀνορέξια*.] Inappetency. *Quincy.*
ANOT'HER. *a.* [from *an* and *other*.] 1. Not the same. *Locke.* 2. One more. *Shakefp.* 3. Any other. *Samuel.* 4. Not one's self. *South.* 5. Widely different. *South.*
ANOT'HERGAINES. *a.* Of another kind. *Sidney.*
ANOT'HERGUESS. *a.* Of a different kind. *Arbushnut.*

ANSTATED.

ANSATED. *a.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having bundles.
To ANSWER. *v. n.* [andρρωπιαν, Saxon.] 1. To speak in return to a question. *Dryden*. 2. To speak in opposition. *Matthew*, *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. *Prov*. 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. *Atterbury*. 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. *Shakespeare*.
ANSWER. *f.* [from *To answer*.] 1. That which is said in return to a question, or position. *Atterbury*. 2. A confusion 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. *adv.* [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably. *Brerewood*.
ANSWERABLENESS. *f.* [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable. *Diſt*.
ANSWERER. *f.* [from *answer*.] 1. He that answers. 2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first. *Swift*.
ANT. *f.* [zemetz, Saxon.] An emmet; a pifmire. *Pope*.
ANT-BEAR. *f.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray*.
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*.
ANTAGONIST. *f.* [*αντι and αγωνιστω*.] 1. One who contends with another; an opponent. *Milton*. 2. Contrary. *Addison*. 3. In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some others. *Arbutnot*.
To ANTAGONIZE. *v. n.* [*αντι and αγωνιζω*.] To contend against another. *Diſt*.
ANTALGICK. *a.* [from *αντι*, against, and *αλγος*, pain.] That which softens pain.
ANTANACLASTIS. *f.* [from *αντανκλαστικη*.] 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. *a.* [from *αντι and αφροδιτη*.] Efficacious against the venereal disease.
ANTAPOPLECTICK. *a.* [from *αντι and αποπληκτικη*.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK. *a.* [*αντι and αρκτικος*.] Relating to the southern pole. *Waller*.
ANTARTHRETICK. *a.* [*αντι and αντιρρητικη*.] Good against the gout.
ANTASTHMATICK. *a.* [*αντι and ασθμα*.] 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 *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Diſt*.
To ANTECEDE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before. *Hale*.
ANTECEDENCE. *a.* [antedecede.] The act or state of going before. *Hale*.
ANTECEDENT. *a.* [antedecens, Lat.] Going before; preceding. *South*.
ANTECEDENT. *f.* [antedecens, Lat.] 1. That which goes before. *South*. 2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined. 3. In logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme. *Watts*.
ANTECEDENTLY. *adv.* [from *antedecens*.] Previously. *South*.
ANTECESSOR. *f.* [Lat.] One who goes before or leads another. *Diſt*.
ANTECHAMBER. *f.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Addison*.
ANTECURSOR. *f.* [Latin.] One who runs before.
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*.
ANTEDILUVIAN. *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. *Spenser*.
ANTEMERIDIAN. *a.* [*ante and meridian*.] Being before noon.
ANTEMETICK. *a.* [*αντι and ημερω*.] That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.
ANTEMUNDANE. *f.* [*ante and mundus*.] That which was before the world.
ANTENUMBER. *f.* [from *ante* and *number*.] The number that precedes another. *Bacon*.
ANTEPAST. *f.* [*ante and pastum*.] A foretaste. *Decay of Piety*.
ANTEPENULT. *f.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two.
ANTEPILEPTICK. *a.* [*αντι and επιληπτικη*.] 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 *antérieur*.] Priority; the state of being before.

F ANTERIOUR.

ANTERIOUR. *a.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before. *Brown.*

ANTES. *f.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH. *f.* [from *ante* and *stomach*.] A cavity that leads into the stomach. *Ray.*

ANTHELMINTHICK. *a.* [α'ντι and ἄλμυθος.] That which kills worms. *Arbutnot.*

A'NTHEM. *f.* [ἄνθημα, Gr.] A holy song. *Addison.*

ANTHOLOGY. *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.*

ANTHROPOLOGY. *f.* [ἀνθρωπος and λόγος.] The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOPATHY. *f.* [ἀνθρωπος, and πάθος.] The sensibility of man; the passions of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGI. *f.* [ἀνθρωπος and φάγω.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shakesp.*

ANTHROPOPHAG'NIAN. *f.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakespeare* from *anthropophagi*. *Shakesp.*

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *f.* [ἀνθρωπο; and φάγω.] The quality of eating human flesh. *Brown.*

ANTHROPOSOPHY. *f.* [ἀνθρωπος, and σοφία.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ύπνος.] 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 α'ντι, and *acidus*, four.] Alkali. *Arbutnot.*

ANTICHACHTICK. *a.* [from α'ντι and ἀχαιός.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICHAMBER. *f.* Corruptly written for *antechamber*.

ANTICHRISTIAN. *a.* [from α'ντι and χριστιανός.] Opposite to christianity. *South.*

ANTICHRISTIANISM. *f.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIANITY. *f.* [from *antichristian*.] Contrariety to christianity.

ANTICHRONISM. *f.* [α'ντι and χρόνος.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

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. *Denham.* 4. To preclude. *Shakesp.*

ANTICIPATION. *f.* [from *anticipate*.] 1. The act of taking up something before its time. *Holder.* 2. Foretaste. *L'Étrange.* 3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known. *Derbam.*

A'NTICK. *a.* [*antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; ridiculously wild. *Dryden.*

A'NTICK. *f.* 1. He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon. *Shakesp.* 2. Odd appearance. *Spenser.*

To A'NTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make anticks. *Shakesp.*

A'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *antick*.] With odd postures. *Shakesp.*

ANTICLIMAX. *f.* [from α'ντι and κλίμαξ.] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first. *Addison.*

ANTICONVULSIVE. *a.* [from α'ντι and convulsio.] Good against convulsions. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR. *f.* [α'ντι and cor.] A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICOURTIER. *f.* [from α'ντι and courtier.] One that opposes the court.

ANTI'DOTAL. *a.* [from *antidote*.] That which has the quality of counteracting poison. *Brown.*

ANTI'DOTE. *f.* [α'ντιδότης, Gr.] A medicine given to expel poison. *Dryden.*

ANTIDYSENTERICK. *a.* [from α'ντι and dysenteria.] Good against the bloody flux.

ANTIFEBRILE. *a.* [α'ντι and febris.] Good against fevers. *Floyer.*

ANTILOGARITHM. *f.* [from α'ντι, 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.*

ANTILOGY. *f.* [ἀντιλογία.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an author.

ANTI'LOQUIST. *f.* [from α'ντι and loquor.] A contradictor.

ANTIMONARCHICAL. *a.* [α'ντι and μοναρχία.] Against government by a single person. *Addison.*

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS. *f.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

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.* [α'ντι and νεφρίτις.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY. *f.* [α'ντι and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK. *a.* [α'ντι and παραλυσις.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL. *a.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Howel.*

ANTIPATHY. *f.* [from α'ντι and πάθος; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily: opposed to *sympathy*. *Locke.*

ANTIPE'RISTASIS. *f.* [α'ντι and περίστασις.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the

- the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*
- ANTIPESTILENTIAL.** *a.* [a'nti and pestilential] Efficacious against the plague. *Harvey.*
- ANTIPHRAISIS.** *f.* [a'nti and phraisis.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South.*
- ANTIPODAL.** *a.* [from antipodes.] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown.*
- ANTIPODES.** *f.* [a'nti and podic.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. *Waller.*
- ANTIPOPE.** *f.* [from a'nti and pope.] He that usurps the papedom. *Addison.*
- ANTIPTOISIS.** *f.* [a'ntiptosis.] 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. *Shakespeare.*
- TO ANTIQUATE.** *v. a.* [antiquo, Lat.] To make obsolete. *Addison.*
- ANTIQUATEDNESS.** *f.* [from antiquated.] The state of being obsolete.
- ANTIQUÉ.** *a.* [antiquo, Fr.] 1. Ancient; not modern. *Shakespeare.* 2. Of genuine antiquity. *Prior.* 3. Of old fashion. *Smith.* 4. Odd; wild; antick. *Dennis.*
- 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 antients. *Raleigh.* 3. Remains of old times. *Bacon.* 4. Old age. *Shakespeare.*
- ANTISCII.** *f.* [a'ntiscii.] 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.* [a'nti and scorbutum.] Good against the scurvy. *Arbutnot.*
- ANTISPASIS.** *f.* [a'ntispasis.] The revulsion of any humour.
- ANTISPASMO'DICK.** *a.* [a'ntispasmoicus.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.
- ANTISPASTICK.** *a.* [a'ntispasticus.] Medicines which cause a revulsion.
- ANTI SPLENETICK.** *a.* [a'nti and splenetick.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen. *Floyer.*
- ANTISTROPHE.** *f.* [a'ntistrophe.] In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.
- ANTISTRUMATICK.** *a.* [a'nti and struma.] Good against the king's evil. *Wiseman.*
- ANTITHESIS.** *f.* In the plural *antitheses*. [a'ntithesis.] Opposition; contrast. *Pope.*
- ANTITYPE.** *f.* [a'ntitype.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology. *Burnet.*
- ANTITYPICAL.** *a.* [from antitype.] That which explains the type.
- ANTIVENEREAL.** *a.* [a'nti and veneréal.] Good against the venereal disease. *Wiseman.*
- A'NTLER.** [andouillier, Fr.] A branch of a stag's horns. *Prior.*
- ANTOECI.** *f.* [from a'nti and ouis.] 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 toward the south. *Chambers.*
- ANTONOMASIA.** *f.* [from a'nti and onomata, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the orator for Cicero. *Smith.*
- A'NTRE.** [antre, Fr.] A cavern; a den. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NVIL.** *f.* [ænville, 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. *Tillotson.* 2. Depression; lowness of spirits. *Arbutnot.*
- ANXIOUS.** *a.* [anxius, Lat.] 1. Disturbed about some uncertain event. *Pope.* 2. Careful; full of inquietude. *Dryden.*
- ANXIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from anxious.] Solicitously; unequally. *South.*
- ANXIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from anxious.] The quality of being anxious.
- ANY.** *a.* [any, eng, Saxon.] 1. Every; whoever; whatever. *Pope.* 2. It is used in opposition to *none*. *Dent.*
- A'ORIST.** *f.* [ἀόριστος.] Indefinite.
- AORTA.** *f.* [ἀορτή.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*
- APACE.** *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*.] 1. Quick; speedily. *Tillotson.* 2. Hastily. *Atterbury.*
- APAGOGICAL.** *a.* [from ἀπαγωγή.] Such as does not prove the thing directly, but shews the absurdity, which arises from denying it. *Chambers.*
- APART.** *adv.* [apart, Fr.] 1. Separate from the rest in place. *Clarendon.* 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.*
- A'PATHY.** *f.* [ἀπάθεια.] Exemption from passion. *South.*
- APE.** *f.* [ape, Icelandic.] 1. A kind of monkey. *Grawville.* 2. An imitator. *Shakespeare.*
- TO APE.** *v. a.* [from ape.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. *Addison.*
- APE'AK.** *adv.* [à pique.] In a posture to pierce the ground.
- A'PEPSY.** *f.* [ἀπεψία.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*
- A'PER.** *f.* [from ape.] A ridiculous imitator or mimic.
- APERIENT.** *a.* [aperis, Lat.] Gently purgative. *Arbutnot.*
- APERITIVE.** *a.* [from aperis, Lat.] That which has the quality of opening. *Harvey.*
- APERT.** *a.* [apertus, Lat.] Open.
- APERTION.** *f.* [from apertus, Lat.] 1. An opening;

- opening; a passage; a gap. *Wotton*. 2. The act of opening. *Wiseman*.
- APER'TLY**. *adv.* [*aperit*, Lat.] Openly.
- APER'TNESS**. *f.* [from *aperit*.] Openness. *Holder*.
- APER'TURE**. *f.* [from *apertus*, open.] 1. The act of opening. *Holder*. 2. An open place. *Glanville*.
- APET'ALOUS**. *a.* [of *a* and *πεταλον*, 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.
- APHELION**. *f.* *aphelia*, plur. [from *a* and *ἥλιος*.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun. *Cheyne*.
- APHETA**. *f.* [with *astrologers*.] The name of the plant which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity.
- APHILANTHROPY**. *f.* [*ἀφιλανθρωπία*.] Want of love to mankind.
- APHONY**. *f.* [*a* and *φωνή*.] A loss of speech. *Quincy*.
- APHORISM**. *f.* [*ἀφορισμός*.] A maxim; an unconnected position. *Rogers*.
- APHORISTICAL**. *a.* [from *aphorism*.] Written in separate unconnected sentences.
- APHORISTICALLY**. *adv.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism. *Harvey*.
- APHRODISIACAL**. *f.* [*ἀφροδίσια*.] Relating to
- APHRODISIACK**. *f.* 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 top of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy*.
- APIECE**. *adv.* [*a* and *piece*.] To the part or share of each. *Hooker*, *Swift*.
- APISH**. *a.* [from *ape*.] 1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shakesp.* 2. Foppish; affected. *Shakesp.* 3. Silly; trifling. *Glanville*. 4. Wanton; playful. *Prior*.
- APISHLY**. *adv.* [from *apish*.] In an apish manner.
- APISHNESS**. *f.* [from *apish*.] Mimickry; foppery.
- APITPAT**. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation. *Congreve*.
- APLUSTRE**. *f.* [Lat.] The ensign in vessels. *Addison*.
- APOCALYPSE**. *f.* [from *ἀποκαλύψω*.] 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*.
- APOCRYPHA**. *f.* [from *ἀποκρύβω*.] Books appended to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors. *Hooker*.
- APOCRYPHAL**. *a.* [from *apocrypha*.] 1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hooker*. 2. Contained in the apocrypha. *Addison*.
- APOCRYPHALLY**. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly.
- APOCRYPHALNESS**. *f.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty.
- APODICTICAL**. *a.* [from *ἀποδείξις*.] Demonstrative. *Brown*.
- APODIXIS**. *f.* [*ἀποδείξις*.] Demonstration. *DiA*.
- APOGÆON**. *f.* [*ἀπόγειον*.] A point in the heavens, in which the sun or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Fairfax*.
- APOLOGETICAL**. *a.* That which is said in defence of any thing.
- APOLOGETICK**. *f.* defence of any thing. *Boyle*.
- APOLOGE'TICALLY**. *adv.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.
- APOLOGIST**. *f.* He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.
- TO APOLOGIZE**. *v. n.* [from *apology*.] To plead in favour. *Pepe*.
- APOLOGUE**. *f.* [*ἀπόλογος*.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth. *Locke*.
- APOLOGY**. *f.* [*apologia*, Lat. *ἀπολογία*.] Defence; excuse. *Tillotson*.
- APOMETRY**. *f.* [*ἀπό*, from *μέτρον*, and *μέτρον*] The art of measuring things at a distance.
- APONEURO'SIS**. *f.* [from *ἀπό* and *νεῦρον*.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharpe*.
- APOPHASIS**. *f.* [Lat. *ἀπόφασις*.] A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. *Smith*.
- APOPHLEGMATICK**. *a.* [*ἀπό* and *φλέγμα*.] Drawing away phlegm.
- APOPHLEGMATISM**. *f.* [*ἀπό* and *φλέγμα*.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon*.
- APOPHLEGMATIZANT**. *f.* [*ἀπό* and *φλέγμα*.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories. *Quincy*.
- APOPHTHEGM**. *f.* [*ἀπόφθεγμα*.] A remarkable saying. *Prior*.
- APOPHYGE**. *f.* [*ἀποφυγή*, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column. *Chambers*.
- APOPHYSIS**. *f.* [*ἀπόφυσις*.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. *Wiseman*.
- APOPLECTICAL**. *a.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relating to an apoplexy. *Derham*.
- APOPLECTICK**. *a.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relating to an apoplexy. *Wiseman*.
- APOPLEXY**. *f.* [*ἀπώλησις*.] A sudden deprivation of all sensation. *Locke*.
- APORIA**. *f.* [*ἀπορία*.] A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin. *Smith*.
- APORRHŌEA**. *f.* [*ἀπορροή*.] Effluviu; emanation. *Glanville*.
- APOSIOESIS**. *f.* [*ἀποσιώπησις*.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech. *Smith*.
- APOSTACY**. *f.* [*ἀπόστασις*.] Departure from what

- what a man has professed; it is generally applied to religion. *Sprat.*
- APOSTATE.** *f.* [*apostata*, 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. *Wise man.*
- APOSTEMAT'ION.** *f.* [from *apostemate*.] The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour. *Grew.*
- APOSTEME.** } *f.* [ἀποτίμα.] A hollow swell-
APOSTUME. } ling; an abscess. *Wise man.*
- 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.** *adv.* [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. *Watson.*
- APOTHEOSIS.** *f.* [from ἀπόθεσις and θεός.] Deification. *Garth.*
- APOTOME.** *f.* [from ἀποτίμω, to cut off.] The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities. *Chambers.*
- APOZEM.** *f.* [ἀπόζω, from, and ζω, to boil.] A decoction. *Wise man.*
- To APPAL.** *v. a.* [*appallir*, Fr.] To fright; to depress. *Clarendon.*
- APPALMENT.** *f.* [from *appal*.] Depression; impression of fear. *Bacon.*
- APPANAGE.** *f.* [*appanagium*, Law Latin.] Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift.*
- APPARATUS.** *f.* [Latin.] Tools; furniture; equipage; show. *Pope.*
- APPAREL.** *f.* [*apparel*, Fr.] 1. Drefs; vesture. *Shakespeare.* 2. External habiliments. *Tasker.*
- To APPAREL.** *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.] 1. To drefs; to cloath. *Samuel.* 2. To cover or deck. *Bentley.*
- APPARENT.** *a.* [*apparent*, Fr.] 1. Plain; in-
- dubitable. *Hooker.* 2. Seeming; not real. *Hale.* 3. Visible. *Atterbury.* 4. Open; discoverable. *Shakespeare.* 5. Certain; not presumptive. *Shakespeare.*
- APPARENTLY.** *adv.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly. *Tillotson.*
- APPARITION.** *f.* [from *appareo*, Lat.] 1. Appearance; visibility. *Milton.* 2. A visible object. *Taylor.* 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*, Lat.] 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 *appeach*.] A 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. *Cowell.* 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. *Asi.* 3. To stand in the presence of some superior. *Psalms.* 4. To be the object of observation. *Psalms.* 5. To exhibit one's self before the 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 light. 2. The thing seen. 3. Phenomenon; any thing visible. *Glanville.* 4. Semblance; not reality. *Dryden.* 5. Outside show. *Rogers.* 6. Entry into a place or company. *Addison.* 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.*
- APPEARER.** *f.* [from *To appear*.] The person that appears. *Brown.*
- APPEASABLE.** *a.* [from *appease*.] Reconcilable.
- APPEASABLENESS.** *f.* [from *appease*.] Reconcilableness.
- To APPEASE.** *v. a.* [*appaiser*, Fr.] 1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace. *Davies.* 2. To pacify; to reconcile. *Milton.*
- APPEASEMENT.** *f.* [from *appease*.] A state of peace. *Hayward.*

- APPEASER** *f.* [from *appease*.] He that pacifies; he that quiets disturbances.
- APPELLANT.** *f.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.] 1. A challenger. *Shakesp.* 2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*
- APPELLATE.** *f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against. *Ayliffe.*
- APPELLATION.** *f.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name. *Brown.*
- APPELLATIVE.** *f.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] Names for a whole rank of beings, are called *appellatives*. *Watts.*
- APPELLATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative.
- APPELLATORY.** *a.* [from *appell*.] That which contains an appeal.
- APPELLEE.** *f.* One who is accused. *DiB.*
- To APPEND.** *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] 1. To hang any thing upon another. 2. To add to something as an accessory.
- APPENDAGE.** *f.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence. *Taylor.*
- APPENDANT.** *a.* [French.] 1. Hanging to something else. 2. Annexed; concomitant. *Rogers.* 3. In law, any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principali*. *Cowell.*
- APPENDANT.** *f.* An accidental or adventitious part. *Grew.*
- To APPENDICATE.** *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing. *Hale.*
- APPENDICATION.** *f.* [from *appendicate*.] Annexion. *Hale.*
- APPENDIX.** *f.* [*appendices*, plur. Lat.] 1. Something appended or added. *Stillingfl.* 2. An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*
- To APPERTAIN.** *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.] 1. To belong to as of right. *Raleigh.* 2. To belong to by nature. *Bacon.*
- APPERTAINMENT.** *f.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Shakesp.*
- APPERTENANCE.** *f.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs to another thing. *Brown.*
- APPERTINENT.** *a.* [from *To appertain*.] Belonging; relating. *Shakesp.*
- APPETENCE.** } *f.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Carnal
APPETENCY. } desire. *Milten.*
- 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 desire of sensual pleasure *Dryden.* 3. Violent longing. *Clarendon.* 4. Keannels of stomach; hunger. *Bacon.*
- APPETITION.** *f.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire. *Hammond.*
- APPETITIVE.** *a.* That which desires. *Hale.*
- To APPLAUD.** *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.] 1. To praise by clapping the hand. 2. To praise in general. *Pope.*
- APPLAUDER.** *f.* [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends. *Glanville.*
- APPLAUSE.** *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. *Arbutnot.*
- APPLIABLE.** *a.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. *Soub.*
- APPLIANCE.** *f.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied. *Shakesp.*
- APPLICABILITY.** *f.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied. *Digby.*
- APPLICABLE.** *a.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. *Dryden.*
- APPLICABLENESS.** *f.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied. *Boyle.*
- APPLICABLY.** *adv.* [from *applicable*.] 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.*
- APPLICATION.** *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. Intenfeness of thought; close study. *Locke.* 6. Attention to some particular affair. *Addison.*
- APPLICATIVE.** *a.* [from *apply*.] That which applies. *Brambal.*
- 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. *Addison.* 3. To make use of as relative or suitable. *Dryden.* 4. To put to a certain use. *Clarendon.* 5. To use as means to an end. *Rogers.* 6. To fix the mind upon; to study. *Locke.* 7. To have recourse to, as a petitioner. *Swift.* 8. To endeavour to work upon. *Rogers.* 9. To ply; to keep at work. *Sidney.*
- To APPOINT.** *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.* [*appointment*, Fr.] 1. Stipulation. *Job.* 2. Decree; establishment. *Hooker.* 3. Direction; order. *Shakesp.* 4. Equipment; furniture. *Shakesp.* 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.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Wotton, Atterbury.*
- APPOSITELY.** *adv.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably. *Soub.*
- APPOSITENESS.**

APPOSITENESS. *f.* [from *appositus*.] Fitness; propriety; suitability. *Hale*.

APPOSITION. *f.* [*appositio*, Lat.] 1. The addition of new matter. *Arbutnot*. 2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.

TO APPRAISE. *v. a.* [*apprécier*, 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*.] Conceiver; 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; conception. *South*. 3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas. *Milton*. 4. Fear. *Addison*. 5. Suspicion of something. *Shakesp*. 6. Seizure. *Shakesp*.

APPREHENSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend*.] 1. Quick to understand. *South*. 2. Fearful. *Tiltsin*.

APPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehensivus*.] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *apprehensivus*.] The quality of being apprehensive. *Holder*.

APPRENTICE. *f.* [*apprentis*, 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. *Shak*.

APPRENTICESHIP. *f.* [from *apprentice*.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master. *Digby*.

TO APPRIZE. *v. a.* [*appris*, Fr.] To inform. *Cheyne*.

TO APPROACH. *v. a.* [*approcher*, Fr.] 1. To draw near locally. *Shakesp*. 2. To draw near, as time. *Gay*. 3. To make a progress towards, mentally. *Locke*.

TO APPROACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. *Dryd*.

APPROACH. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of drawing near. *Denham*. 2. Access. *Bacon*. 3. Hostile advance. *Shakesp*. 4. Means of advancing. *Dryden*.

APPROACHER. *f.* [from *approach*.] The person that approaches. *Shakesp*.

APPROACHMENT. *f.* [from *approach*.] The act of coming near. *Brown*.

APPROBATION. *f.* [*approbatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased. *Shakesp*. 2. The liking of any thing. *South*.

3. Aueftation; support. *Shakesp*.

APPROOF. *f.* [from *approve*.] Commendation. *Shakesp*.

TO APPROPERATE. *v. a.* [*appropriare*, Lat.] To hasten; to set forward.

TO APPROPINQUE. *v. n.* [*appropriquo*, Lat.] To draw near to. *Hudibras*.

APPROPRIABLE. *a.* [from *appropriare*] That which may be appropriated. *Brown*.

TO APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*appropriare*, Fr.] 1. To confign to some particular use or person. *Rofcommon*. 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; configned to some particular. *Stillingfleet*.

APPROPRIATION. *f.* [from *appropriare*.] 1. The application of something to a particular purpose. *Locke*. 2. The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shakesp*. 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. *Cowell*.

APPROPRIATOR. *f.* [from *appropriare*.] 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. *Thomson*.

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. *Shakesp*.

5. To make worthy of approbation. *Rogers*.

APPROVEMENT. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; liking. *Hayward*.

APPROVER. *f.* [from *approve*.] 1. He that approves. 2. He that makes trial. *Shakesp*.

3. In law, one that confessing felony of himself, accuseth another. *Cowell*.

APPROXIMATE. *a.* [from *ad* and *proximus*, Lat.] Near to. *Brown*.

APPROXIMATION. *f.* [from *approximate*.] 1. Approach to any thing. *Brown*. 2. Continual approach nearer (till, and nearer to the quantity sought.

TO APPRICATE. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun.

APPU'LSE. *f.* [*appulsus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing. *Holder*.

APPURTENANCE. See **APPERTENANCE**.

APRICITY. *f.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine.

APRICOT, or APRICOCK. A kind of wall fruit.

APRIL. *f.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first. *Peacham*.

APRON. *f.* A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean. *Addison*.

APRON. *f.* A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON of a goose. The fat skin which covers the belly.

- APRON-MAN.** *f.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A workman; an artificer. *Shakeſp.*
- APRONED.** *a.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*
- APRIS.** *f.* *apſides*, plural. [ἀψιδες.] The higher *apſis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.
- APT.** *a.* [*aitus*, Lat.] 1. Fit. *Hooker.* 2. Having a tendency to. *Hooker.* 3. Inclined to; led to. *Bentley.* 4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit. *Shakeſp.* 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 **APTATE.** *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.
- APTITUDE.** *f.* [French.] 1. Fitneſs. *Decay of Piety.* 2. Tendency. *Decay of Piety.* 3. Diſpoſition. *Locke.*
- APPLY.** *adv.* [from *apt*.] 1. Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.* 2. Juſtly; pertinently. *Addiſon.* 3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his buſineſs very *aply*.
- APPTNESS.** *f.* [from *apt*.] 1. Fitneſs; ſuitable- neſs. *Norris.* 2. Diſpoſition to any thing. *Shakeſp.* 3. Quickneſs of apprehenſion. *Bacon.* 4. Tendency. *Addiſon.*
- APTOTE.** *f.* [of *a* and ἀποτε.] 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 MIRABILIS.** [Lat.] The wonderful water. It is a good and agreeable cordial.
- AQUA REGIA,** or **AQUA REGALIS.** [Lat.] An acid corroſive ſpirit or water, ſo called, becauſe it ſerves as a menſtruum to diſſolve gold.
- AQUAVITÆ.** [Latin.] Brandy.
- AQUA TICK.** *a.* [*aquaticus*, Lat.] 1. That which inhabits the water. *Ray.* 2. That which grows in the water. *Mortimer.*
- AQUATILE.** *a.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.
- AQUEDUCT.** *f.* [*aqueductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Addiſon.*
- AQUEOUS.** *a.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery. *Ray.*
- AQUEOUSNESS.** *f.* [*aquofus*, Lat.] Wateriſhneſs.
- AQUILINE.** *a.* [*aquilinus*, Lat.] Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked. *Dryden.*
- AQUOSE.** *a.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery.
- AQUOSITY.** *f.* [from *aquofe*.] Wateriſneſs. *A. R. anno regni*, that is, in the year of the reign.
- ARABLE.** *a.* [from *aro*, Lat.] Fit for tillage. *Dryden.*
- ARACHNOIDES.** *f.* [from ἀράχνη, a ſpider, and ειδος, form.] One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb. *Lection.*
- ARAIGNEE.** *f.* A term in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.
- ARANEOUS.** *a.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb. *Derham.*
- ARATION.** *f.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing. *Cowley.*
- ARATORY.** *a.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage.
- ARBALIST.** *f.* [*arcus*, and *balliſta*.] A croſs-bow. *Camden.*
- ARBITER.** *f.* [Lat.] 1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit. *Bacon.* 2. A judge. *Temple.*
- ARBITRABLE.** *a.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*
- ARBITRAMENT.** *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*
- ARBITRARILY.** *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely. *Dryden.*
- ARBITRARIOUS.** *a.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*
- ARBITRARIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] According to mere will and pleaſure. *Glanville.*
- ARBITRARY.** *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] 1. Deſpotick; abſolute. *Prior.* 2. Depending on no rule; capricious. *Brown.*
- To **ARBITRATE.** *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.] 1. To decide; to determine. *Shakeſp.* 2. To judge of. *Milton.*
- To **ARBITRATE.** *v. n.* To give judgment. *Smith.*
- ARBITRARINESS.** *f.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Deſpoticalneſs. *Temple.*
- ARBITRATION.** *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.
- ARBITRATOR.** *f.* [from *arbitrator*.] 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. *Shakeſp.*
- ARBITREMENT.** *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] 1. Decision; determination. *Hayward.* 2. Compromiſe. *Bacon.*
- ARBORARY.** *a.* Of or belonging to a tree. *Dryden.*
- ARBORET.** *f.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub. *Milton.*
- ARBOREOUS.** *a.* [*arboreus*, Lat.] Belonging to trees. *Brown.*
- ARBORIST.** *f.* [*arboriſte*, Fr.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy. *Howel.*
- ARBOROUS.** *a.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*
- ARBOUR.** *f.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower. *Dryden.*
- ARBOURVINE.** A ſpecies of bind weed; which ſee.
- ARBUSCLE.** *f.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] Any little ſhrub.
- ARBUTE.** *f.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] Strawberry tree. *May.*
- ARC.** *f.* [*arcus*, Lat.] 1. A ſegment; a part of a circle. *Newton.* 2. An arch. *Pope.*

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ARCA'DE. *f.* [French.] A continued arch. *Pope*.
 ARCANUM. *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. *Shakesp*. 4. A chief. *Shakesp*.
 To ARCH. *v. a.* [arcus, Lat.] 1. To build arches. *Pope*. 2. To cover with arches. *Hewel*.
 ARCH. *a.* [from ἀρχῆ, chief.] 1. Chief; of the first class. *Shakesp*. 2. Waggish; mirthful. *Swift*.
 ARCH, in composition, chief, of the first class, as, ARCHANGEL. *f.* [archangelus, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels. *Norris*.
 ARCHA'NGEL. *f.* A plant. *Dead nettle*.
 ARCHANGE'LICK. *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 rate 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 duchess.] The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.
 ARCHPHILOSOPHER. *f.* [from arch and philosophos.] Chief philosopher. *Hook*.
 ARCHPRELATE. *f.* [from arch and prelate.] Chief prelate. *Hooker*.
 ARCHPRE'SBYTER. *f.* [arch and presbyter.] Chief presbyter. *Ayliffe*.
 ARCHAIOLOGY. [ἀρχαῖον and λόγος.] A discourse on antiquity.
 ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *a.* [from archaiology.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.
 ARCHAISM. [ἀρχαϊσμός.] An ancient phrase. *Watts*.
 ARCHED. *part. a.* [To arch.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Shakesp*.
 ARCHER. *f.* [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. *Shakesp*. 3. The art of an archer. *Crafbaw*.
 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

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top is raised of stone pillars, built arch-wise. *Cowell*.
 ARCHETYPE. *f.* [archetypum, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made. *Watts*.
 ARCHETYPAL. *a.* [archetypus, Lat.] Original. *Norris*.
 ARCHEUS. *f.* [from ἀρχος.] A power that presides over the animal œconomy.
 ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *a.* [from archidiaconus.] Belonging to an archdeacon.
 ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from archiepiscopus, 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. *Shakesp*.
 ARCHITECTIVE. *a.* [from architect.] That performs the work of architecture. *Derham*.
 ARCHITECTONICK. *a.* [from ἀρχος, chief, and τικτων.] 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 τραβς, 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*.
 ARCI'TENENT. *a.* [arcitenens, Lat.] Bow-bearing.
 ARCTA'TION. *f.* [from ἀρκτη.] Confinement.
 ARCTICK. *f.* [from ἀρκτικός.] Northern. *Philips*.
 ARCUATE. *a.* [arcuatus, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Bacon*.
 ARCUATILE. *a.* [from arcuate.] Bent; inflected.
 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.
 ARCUATURE. *f.* [arcuatura, low Lat.] The bending or curvature of an arch.
 ARCUBA'LISTER. *f.* [from arcus, a bow, and balista.] A cross-bowman. *Camden*.
 ARD. Signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard* 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. *adv.* [from ardent.] Eagerly; affectionately. *Sprat*.
 AR'DOUR. *f.* [ardor. Lat. heat.] 1. Heat. 2. Heat of affection, as love, desire, courage. *South*. 3. The person ardent or bright. *Milton*.
 ARDUITY.

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ARDUITY. *f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty. *Diſt.*

ARDUOUS. *a.* [*arduus*, Lat.] 1. Lofty; hard to climb. *Pope*. 2. Difficult. *South*.

ARDOUENESS. *f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The plural of the present tenſe of the verb *to be*.

AREA. *f.* [Latin.] 1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries. *Watts*. 2. Any open ſurface. *Wotton*.

TO AREAD. To adviſe; to direct. *Par. Leſt*.

AREFACTION. *f.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of growing dry; the act of drying. *Bacon*.

TO AREFY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry. *Bacon*.

ARENA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arena*, Lat. ſand.] Sandy. *Woodward*.

ARENATION. *f.* [*arena*, Lat.] Is uſed by ſome phyſicians for a ſort of dry bath, when the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand.

ARENOSE. *a.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy.

ARENULOUS. *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly.

AREOTICK. *a.* [*ἀρεοτικα*.] Such medicines as open the pores.

ARETOLOGY. *f.* [from *ἀρετή*, and *λόγος*.] That part of moral philoſophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it.

ARGENT. *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.] 1. Having the white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen. 2. Silver; bright like ſilver.

ARGENTA'TION. *f.* [*argentum*, Lat.] An overlaying with ſilver.

ARGENTINE. *a.* [*argentina*, Fr.] Sounding like ſilver.

ARGIL. *f.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay.

ARGILLACEOUS. *a.* [from *argil*.] Clayey; conſiſting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGILLOUS. *a.* [from *argil*.] Conſiſting of clay; clayiſh. *Brown*.

ARGOSY. [from *Argo*, the name of Jaſon's ſhip.] A large veſſel for merchandiſe; a car-rack. *Stakeſp.*

TO ARGUE. *v. n.* [*argua*, Lat.] 1. To reaſon; to offer reaſons. *Locke*. 2. To perſuade by argument. *Congrove*. 3. To diſpute. *Locke*.

TO ARGUE. *v. a.* 1. To prove any thing by argument. *Dennis*. 2. To debate any queſtion. 3. To prove as an argument. *Par. Leſt*, *New-ton*. 4. To charge with, as a crime. *Dryden*.

ARGUER. *f.* [from *argue*.] A reaſoner; a diſputer. *Decay of Piety*.

ARGUMENT. *f.* [*argumentum*, Lat.] 1. A reaſon alledged 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*.]

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Conſiſting of argument; containing argumēt.

Atterbury.

ARGUTE. *a.* [*argute*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.] 1. Subtle; witty; ſharp. 2. Shrill.

ARIA. *f.* [Ital.] An air, ſong, or tune.

ARID. *a.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up. *Arbutnot*.

ARIDITY. *f.* [from *arid*.] 1. Dryneſs; ſiccity. *Arbutnot*. 2. A kind of inſenſibility in devo-tion. *Norris*.

ARIES. *f.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack. *Thomſon*.

TO ARIETATE. *v. n.* [*arietis*, 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*.

ARIETTA. *f.* [Ital. in muſick.] A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

ARIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *right*.] 1. Rightly; without error. *Dryden*. 2. Rightly; without crime. *Pſalm*. 3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned. *Dryden*.

ARIOLATION. *f.* [*ariolus*, Lat.] Soothſaying. *Brown*.

ARIOſO. *f.* [Ital.] The movement of a com-mon air, ſong, or tune.

TO ARIſE. *v. n.* pret. *ariſe*, 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. *Matth*. 4. To revive from death. *Iſaiah*. 5. To proceed, or have its original. *Dryden*. 6. To enter upon a new ſtation. *Cowley*. 7. To com-mence hoſtility. 1 *Samuel*.

ARISTOCRACY. *f.* [*ἀριστος* and *κρατία*.] That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles. *Swift*.

ARISTOCRATICAL. *a.* [from *aristocracy*.] Relating to ariſtocracy. *Ayliffe*.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS. *f.* [from *aristocra-tical*.] An ariſtocratical ſtate.

ARITHMANCY. *f.* [*ἀριθμος*, and *μαντεία*.] A foretelling future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL. *a.* [from *arithmetick*.] Ac-cording to the rules or method of arithmetick. *Newton*.

ARITHMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmeti-cal*.] In an arithmetical manner. *Arbutnot*.

ARITHMETICIAN. *f.* [from *arithmetick*.] A maſter of the art of numbers. *Addiſon*.

ARITHMETICK. *f.* [*ἀριθμος* and *μετρεω*.] The ſcience of numbers; the art of compu-tation. *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.* [*caprum*, *cozum*, Sax.] 1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder. *Dryden*. 2. The large bough of a tree. *Sidney*.

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3. An inlet of water from the sea. *Norris.*
 4. Power; might. As the secular arm. *Shakeſp.*
ARM'S END. A due diſtance. A phraſe taken from boxing. *Sidney.*
To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.] 1. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. *Pope.* 2. To plate with any thing that may add ſtrength. *Shakeſp.* 3. To furniſh; to fit up. *Walton.*
To ARM. *v. n.* 1. To take arms. *Shakeſp.* 2. To provide againſt. *Spencer.*
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.
ARMAMENTARY. *f.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armory; a magazine or arſenal of war-like implements.
ARMAN. *f.* A confection for reſtoring loſt appetite in horſes.
ARMATURE. *f.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour. *Roy.*
ARMED. *a.* [*in heraldry.*] Is uſed in reſpect of beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks, are of a different colour from the reſt; as he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or.
ARMED Chair. *f.* [*from armed and chair.*] An elbow chair.
ARMENIAN 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 herd
ARMENTINE. } of cattle.
ARMENTOSE. *a.* [*armenſus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle.
ARMGOUNT. *a.* [*from arm and gount.*] Slender as the arm. *Shakeſp.*
ARM-HOLE. *f.* [*from arm and hole.*] 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. *Diſt.*
ARMINGS. *f.* [*in a ſhip.*] The ſame with waſteclothes.
ARMIPOTENCE. [*arma*, *potentia.*] Power in war.
ARMIPOTENT. *a.* [*armipotens.*] Mighty in war. *Dryden.*
ARMISONOUS. *a.* [*armifonus*, Lat.] Ruſtling with armour.
ARMISTICE. *f.* [*armistiſium*, 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.*

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ARMON'ACK. *f.* [*erroneouſly ſo written for armoniac.*]
ARMORER. *f.* [*armorier*, Fr.] 1. He that makes armour, or weapons. *Pope.* 2. He that drefſes another in armour. *Shakeſp.*
ARMORIAL. *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family.
ARMORIST. *f.* [*from armor.*] A perſon ſkilled in heraldry.
ARMORY. *f.* [*from armor.*] 1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe. *South.* 2. Armour; arms of defence. *Par. Eſt.* 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.*
ARMS. *f.* *without the ſingular number.* [*arma*, Lat.] 1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence. *Pope.* 2. A ſtate of hoſtility. *Shakeſp.* 3. War in general. *Dryden.* 4. Action; 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. *Shakeſp.*
AROMATIC. *a.* [*from aromattick.*] Spicy; fragrant. *Bacon.*
AROMATICK. *a.* [*from aroma*, Lat. *ſpice.*] 1. Spicy. *Dryden.* 2. Fragrant; ſtrong ſcented. *Pope.*
AROMATICKS. *f.* Spices. *Raleigh.*
AROMATIZATION. *f.* [*from aromatize.*] The mingling of aromattick 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.*
AROSE. The pretariſe of the verb *ariſe*.
AROUND. *adv.* [*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.*
AROW. *adv.* [*from a and row.*] In a row. *Sidney*, *Dryden.*
ARONYT. Be gone; away. *Shakeſp.*
ARQUEBUSE. *f.* A hand gun. *Bacon.*
ARQUEBUSIER. *f.* [*from arquebuſe.*] A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe. *Knolles.*
ARRACK. 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 ARRAIGN. *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.*

ARRAIGNMENT. *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*.
ARRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; shamefully. *L'Estrange*.
ARRAS. *f.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.] Tapestry. *Denham*.
ARRAUGHT. Seized by violence. *Fairy Queen*.
ARRAY. *f.* [*array*, Fr.] 1. Drefs. *Dryden*. 2. Order of battle. 3. In law. The ranking or setting. *Cowell*.
To ARRAY. *v. a.* [*arrayer*, old Fr.] 1. To put in order. 2. To deck; to dress. *Dryden*.
ARRAYERS. *f.* [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had the care of facing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.
ARREAR. *a.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind.
ARREAR. *f.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. *Locke*.
ARREARAGE. The remainder of an account. *Howel*.
ARREARANCE. *f.* The same with *arrear*.
ARRENTATION. *f.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] The licencing an owner of lands in the forest, to inclose.
ARREPTIOUS. *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.] 1. Snatched away. 2. Crept in privily.
ARREST. *f.* [from *arrestar*, Fr. to stop.] 1. In law. A stop or stay. An *arrest* is a restraint of a man's person. *Cowell*. 2. Any caption. *Taylor*.
To ARREST. *v. a.* [*arrestar*, Fr.] 1. To seize by a mandate from a court. *Shakesp*. 2. To seize any thing by law. *Shakesp*. 3. To seize; to lay hands on. *South*. 4. To with-hold; to hinder. *Davies*. 5. To stop motion. *Boyle*.
ARREST. A mangy humour between the ham and the pattern of the hinder legs of a horse. *Diſt*.
To ARRIDE. *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*.
ARRIERE BAN. *f.* [from *arriere* and *ban*.] A proclamation, by which the king of France summons to war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the nobleſſe, and the vassals of his vassals.
ARRIEREFEE, or a FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a superiour one.
ARRIERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal. *Trevoux*.
ARRISION. *f.* [*arriso*, Lat.] A smiling upon.
ARRIVAL. *f.* [from *arrivo*.] The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose. *Waller*.
ARRIVANCE. *f.* [from *arrivo*.] Company coming. *Shakesp*.
To ARRIVE. *v. a.* [*arriver*, Fr.] 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 ARRODE. *v. a.* [*arrods*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Diſt*.
ARROGANCE. } *f.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.] The
ARROGANCY. } act or quality of taking
much upon one's self. *Dryden*.
ARROGANT. *a.* [*arrogant*, Lat.] Haughty; proud. *Temple*.
ARROGANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner. *Dryden*.
ARROGANTNESS. *f.* [from *arrogant*.] *Arrogance*.
To ARROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogare*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims. *Raleigh*.
ARROGATION. *f.* [from *arrogate*.] A claiming in a proud manner.
ARROSION. *f.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A Gnawing.
ARROW. *f.* [*apepe*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. *Hayward*.
ARROWHEAD. *f.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant.
ARROWY. *a.* [from *arrow*.] Consisting of arrows. *Par. Loſt*.
ARSE. *f.* [*æppe*, Sax.] The buttocks.
To bang an ARSE. To be tardy, sluggish.
ARSE FOOT. *f.* A kind of water fowl.
ARSE SMART. *f.* A plant.
ARSENAL. *f.* [*arsenal*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite for war; a magazine. *Addison*.
ARSENICAL. *a.* [from *arsenick*.] Containing arsenick. *Woodward*.
ARSENICK. *f.* [*ἀρσενικον*.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and uninflamable, which gives a whiteaſſe 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. *Shakesp*. 5. Cunning. 6. Speculation. *Shakesp*.
ARTERIAL. *a.* [from *artery*.] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery. *Blackmore*.
ARTERIO TOMY. *f.* [from *ἀρτηρία* and *τέμνω*, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery.
ARTERY. *f.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy*.
ARTFUL. *a.* [from *art* and *full*.] 1. Performed with art. *Dryden*. 2. Artificial; not natural. 3. Cunning; skillful; dexterous. *Pope*.
ARTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful*] With art; skillfully. *Rogers*.
ARTFULNESS. *f.* [from *artful*.] 1. Skill. *Cheyne*. 2. Cunning.
ARTHRITICK. } *a.* [from *arthritis*.]
ARTHRITIC. }
1. Gouty; relating to the gout. *Arbuth*. 2. Relating to joints. *Brown*.
ARTHRITIS. *f.* [*ἀρθριτις*.] The gout.
ARTICHOKE. *f.* [*artichault*, Fr.] This plant is
ery

very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine apple. *Miller*.

ARTICHOKE of Jerusalem. See **SUN-FLOWERS**, of which it is a species.

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. *Tilloison*. 3. Terms; 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. *adv.* [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. *Ben. Johnson*.

ARTIFICIAL. *a.* [*artificiel*, Fr.] 1. Made by art; not natural. *Wilkins*. 2. Fictitious; not genuine. *Shakespeare*. 3. Artful; contrived with skill. *Temple*.

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [In rhetoric] Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic lines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers*.

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [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. *Dentam*.

ARTISAN. *n. f.* [Fr.] 1. Artist; professor of an art. *Wotton*. 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. *adv.* [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.

ARUNDINACEOUS. *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. Philips*. 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. *Granville*. 19. Answering to *such*. *Tillotson*. 20. Having *so* to answer it; in the conditional sense. *Locke*. 21. Answering to *so* conditionally. *Dryden*. 22. In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*. *Pope*. 23. As FOR; with respect to. *Dryden*. 24. As TO; with respect to. *Swift*. 25. AS WELL AS; equally with. *Locke*. 26. AS THOUGH; as if. *Starr*.

ASAFETIDA. *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. *Miller*.

ASBESTINE. *a.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible.

ASBESTOS. *f.* [*ἀσβῆστος*]. 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.* [*ἀσκαρίδης*, from *ἀσκαρίζω*, 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. *Broom*.

To **ASCEND**. *v. a.* To climb up any thing. *Dancy*.

ASCENDABLE. *a.* [from *ascend*.] That may be ascended.

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. 2. Height; elevation. *Temple*. 3. Superiority; influence. *Clarendon*. 4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards. *Ayliffe*.
- ASCENDANT.** *a.* 1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering. *South*. 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. 3. The thing rising, or mounting. *Brown*.
- ASCENSION DAY.** The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whituntide.
- ASCENSIVE.** *a.* [from *ascend.*] In a state of ascent. *Brown*.
- ASCENSUS.** *f.* [*ascensus*, Lat.] 1. Rise; 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.* [*asceticus*.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. *South*.
- ASCETICK.** *f.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris*.
- ASCI.** *It has no singular.* [*a* and *asci*.] 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 *æscoc*, 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*.] Dropical; dropical.
- ASCITICK.** *a.* [from *ascites*.] Dropical; dropical.
- ASCITIOUS.** *a.* [*ascitius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional. *Pope*.
- ASCRIbable.** *a.* [from *ascribe*.] That which may be ascribed. *Boyle*.
- TO ASCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.] 1. To attribute to a cause. *Dryden*. 2. To attribute to a possessor. *Tiltsen*.
- ASCRPTION.** *f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dryden*.
- ASCRPTION.** *f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dryden*.
- ASCRPTION.** *f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dryden*.
- ASCRPTION.** *f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dryden*.
- ASH.** *f.* [*axinus*, Lat. *æpc*, 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*.
- ASHEN.** *a.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood. *Dryden*.
- A'SHES.** *f.* *wants the singular.* [*ashes*, 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 *malons*.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry.
- A'SHLERING.** *f.* [with *quatters*.] Quartering in garrets. *Builder*.
- ASHORE.** *adv.* [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. *Shakespeare*.
- ASIDE.** *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.] 1. To one side. *Dryden*. 2. To another part. *Bacon*. 3. From the company. *Mark*.
- A'SINARY.** *a.* [*asynarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.
- ASININE.** *a.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Milton*.
- TO ASK.** *v. a.* [*arcian*, Saxon.] 1. To petition; to beg. *Swift*. 2. To demand; to claim. *Dryden*. 3. To enquire; to question. *Jeremiab*. 4. To require. *Addison*.
- ASKANCE.** *a.* [*askance*, Fr.] Sideways; obliquely.
- ASKA'UNCE.** *a.* [*askaunce*, Fr.] Sideways; obliquely.
- ASKA'UNT.** *adv.* Obliquely; on one side. *Dryden*.
- A'SKER.** *f.* [from *ask*.] 1. Petitioner. *South*. 2. Enquirer. *Digby*.
- A'SKER.** *f.* A water newt.
- ASKEW.** *adv.* [from *a* and *skew*.] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously. *Prior*.
- TO ASLAKE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *flake*, or *slack*.] To remit; to slacken. *Spenser*.
- ASLANT.** *adv.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side. *Dryden*.
- ASLEEP.** *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep*.] 1. Sleeping; at rest. *Dryden*. 2. To sleep. *Milton*.
- ASLOPE.** *adv.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With declivity; obliquely. *Hudibras*.
- ASOMATOUS.** *a.* [from *a* and *σῶμα*.] Incorporal, or without a body.
- ASP, or ASPICK.** *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.
- ASPECT.** *f.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] 1. Look; air; appearance. *Burnet*. 2. Countenance; look. *Pope*. 3. Glance; 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 planets. *Bentley*.

To ASPECT. *v. a.* [*aspicis*, Lat.] To behold. *Temple.*
 ASPECTABLE. *a.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible. *Ray.*
 ASPECTION. *f.* [from *aspect.*] Beholding; view. *Bacon.*
 ASPEN. *f.* [eppre, Sax.] The leaves of this tree always tremble. *Spenser.*
 ASPEN. *a.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.] 1. Belonging to the asp tree. *Gay.* 2. Made of aspen wood.
 ASPER. *a.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*
 To ASPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To make rough. *Boyle.*
 ASPERATION. *f.* [from *asperate*.] A making rough.
 ASPERIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*asper* and *folium*, Lat.] Plants so called from the roughness of their leaves.
 ASPERITY. *f.* [*asperitas*, Lat.] 1. Unevenness; roughness of surface. *Boyle.* 2. Roughness of sound. 3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper. *Rogers.*
 ASPERNATION. *f.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. *DiD.*
 ASPEROUS. *a.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*
 To ASPERSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny. *Swift.*
 ASPERSION. *f.* [*asperfus*, Lat.] 1. A sprinkling. *Shakesp.* 2. Calumny; censure. *Dryden.*
 ASPHALTICK. *a.* [from *asphaltos*.] Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*
 ASPHALTOS. *f.* [*ἀσφαλτός*, 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. [Lat.] Abituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.
 ASPHODEL. *f.* [*asphodelus*, Lat.] Day lily. *Pope.*
 ASPICK. *f.* [See *ASP.*] The name of a serpent. *Addison.*
 To ASPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with full breath; as, *horse*, *hog*.
 To ASPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*
 A SPIRATE. *a.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath. *Holder.*
 ASPIRATION. *f.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.] 1. A breathing after; an ardent wish. *Watts.* 2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high. *Shakesp.* 3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder.*
 To ASPIRE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] 1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher. *Sidney*, *Davies*. 2. To rise higher. *Waller.*
 ASPORTATION. *f.* [*asportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away. *DiD.*
 ASQUINT. *adv.* [from *a* and *squint*.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision. *Swift.*
 ASS. *f.* [*assus*, Lat.] 1. An animal of burden. *Shakesp.* 2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt. *Shakesp.*
 To ASSAIL. *v. a.* [*assailier*, Fr.] 1. To attack

in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon. *Spenser.* 2. To attack with argument, or censure. *Pope.*
 ASSAILABLE. *a.* [from *assail*.] That which may be attacked. *Shakesp.*
 ASSAILANT. *f.* [*assailant*, Fr.] He that attacks. *Hayward.*
 ASSAILANT. *a.* Attacking; invading. *Milton.*
 ASSAILER. *f.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another. *Sidney.*
 ASSAPANICK. *f.* The flying squirrel.
 ASSART. *f.* [*essart*, Fr.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Cowell.*
 ASSASSIN. } *f.* [*assassin*, Fr.] A murderer-
 ASSASSINATE. } er; one that kills by sudden violence. *Pope.*
 ASSASSINATE. *f.* [from *assassin*.] The crime of an assassin; murder. *Pope.*
 To ASSASSINATE. *v. a.* [from *assassin*.] 1. To murder by violence. *Dryden.* 2. To waylay; to take by treachery. *Milton.*
 ASSASSINATOR. *f.* [from *assassinat*.] The act of assassinating. *Clarendon.*
 ASSASSINATOR. *f.* [from *assassinat*.] A Murderer; mankiller.
 ASSATION. *f.* [*assatus*, roasted, Lat.] Roasting. *Brown.*
 ASSAULT. *f.* [*assault*, Fr.] 1. Storm; opposed to *sap* or *stege*. *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 ASSAULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*
 ASSAULTER. *f.* [from *assault*.] One who violently assaults another. *Sidney.*
 ASSAY. *f.* [*essay*, Fr.] 1. Examination. *Shakesp.* 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 ASSAY. *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.*
 ASSAYER. *f.* [from *assay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver. *Cowell*, *Woodward.*
 ASSECTATION. *f.* [*assectatio*, Lat.] Attendance. *DiD.*
 ASSECUTION. *f.* [from *assequer*, *assectum*, 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.*
 ASSEMBLY. *f.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shakesp.*
 ASSENT. *f.* [*assensus*, Lat.] 1. The act of agreeing to anything. *Locke.* 2. Consent; agreement. *Hickes.*

To

To ASSENT *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to. *As.*
 ASSENTATION. *f.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery. *Diſt.*
 ASSENTMENT. *f.* [from *assent.*] Consent. *Brown.*
 To ASSERT *v. a.* [*asserere*, Lat.] 1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.* 2. To affirm. 3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*
 ASSERTION. *f.* [from *assert.*] The act of asserting. *Brown.*
 ASSERTIVE. *a.* [from *assert.*] Positive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*
 ASSERTOR. *f.* [from *assert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmor. *Prior.*
 To ASSERVE. *v. a.* [*asservire*, Lat.] To serve, help, or second. *Diſt.*
 To ASSESS. *v. a.* [from *assettare*, Ital.] To charge with any certain sum. *Bacon.*
 ASSESSION. *f.* [*assessio*, Lat.] A sitting down by one. *Diſt.*
 ASSESSMENT. *f.* [from *assess.*] 1. The sum levied on certain property. 2. The act of assessing. *Howel.*
 ASSESSOR. *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.*
 ASSETS. *f.* *without the singular.* [*assez*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir. *Cowell.*
 To ASSEVER. } *v. a.* To affirm with
 To ASSEVERATE. } great solemnity, as upon oath.
 ASSEVERATION. *f.* [from *asseverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*
 ASSHEAD. *f.* [from *ass* and *head.*] A block-head. *Shaks/p.*
 ASSIDUITY. *f.* [*assiduité*, Fr.] Diligence. *Rogers.*
 ASSIDUOUS. *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application. *Prior.*
 ASSIDUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *assiduus.*] Diligently; continually. *Bentley.*
 To ASSIEGE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege.
 ASSIENTO. *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 ASSIGN. *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. *Scw'h.*
 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, 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.* [*assimilis*, Lat.] 1. To convert to the same nature with another thing. *Newton.* 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 ASSIMULATE. *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit.
 ASSIMULATION. *f.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] A dissembling; a counterfeiting.
 To ASSIST. *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assist*, 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.* [*assize*, a sitting, 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. *Dryd.* 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.*
 ASSO CIABLE. *v. 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. *Shaks/p.* 2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dryden.* 3. To accompany. *Shaks/p.*
 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. Appollition; 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

To ASSORT. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *so't*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate. *Spenser.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [ꝛꝛꝛ, Saxon.] 1. To mitigate; to soften. *Addisen.* 2. To appease; to pacify. *Clarendon.* 3. To ease.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate. *Genesis.*

ASSUAGEMENT. *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 ASSUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to. *Shakesp.*

ASSUEFACTION. *f.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.] The state of being accustomed. *Brown.*

ASSUETUDE. *f.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Customance; custom. *Bacon.*

To ASSUME. *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.*

ASSUMER. *f.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man. *South.*

ASSUMING. *particip. a.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty. *Dryden.*

ASSUMPSIT. *f.* [*assumps*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowell.*

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. *Dryden.* 4. The taking up any person into heaven. *Stillingfleet.*

ASSUMPTIVE. *a.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] 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. *Hammond.* 9. Testimony of credit. *Tillotson.* 10. Conviction. *Tillotson.* 11. *Insurance.*

To ASSURE. *v. a.* [*assurer*, 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. *Shakesp.*

ASSURED. *particip. a.* [from *assure*.] 1. Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.* 2. Certain; not doubting. *Shakesp.* 3. Immodest; viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY. *adv.* [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 lefs.

ASTERISK. *f.* A mark in printing; as, *.

Green.

ASTERISM. *f.* [*asterismus*, Lat.] A constellation. *Bentley.*

ASTHMA. *f.* [*ἄσθμα*.] A frequent difficult and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough. *Floyer.*

ASTHMATICAL. } *a.* [from *asthma*] Trou-

ASTHMATICK. } bled with an asthma.

Floyer.

ASTE'RN. *adv.* [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 *astonish-*
ed. *Isaiab.*

To ASTONISH. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To confound with fear or wonder; to amaze. *Addison.*

ASTONISHINGNESS. *f.* [from *astonish*.] The 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.*

ASTRADDL. *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs across any thing. *Dick.*

ASTRAGAL. *f.* [*ἀσπάλας*.] A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Speck.*

ASTRAL. *a.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars. *Dryden.*

ASTRAY. *adv.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way. *Milton.*

To ASTRIC. *v. a.* [*astrig*, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRICTION. *f.* [*astrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRICTIVE. *a.* [from *astric*.] Stiptick; binding.

ASTRICTORY. *a.* [*astrictorius*, Lat.] Astringent

ASTRI'DE. *adv.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open. *Boyle.*

ASTRIFEROUS. *a.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having stars. *Dick.*

ASTRIGEROUS. *a.* [*astriger*, Lat.] Adorned with stars.

To ASTRINGE. *v. a.* [*astringe*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] Binding; contracting. *Bacon.*

ASTROGRAPHY. *f.* [from *ἄστρον* and *γραφω*.] The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE. *f.* [*ἀστρολάβη*, of *ἄστρον* and *λαμβάνω*, to take.] An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun or stars, at sea.

ASTROLOGER. *f.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] One that supposing the influence of the stars to have a

- casual power, professes to foretel or discover events. *Swift*.
- ASTROLOGIAN.** *f.* [from *astrology*.] An *Astrologer*. *Hudibras*.
- ASTROLOGICAL.** } *a.* [from *astrology*.] Re-
- ASTROLOGICK.** } tating to astrology; professing astrology. *Wotton*.
- ASTROLOGICALLY.** *adv.* [from *astrology*.] In an astrological manner.
- To ASTROLOGIZE.** *v. n.* [from *astrology*.] To practise astrology.
- ASTROLOGY.** *f.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars. *Swift*.
- ASTRONOMER.** *f.* [from *ἀστρον* and *νόμος*.] He that studies the celestial motions. *Locke*.
- ASTRONOMICAL.** } *a.* [from *astronomy*.] Be-
- ASTRONOMICK.** } longing to astronomy. *Brown*.
- ASTRONOMICALLY.** *adv.* [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. *Derham*.
- ASUNDER.** *adv.* [grundnan, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together. *Davies*.
- ASYLUM.** *f.* [*ἀσυλον*.] A sanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe*.
- ASYMMETRY.** *f.* [from *ασυμμετρία*.] Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion. *Grew*.
- ASYMPTOTE.** *f.* [from *ἀσυμπίπτου*.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which would never meet. *Grew*.
- ASYNDETON.** *f.* [*ἀσυνδέτων*.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.
- AT.** *prep.* [æt, Sax.] 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 casual 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 marks employment or attention. *Pope*. 7. *At* sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French; 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. 17. *At* all. In any manner. *Pope*.
- A'TABAL.** *f.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors. *Dryden*.
- ATARAXIA.** } *f.* Exemption from vexation;
- A'TARAXY.** } tranquillity. *Glanville*.
- ATE.** The preterite of *eat*. *South*.
- ATHANOR.** *f.* A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.
- A'THEISM.** *f.* [from *atheist*.] The disbelief of a God. *Tillotson*.
- A'THEIST.** *f.* [ἀθεός.] One that denies the existence of a God. *Bentley*.
- A'THEIST.** *a.* Atheistical; denying God. *Milton*.
- A'THEISTICAL.** *a.* [from *atheist*.] Given to atheism; impious. *South*.
- A'THEISTICALLY.** *adv.* [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.* [ἀθεός.] Atheistick; godless. *Milton*.
- ATHEROMA.** *f.* [ἀθήρωμα.] A species of wen. *Sharp*.
- ATHEROMATOUS.** *a.* [from *atheroma*.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen. *Wijeman*.
- A'THIRST.** *adv.* [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.** *adv.* 1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Shakespeare*. 2. Wrong. *Shakespeare*.
- ATILT.** *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.] 1. With the action of a man's making a thrust. *Hudibras*. 2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind. *Spektor*.
- ATLAS.** *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.* [ἀτμός and σφαίρα.] The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke*.
- ATMOSPHERICAL.** *a.* [from *atmosphère*.] 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. *Shakespeare*.
- 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*.
- ATO'NEMENT.** *f.* [from *atone*.] 1. Agreement;

ment; concord. *Shakeſp.* 2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent. *Swift.*
ATOP. *adv.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top. *Milton.*
ATRABILARIAN. *a.* [from *atra bilis*.] Melancholy. *Arbutnot.*
ATRABILARIOUS. *a.* Melancholick.
ATRABILARIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *atrabilarians*.] 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. *adv.* [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious manner.
ATROCIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being enormously criminal.
ATROCITY. *f.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedneſs.
ATROPHY. *f.* [*ἀτροφία*.] Want of nourishment; a diſeaſe. *Milton.*
To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.] 1. To arreſt; to take or apprehend. *Cowall.* 2. To ſeize. *Shakeſp.* 3. To lay hold on. *Shakeſp.* 4. To win; to gain over; to enamour. *Milton.* 5. To fix to one's intereſt. *Rogers.*
ATTACHMENT. *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. s.* 1. To come to a certain ſtate. *Arbutnot.* 2. To arrive at.
ATTA'IN. *f.* [from the verb.] The thing attained. *Glawville.*
ATTAINABLE. *a.* [from *attain*.] That which may be attained; procurable. *Tillotſon.*
ATTAINABLENESS. *f.* [from *attainable*.] The quality of being attainable. *Cheyne.*
ATTAINDER. *f.* [from *attaint*.] 1. The act of attainting in law. *Bacon.* 2. Taint. *Shakeſp.*
ATTAINMENT. *f.* [from *attain*.] 1. That which is attained; acquisition. *Grew.* 2. The act or power of attaining. *Hooker.*
To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [from *attainter*, Fr.] 1. To *attaint* is particularly uſed for ſuch as are ſound guilty of ſome crime or offence. A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by proceſs. *Spencer.* 2. To taint; to corrupt. *Shakeſp.*
ATTAINT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs. *Shakeſp.* 2. Scain; ſpot; taint. *Shakeſp.*
ATTAINTURE. *f.* [from *attaint*.] Reproach; imputation. *Shakeſp.*
To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt.

To ATTEM'PER. *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. *Spencer.* 4. To fit to ſomething elſe. *Pope.*
To ATTEM'PERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething. *Hammond.*
To ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.] 1. To attack; to venture upon. *Milton.* 2. To try; to endeavour. *Maccabees.*
ATTEMPT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. An attack. *Bacon.* 2. An eſſay; an endeavour. *Dryden.*
ATTEMPTABLE. *a.* [from *attempts*.] Liable to attempts or attacks. *Shakeſp.*
ATTEMPTER. *f.* [from *attempts*.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. To wait on. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Spencer.* 7. To be conſequent to. *Clarendon.* 8. To remain to; to await. *Locke.* 9. To wait for inſidiouſly. *Shakeſp.* 10. To be bent upon any object. *Dryden.* 11. To ſtay for. *Dryden.*
To ATTE'ND. *v. s.* 1. To yield attention. *Taylor.* 2. To ſtay; to delay. *Davies.*
ATTENDANCE. *f.* [*attendance*, Fr.] 1. The act of waiting on another. *Shakeſp.* 2. Service. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shake.* 2. One that belongs to the train. *Dryden.* 3. One that waits as a ſuitor or agent. *Barnet.* 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*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfully; carefully. *Bacon.*
ATTENTIVENESS. *f.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfulneſs; attention. *Shakeſp.*
ATTENUANT. *a.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] 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.*

ATTER. *f.* [atep, Sax.] Corrupt. *Skinn.*
TO ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [attestor, Lat.] 1. To bear witness of; to witness. *Addison.* 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.* [attirer, 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 empancment, the foliage, 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.*
ATTOLLENT. *a.* [attollens, Lat.] That which raises or lifts up. *Derham.*
ATTORNEY. *f.* [attornatus, low Lat.] 1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business in their absence. 2. Attorneys in common law, are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. *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.*
ATTOURNMENT. *f.* [attournement, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Coxwell.*
TO ATTRACT. *v. a.* [attrahere, attractum, Lat.] 1. To draw to something. *Brown.* 2. To allure; to invite. *Milton.*
ATTRACT. *f.* [from to attract.] Attraction; the power of drawing. *Hudibras.*
ATTRACTATION. *f.* [attrahatio, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Diss.*
ATTRACTICAL. *a.* [from attract.] Having the power to draw. *Ray.*
ATTRACTION. *f.* [from attract.] 1. The power of drawing anything. *Bacon, Newton.* 2. The power of alluring or enticing. *Shakespeare.*
ATTRACTIVE. *a.* [from attract.] 1. Having the power to draw anything. *Blackmore.* 2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Milton.*
ATTRACTIVE. *f.* [from attract.] That which draws or incites. *South.*
ATTRACTIVELY. *adv.* [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.* [attrahens, Lat.] That which

ATTRIBUTABLE. *a.* [attribus, Lat.] 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. *Raleigh.* 2. Quality; adherent. *Bacon.* 3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. *Addison.* 4. Reputation; honour. *Shakespeare.*
ATTRIBUTE. *f.* [from to attribute.] Commendation. *Shakespeare.*
ATTRITE. *a.* [attritus, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton.*
ATTRITENESS. *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.
TO ATTUNE. *v. a.* [from tune.] 1. To make any thing musical. *Milton.* 2. To tune one thing to another.
ATWEEN. *adv.* or *prep.* Betwixt; 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 to avail.] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*
AVAILABLE. *a.* [from to 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. *adv.* [from available.] Powerfully; profitably.
AVAILMENT. *f.* [from avail.] Usefulness; advantage.
TO AVALE. *v. a.* [avaler, To let sink.] To let fall, to depress. *Watson.*
TO AVA'LE. *v. n.* To sink. *Spenser.*
AVA'NT-GUARD. *f.* [avantgarde, Fr.] The van. *Hayward.*
AVARICE. *f.* [avarice, Fr.] Covetousness; insatiable desire. *Dryden.*
AVARICIOUS. *a.* [avaricieux, Fr.] Covetous. *Brome.*
AVARICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from avaricious.] Covetously.
AVARICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from avaricious.] The quality of being avaricious.
AVA ST. *adv.* [from *Bassa*, Ital.] Enough; cease.
AVAUNT. *interject.* [from avant, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Dunciad.*
AUBURNE. *a.* [from aubeur, 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 AUCTION. *v. a.* [from auctio.] To sell by auction.

- AUCTIONARY.** *a.* [from *auktion*.] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*
- AUCTIONIER.** *f.* [from *auktion*.] The person that manages an auction.
- AUCTIVE.** *a.* [from *auctus*, *Lat.*] Of an increasing quality.
- AUCUPATION.** *f.* [*aucupatio*, *Lat.*] Fowling; bird-catching.
- AUDACIOUS.** *a.* [*audacicus*, *Fr.*] Bold; impudent. *Dryden.*
- AUDACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *audacicus*.] Boldly; impudently. *Shakesp.*
- AUDACIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *audacicus*.] Impudence.
- AUDA'CITY.** *f.* [from *audax*, *Lat.*] Spirit; boldness. *Tatler.*
- AUDIBLE.** *a.* [*audibilis*, *Lat.*] 1. That which may be perceived by hearing. *Bacon.* 2. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*
- A'UDIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *audible*.] Capableness of being heard.
- A'UDIBLY.** *adv.* [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, *Lat.*] A final account. *Shakesp.*
- 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. *Shakesp.* 3. A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowell.*
- A'UDITORY.** *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.
- AUDITRESS.** *f.* [from *auditor*.] The woman that hears. *Milton.*
- To AVE L.** *v. a.* [*avella*, *Lat.*] To pull away. *Brown.*
- AVE MARY.** *f.* A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shakesp.*
- AVENAGE.** *f.* [of *avena*, oats, *Lat.*] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.
- To AVENGE.** *v. a.* [*avenger*, *Fr.*] 1. To revenge. *Ishaiab.* 2. To punish. *Dryden.*
- AVENGEANCE.** *f.* [from *avenge*.] Punishment. *Philips.*
- AVEN'GEMENT.** *f.* [from *avenge*.] Vengeance; revenge. *Spenser.*
- AVEN'GER.** *f.* [from *avenge*.] 1. A punisher.
- Par. Lest.* 2. Revenger; taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*
- A'VENS.** *f.* Herb bennet.
- AVENTURE.** [*aventure*, *Fr.*] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony. *Cowell.*
- A'VENUE.** *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 AVER.** *v. a.* [*averer*, *Fr.*] To declare positively. *Prior.*
- A'VERAGE.** *f.* [*averagium*, *Lat.*] 1. That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king. *Chambers.* 2. A medium; a mean proportion.
- AVERMENT.** *f.* [from *aver*.] Establishment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*
- AVERNAT.** A sort of grape.
- To AVERRUNCATE.** *v. a.* [*averrunco*, *Lat.*] To root up. *Hudibras.*
- AVERSA'TION.** *f.* [from *aversor*, *Lat.*] Hatred; abhorrence. *Sautb.*
- AVERS'E.** *a.* [*aversus*, *Lat.*] 1. Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.* 2. Not pleased with; unwilling to. *Prior.*
- AVERS'E'LY.** *adv.* [from *averse*.] 1. Unwillingly. 2. Backwardly. *Brown.*
- AVERS'ENESS.** *f.* [from *averse*.] Unwillingness; backwardness. *Atterbury.*
- AVERS'ION.** *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. *Shakesp. Dryden.* 2. To put by. *Sprat.*
- AUF.** [of *alf*, *Dutch.*] A fool, or silly fellow. See *OAF.*
- A'UGER.** *f.* [*egger*, *Dutch.*] A carpenter's stool to bore holes with. *Moxon.*
- AUGHT.** *pronoun.* [auht, aht, *Sax.*] Anything. *Addison.*
- To AUGMENT.** *v. a.* [*augmenter*, *Fr.*] To encrease; to make bigger, or more. *Fairfax.*
- To AUGME'NT.** *v. n.* To encrease; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*
- A'UGMENT.** *f.* [*augmentum*, *Lat.*] 1. Encrease. *Walton.* 2. State of encrease. *Wiseman.*
- 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'UCUR.** [*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 AUGURATE.** *v. n.* [*augurator*, *Lat.*] To judge by augury.
- AUGURA'TION.** *f.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury. *Brown.*
- AUGURER.** *f.* [from *augury*.] The same with *augur*. *Shakesp.*
- AUGURIAL.** *a.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury. *Brown.*
- A'UGURY.** *f.* [*augurium*, *Lat.*] 1. The act of prognosticating by omens. *Swift.* 2. The rules ob-

- observed by augurs. *L'Estrange*. 3. An omen or prediction. *Dryden*.
- AUGUST**. *a.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden*.
- AUGUST**. *f.* [*augustus*, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive. *Peacocks*.
- AUGUSTNESS**. *f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity.
- AVIARY**. *f.* [from *avis*, Lat.] A place inclosed to keep birds in. *Evelyn*.
- AVIDITY**. *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 belink himself. *Spenser*. 3. To consider. *Spenser*.
- AULD**. *a.* [old, Sax.] Old. *Shakespeare*.
- AULETICK**. [*aulcticus*, Lat.] Belonging to pipes.
- A'ULICK**. *a.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.
- AULN**. *f.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.
- TO AUMA'IL**. *v. a.* [from *maill*, Fr.] To variegate. *Fairy Queen*.
- AUNT**. *f.* [*tante*, Fr.] A father or mother's sister. *Pope*.
- AVOCADO**. *f.* A plant.
- TO AVOCATE**. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call away. *Beyle*.
- AVOCATION**. *f.* [from *avocate*.] 1. The act of calling aside. *Dryden*. 2. The business that calls. *Hale*.
- TO AVOID**. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.] 1. To shun; to elope. *Tilleyson*. 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*.
- 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 shuns 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.] A flying away. *Brown*.
- TO AVOUCH**. *v. a.* [*avener*, Fr.] 1. To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker*. 2. To produce in favour of another. *Spenser*. 3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare*.
- AVO'UCH**. *f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence. *Shakespeare*.
- AVOUCHABLE**. *a.* [from *avouch*.] That may be avouched.
- AVOUCHER**. *f.* [from *avouch*.] He that avouches.
- TO AVOW**. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To justify; not to dissemble. *Swift*.
- AVOWABLE**. *a.* [from *avow*.] That which may be openly declared.
- AVOWAL**. *f.* [from *avow*.] A justificatory declaration.
- AVO WEDLY**. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an avowed manner. *Clarendon*.
- AVOWE'E**. *f.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.
- AVOWER**. *f.* [from *avow*.] He that avows or justifies. *Dryden*.
- AVOWRY**. *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.
- AVOWTRY**. *f.* [See *ADVOWTRY*.] Adultery.
- A'URATE**. *f.* A sort of pear.
- AURE'LIA**. *f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects. *Ray*.
- A'URICLE**. *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**. *a.* [from *auricula*, Lat.] 1. Within the sense or reach of hearing. *Shakespeare*. 2. Secret; told in the ear.
- AURICULARLY**. *adv.* 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.
- AURO'RA Borealis**. See *STREAMERS*.
- 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. *Garth*.
- AUSCULTA'TION**. *f.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to.
- A'USPICE**. *f.* [*auspicium*, Lat.] 1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds. 2. Protection; favour shewn. *Ben Jonson*. 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**. *adv.* [from *auspicious*.] Happily; prosperously.
- AUSPICIOUSNESS**. *f.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; happiness.
- AUSTERE**. *a.* [*austerus*, Lat.] 1. Severe; harsh; rigid. *Rogers*. 2. Sour of taste; harsh. *Blackmore*.

AUSTERELY. *adv.* [from *auster.*] Severely; rigidly. *Paradise Lost.*
AUSTERE RENESS. *f.* [from *auster.*] 1. Severity; strictness; rigour. *Shakesp.* 2. Roughness in taste.
AUSTERITY. *f.* [from *auster.*] 1. Severity; mortified life; strictness. *Ben Johnson.* 2. Cruelty; harsh discipline. *Roscommon.*
A'USTRAL. *a.* [*australis.*] Southern.
To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auster.*] To tend towards the south. *Brown.*
A'USTRINE. *a.* [from *austrinus,* Lat.] Southern.
AUTHE'NTICAL. *a.* Authentick. *Hale.*
AUTHE'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *authentical.*] With circumstances requisite to procure authority. *South.*
AUTHENTICALLNESS. *f.* [from *authentical.*] The quality of being authentic; genuineness. *Addison.*
AUTHENTICITY. *f.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineness.
AUTHE'NTICK. *a.* [*authenticus,* Lat.] That which has every thing requisite to give it authority. *Cowley.*
AUTHE'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner.
AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *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. *Shakesp.*
AUTHORITATIVE. *a.* [from *authority*] 1. Having due authority. 2. Having an air of authority. *Swift.*
AUTHORITATIVELY. *adv.* [from *authoritative.*] 1. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority. 2. With due authority. *Hale.*
AUTHORITATIVENESS. *f.* [from *authoritative.*] Authoritative appearance.
AUTHORITY. *f.* [*authoritas,* Lat.] 1. Legal power. *Shakesp.* 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 A'UTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriser,* Fr.] 1. To give authority to any person. *Dryden.* 2. To make any thing legal. *Dryden.* 3. To establish any thing by authority. *Hooker.* 4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right. *Locke.* 5. To give credit to any person or thing. *South.*
AUTO'CRACY. [*αὐτοκρατία.*] Independent power.
AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing.
AUTOGRA'PHY. *f.* [*αὐτογραφία.*] A particular person's own writing; the original.
AUTOMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having the power of moving itself.
AUTOMATON. *f.* [*αὐτόματον.*] 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.*
AUTONOMY. *f.* [*αὐτονομία.*] The living according to one's mind and prescription.
A'UTOPSY. *f.* [*αὐτοψία.*] 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.*
AUTO'THEIST. *f.* [from *αὐτός*; and *θεός.*] One who believes God's self-sufficiency.
AUTUMN. [*autumnus,* Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter. *Philips.*
AUTUMNAL. *a.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn. *Dunn.*
A'VULSION. *f.* [*avulsio,* Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips.*
AUXESIS. *f.* [Lat.] Exornation, amplification.
AUXILIAR. } *f.* [from *auxilium,* Lat.] Help-
AUXILIARY. } er; assistant. *South.*
AUXILIAR. } *a.* [from *auxilium,* Lat.] Assis-
AUXILIARY. } tant; helping. *Milton, Dryden.*
AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Watts.*
AUXILIATION. *f.* [from *auxiliatus,* 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.* [peccan, Sax.] 1. To rouse out of sleep. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.*
AWAKE. *a.* [from the verb.] Without sleep; not sleeping. *Dryden.*
To AWA'KEN. See **AWAKE.**
To AWARD. *v. a.* [*preardig,* 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. *adv.* [*γερπαιον,* Sax.] Vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury.*
To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious. *Par. Lost.*
AWA'Y. *adv.* [*apæg,* Saxon.] 1. Absent. *Ben Johnson.* 2. From any place or person. *Shakesp.* 3. Let us go. *Shakesp.* 4. Begone. *Smith.* 5. Out of one's own hand. *Tilloison.*
AWE. *f.* [*æge,* Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence. *South.*
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. *Shakesp.* 3. Struck with awe; timorous. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY.

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- A'WFULLY.** *adv.* [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 A'WHA PE.** *v. a.* To strike; to confound. *Hubberd's Tale*.
- A'WHILE.** *adv.* Some time. *Milton*.
- AWK.** *a.* [*awkward*.] Odd. *L'Estrange*.
- A'WKWARD.** *a.* [*awkward*, Saxon.] 1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shakeſp.* 2. Unready; unhandy; clumsy. *Dryden*. 3. Perverse; untoward. *Hudibras*.
- A'WKWARDLY.** *adv.* [from *awkward*.] Clumsily; unready; inelegantly. *Sidney*, *Prior*, *Watts*.
- A'WKWARDNESS.** *f.* [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility. *Watts*.
- AWL.** *f.* [*æle*, *ale*, Saxon.] 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. *Shakeſp.*
- 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*.
- A'WAKE.** The preterite from *awake*.
- A'WORK.** *adv.* [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*.
- A'WRY.** *adv.* [from *a* and *wry*.] 1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely. *Milton*. 2. Alquint;

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- with oblique vision. *Denham*. 3. Not level; unevenly. *Bretewood*. 4. Not equally between two points. *Pope*. 5. Not in a right state; perversely. *Sidney*.
- AXE.** *f.* [*eax*, Saxon.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge. *Dryden*.
- AXILLA.** *f.* [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy*.
- AX'ILIAR.** } *a.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Belong-
AX'ILLARY. } ing 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 may revolve. *Bentley*.
- A'XLE.** } *f.* [*axis*, Lat.] The pin which
A'XLE-TREE. } passes through the mid of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Shakeſp.* *Milton*.
- AY.** *adv.* [perhaps from *ais*, Lat.] Yes. *Shakeſp.*
- A'YE.** *adv.* [*aya*, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. *Philips*.
- A'YGREEN.** *f.* The same with *beuseleek*.
- 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.

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- 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.* [*bale*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep. *Sidney*.
- TO BABBLE.** *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ.] 1. To prattle like a child. *Prior*. 2. To talk idly. *Arbutnot*, *Prior*. 3. To tell secrets. *L'Estrange*. 4. To talk much. *Prior*.
- BA'BBLE.** *f.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk, senseless prattle. *Shakeſp.*
- 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.* [*baban*, Welch.] An infant. *Dryden*.
- BA'BERY.** *f.* [from *babe*.] Finely to please a babe or child. *Sidney*.
- BA'BISH.** *a.* [from *babe*.] Childish. *Asham*.
- BA'BOON.** [*baboon*, Fr.] A monkey of the largest kind. *Addison*.
- BABY.** *f.* [See *BABE*.] 1. A child; an infant. *Locke*. 2. A small image in imitation of a

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- child, which girls play with. *Stillingfleet*.
- BA'CCATED.** *a.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Belet with pearls; having many berries.
- BACCHANA LIAN.** *f.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A drunkard.
- BAC'CHANALS.** *f.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts of Bacchus. *Pope*.
- BAC'CHUS BOLE.** *f.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.
- BAC'CIFEROUS.** *a.* Berry-bearing. *Ray*.
- BAC'CI'VOROUS.** *a.* A devourer of berries.
- BAC'HELOR.** *f.* [*baccalaureus*.] 1. A man unmarried. *Dryden*. 2. A man who takes his first degrees. *Asham*. 3. A knight of the lowest order.
- BAC'HELORS.** *Button*. *Campion*; an herb.
- BAC'HELORSHIP.** *f.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor. *Shakeſp.*
- BACK.** *f.* [*bac*, *bæc*, Saxon.] 1. The hinder part of the body. *Bacon*. 2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut. *Dennet*. 3. Part of the body, which requires cloaths. *Locke*. 4. The rear. *Clarendon*. 5. The place behind. *Dryden*.

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Dryden. 6. The part of any thing out of sight. *Bacon.* 7. The thick part of any tool. *Arbitrust.*
BACK. *adv.* [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 BACKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To censure or reproach the absent. *Shakespeare.*
BACKBITER. *f.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; censurer of the absent. *South.*
BACKCARRY. Having on the back. *Corwell.*
BACKDOOR. *f.* [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the house. *Atterbury.*
BACKED. *a.* [from *back*.] Having a back. *Dryden.*
BACKFRIEND. *f.* [from *back* and *friend*.] An enemy in secret. *South.*
BACK GAMMON. *f.* [from *back* *gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*
BACKHOUSE. *f.* [from *back* and *house*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house. *Carew.*
BACKPIECE. *f.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back. *Camden.*
BACKROOM. A room behind. *Moxon.*
BACKSIDE. *f.* [from *back* and *side*.] 1. The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.* 2. The hinder part of an animal. *Addison.* 3. The yard or ground behind a house. *Mortimer.*
To BACKSLIDE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *slide*.] To fall off. *Jeremiah.*
BACKSLIDER. *f.* [from *backslide*.] An apostate. *Prove.*
BACKSTAFF. *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.
BACKSTAIRS. *f.* The private stairs in the house. *Bacon.*
BACKSTAYS. *f.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes which keep the masts from pitching forward.
BACKSWORD. *f.* [from *back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge.
BACKWARD. *f.* *a.* [from *back* and *peard*, Sax.] 1.
BACKWARDS. *f.* 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.*
BACKWARD. *a.* 1. Unwilling; averse. *Atterbury.* 2. Hesitating. *Shakespeare.* 3. Sluggish;

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dilatory. *Watts.* 4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive. *South.*
BACKWARD. The things past. *Shakespeare.*
BACKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward*.] 1. Unwillingly; averse. *Sidney.* 2. Perversely. *Shakespeare.*
BACKWARDNESS. *f.* [from *backward*.] Dullness; sluggishness. *Atterbury.*
BACON. *f.* The flesh of a hog salted and dried. *Dryden.*
BACULOMETRY. *f.* The art of measuring distances by one or more itares.
BAD. [*baad*, 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.*
BA'DGER. *f.* A brock. *Brown.*
BA'DGER. *f.* One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another. *Corwell.*
BADGER LEGGED. *a.* Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is supposed to have.
BA'DLY. *adv.* Not well.
BA'DNESS. *f.* Want of good qualities. *Addison.*
To BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*baffler*, 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 *baffle*.] He that puts to confusion. *Gov. 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 purie 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.*
BAG'ATELLE. *f.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle. *Prior.*
BAG'GAGE. *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. *Arbitrust.*
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.*
BAGUE'TTE. *f.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.
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'LLABLE. *a.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail.
 BA'LLIFF. *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'LLIWICK. *f.* [*baillie*, and *pic*, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Hale.*
 To BAIT. *v. a.* [*batan*, Sax.] 1. To put meat to tempt animals. *Ray.* 2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road. *Fairy Q.*
 To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *baitre*, Fr.] To set 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.
 BAIZ. *f.* A kind of coarse open cloth.
 To BAKE. *v. a.* [*bæcan*, Sax.] 1. To heat any thing in a close place. *Isaiah.* 2. To harden in the fire. *Bacon.* 3. To harden with heat. *Dryden.*
 To BAKE. *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.
 To BALBU'CVNATE. *v. n.* [*balbutio*, Lat.] To stammer in speaking.
 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. Unadorned; inelegant. *Dryden.* 4. Stripped; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'LVDACHIN. *f.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of Architecture in form of a canopy.
 BA'LVDERDASH. *f.* Rude mixture.
 To BA'LVDERDASH. *v. a.* To adulterate liquor.
 BA'LVDLY. *adv.* [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.*
 BA'LV. *f.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle of goods. *Woodward.*
 BA'LV. *f.* [*bæl*, Sax.] Misery. *F. Queen.*
 To BA'LV. *v. n.* To make up into a bale.
 BA'LVFUL. *a.* [from *bale*.] 1. Sorrowful; sad. *Par. Lost.* 2. Full of mischief. *F. Queen. Dryden.*
 BA'LVFULLY. *adv.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.
 BA'LV. *f.* [*balk*, Dut.] A great beam.
 BA'LV. *f.* A ridge of land left unploughed.
 To BA'LV. *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. *Carver.*
 BA'LV. *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. *Peachment.*
 BA'LV. *f.* [*bal*, Fr.] An entertainment of dancing. *Swift.*
 BA'LVAD. *f.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song. *Watts.*
 To BA'LVAD. *v. n.* To make or sing ballads. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'LVAD-SINGER. *f.* One whose employment it is to sing ballads in the streets. *Gay.*
 BA'LVAST. *f.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady. *Wilkins.*
 To BA'LVAST. *v. a.* To put weight at the bottom of a ship. *Wilkins.* 2. To keep any thing steady. *Donne.*
 BA'LVETTE. *f.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance.
 BA'LVARS. *f.* Billiards. *Spenser.*
 BA'LVON. *f.* [*ballon*, Fr.] 1. A large round BALLOON. } 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.
 BA'LVOT. *f.* [*ballotte*, Fr.] 1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes. 2. The act of voting by ballot.
 To BA'LVOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot. *Wotton, Swift.*
 BA'LVOTATION. *f.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot. *Wotton.*
 BA'LV. *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.*
 BA'LV. } *f.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*
 BA'LV Mint. }
 BA'LV of Gilead. 1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree. 2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent.
 To BA'LV. *v. a.* [from *balm*.] 1. To anoint with balm. *Shakespeare.* 2. To soothe; to mitigate. *Shakespeare.*

BALMY.

BAN

BAN

BALMY. *a.* [from *balm*.] 1. Having the qualities of balm. *Milton*. 2. Producing balm. 3. Soothing; foit. *Dryden*. 4. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden*. 5. Mitigating; allusive. *Shakesp.*

BALNEFARY. *f.* [*balnearium*, Latin.] A bathing-room. *Brown*.

BALNEATION. *f.* [from *balneum*, Lat.] The act of bathing. *Brown*.

BALNEATORY. *a.* [*balneatorius*, Latin.] Belonging to a bath.

BALSAM. *f.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham*.

BALSAM *Apple.* An Indian plant.

BALSAMICAL. } *a.* Unctuous; mitigating.

BALSAMICK. } *Hale*.

BA'LUSTRATE. *f.* Rows of little turned pillars, called balusters.

BA'MBOO. *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*, Teutonick.] 1. Publick notice given of any thing. *Cowell*. 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.* [*bannus*, Dutch.] To curse; to execrate. *Kneller*.

BAN'NA *Tree.* Plantain.

BAND. *f.* [*bende*, Dutch.] 1. A tye; a bandage. *Shakesp.* 2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. *Dryden*. 3. Any union or connexion. *Shakesp.* 4. Any thing bound round another. *Bacon*. 5. A company of persons joined together. *Tatler*. 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*.

BAN'DAGE. *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.

BAN'DIT. } *f.* in the plural *banditti*.

BANDIT'TO. } [*banditto*, Italian.] A man outlawed. *Shakesp.* *Pope*.

BANDOG. *f.* [*band* and *dog*.] A mastiff. *Shakesp.*

BANDOLEERS. *f.* [*bandoliers*, Fr.] Small wooden cases, covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL. *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. *Shakesp.* 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.* [*ana*, Saxon.] 1. Poison. *Addison*. 2. Mischief; ruin. *Hooker*.

To BANE. *v. a.* To poison. *Shakesp.*

BANEFUL. *a.* 1. Poisonous. *Pope*. 2. Destructive. *Ben. Johnson*.

BANEFULNESS. *f.* [from *baneful*.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANEWORT. *f.* Deadly nightshade.

To BAN'G. *v. a.* [*bangen*, Dutch.] 1. To beat; to thump. *Horsell*. 2. To handle roughly. *Shakesp.*

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. *Shakesp.* 2. To drive away. *Tillotson*.

BAN'ISHER. *f.* [from *banish*.] He that forces another from his own country. *Shakesp.*

BAN'ISHMENT. *f.* 1. The act of banishing another. 2. The state of being banished; exile. *Dryden*.

BANK. *f.* [*banco*, Saxon.] 1. The earth rising on each side of a water. *Crashaw*. 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. 2. To inclose with banks. *Thomson*.

BANK-BILL. *f.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid. *Swift*.

BAN'KER. *f.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks in money. *Dryden*.

BAN'KRUPCY. *f.* [from *bankrupt*.] 1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt. 2. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BAN'KRUPT. *a.* [*banqueroute*, Fr.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

To BAN'KRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to discharge one from satisfying his creditors. *Hammond*.

BAN'NER. *f.* [*banniere*, Fr.] 1. A flag; a standard. *Milton*. 2. A steamer borne at the end of a lance.

BAN'NERET. *f.* [from *banner*.] A knight made in the field. *Camden*.

BAN'NEROL. *f.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer. *Camden*.

BANNIAN. *f.* A man's undress or a morning gown.

BANNOCK. *f.* A kind of oaten or pease meal cake.

BANQUET. *f.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feast. *Job*.

To BAN'QUET. *v. a.* To treat any one with feasts. *Hayward*.

To BANQUET. *v. a.* To feast; to fare daintily. *South*.

BA'NQUETER. *f.* [from *banquet*.] 1. A feaster, one that lives deliciously. 2. He that makes feasts

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *f.* [*banquet* and
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *housé.*] A house where banquets are kept. *Dryden*.

BANQUETTE. *f.* A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BA'NSTICLE. *f.* A small fish; a stickle-back. To **BA'NTER.** *v. a.* [*badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally. *L'Estrange*.

BA'NTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; railery. *L'Estrange*.

BA'NTERER. *f.* [from *banter*.] One that banters. *L'Estrange*.

BA'NTLING. *f.* [*bairling*.] 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. *Locke*.

BAPTISMAL. *a.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism. *Hammond*.

BA'PTIST. *f.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *βαπτιστής*.] 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 sacrament of baptism. *Milton*, *Rogers*.

BAPTIZER. *f.* [from *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. *Nebemiah*. 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. *Cowell*. 9. Any thing by which the structure is held together. *Jenab*.

10. *Bars*, in *musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; 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. *Shakesp*. 3. To prevent. *Sidney*. 4. To shut out from. *Dryden*.

5. To exclude from a claim. *Hooker*. 6. To prohibit. *Addison*. 7. To except. *Shakesp*.

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. *Shakesp*. 2. To furnish horses with armour. *Dryden*. 3. To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips*.

BAR'BACAN. *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.

BARBA'DOES Cherry. [*malphigia*, Latin.] A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBA'DOES Tar. A bituminous substance, differing little from petroleum. *Woodward*.

BARBARIAN. *f.* 1. A man uncivilized; a savage. *Stillingfleet*. 2. A foreigner. *Shakesp*.

3. A man without pity. *Philips*.

BARBARIAN. *a.* Savage. *Pope*.

BARBARICK. *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. *Shakesp*.

BARBARITY. *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. *adv.* [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. *Brerewood*. 3. Cruelty. *Hale*.

To **BARBECUE.** *v. a.* A term for dressing a hog whole. *Pope*.

BARBECUE. *f.* A hog dressed whole.

BARBED. *particip. a.* [from *to barb*.] 1. Furnished with armour. *Shakesp*. 2. Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton*.

BARBEL. *f.* [from *barb*.] A kind of fish found in rivers. *Walton*.

BARBER. *f.* [from *to barb*.] A man who shaves the beard. *Wotton*.

To **BARBER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder. *Shakesp*.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *f.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade. *Wijeman*.

BARBER-MONGER. *f.* A fop decked out by his barber. *Shakesp*.

BARBERRY. *f.* [*berberis*, Lat.] Pimperidge bush. *Mortimer*.

BARD. *f.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet. *Spenser*.

BARE. *a.* [*bare*, Saxon.] 1. Naked; without covering. *Addison*. 2. Uncovered in respect. *Clarendon*. 3. Unadorned; plain; simple. *Spenser*. 4. Detested; without concealment. *Milton*. 5. Poor; without plenty. *Hooker*. 6. Mere. *South*. 7. Threadbare.

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BARBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder. *Shakesp*.

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.*
 BAREBONE. *f.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean.
 BAREFACED. *a.* 1. With the face naked; not masked. *Shakesp.* 2. Shameless; unreserved. *Clarendon.*
 BAREFACELLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; shamelessly; without disguise. *Locke.*
 BAREFACEDNESS. *f.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.
 BAREFOOT. *a.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Without shoes. *Addison.*
 BAREFOOTED. *a.* Without shoes. *Sidney.*
 BAREGNAWN. *a.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare. *Shakesp.*
 BAREHEADED. *a.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in respect. *Dryden.*
 BARELY. *adv.* [from *bare*.] 1. Nakedly. 2. Merely; only. *Hooker.*
 BARENESS. *f.* [from *bare*.] 1. Nakedness. *Shakesp.* 2. Leanness. *Shakesp.* 3. Poverty. *South.* 4. Meanness of clothes.
 BARGAIN. *f.* [*bargaine*, Fr.] 1. A contract or agreement concerning sale. *Bacon.* 2. The thing bought or sold. *L'Esfrange.* 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.
 BARGAINER. *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.* [*barck*, Danish.] 1. The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon.* 2. A small ship. [*barca*, low Lat.] *Gravw.*
 To BARK. *v. n.* [beopcan, Saxon] 1. To make the noise which a dog makes. *Cowley.* 2. To clamour at. *Shakesp.*
 To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark. *Temple.*
 BARK BARED. *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*
 BARKER. *f.* [from *bark*.] 1. One that barks or clamours. *B. Johns.* 2. One employed in stripping trees.
 BARKY. *a.* [from *bark*.] Consisting of bark. *Shakesp.*
 BARLEY. *f.* A grain.
 BARLEYBRAKE. *f.* A kind of rural play. *Sid.*
 BARLEY BROTH. *f.* [*barley* and *breth*.] Strong beer. *Shakesp.*
 BARLEYCORN. *f.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley. *Tickell.*
 BARM. *f.* [*burn*, Welch.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work. *Shakesp.*
 BARMY. *a.* [from *barm*.] Containing barm. *Dryden.*

BARN. *f.* [bearn, Saxon.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw. *Addison.*
 BARNACLE. *f.* [bearn, a child, and aac, an oak.] A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees. *Bentley.*
 BAROMETER. *f.* [from *βάρω*, 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. *Derham.*
 BARON. *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. *Cowell.* 5. A *baron* of beef is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder. *Dick.*
 BARONAGE. *f.* [from *baron*.] The dignity of a baron.
 BARONESS. *f.* [*baronessa*, Ital.] A baron's lady.
 BARONET. *f.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.
 BARONY. *f.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. *Cowell.*
 BAROSCOPE. *f.* [*βάρω* and *σκοπιω*.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. *Arbutnot.*
 BARRACAN. *f.* [*bouracan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.
 BARRACK. *f.* [*barraca*, Span.] A building to lodge soldiers.
 BARRATOR. *f.* [old Fr. *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits. *Arbut.*
 BARRATRY. *f.* [from *barrator*.] Foul practice in law. *Hudibras.*
 BARREL. *f.* [*baril*, Welch.] 1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped 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. *Digby.* 4. A cylinder. *Moxon.*
 To BARREL. *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel. *Spenser.*
 BARREL-BELLIED. *a.* Having a large belly. *Dryden.*
 BARREN. *a.* [bape, Sax.] Not prolifick. *Shake.* 2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile. *Pope.* 3. Not copious; scanty. *Swift.* 4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. *Shakesp.*
 BARRENLY. *adv.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.
 BARRENNESS. *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 fertility. *Tatler.*
 BARREN WORT. *f.* A plant.

BARR-

BARRFUL. *a.* [*bar* and *full.*] Full of obstructions. *Shakeſp.*
BARRICADE. *f.* [*barricade*, Fr.] 1. A fortification made to keep off an attack, 2. Any ſtop; *bar*; obſtruction. *Derbam.*
To BARRICADE. *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.*
BARRIER. *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.*
BARRISTER. *f.* [from *bar.*] A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice. *Blunt.*
BARROW. *f.* [*berrepe*, Sax.] Any carriage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow*. *Gay.*
BARROW. *f.* [*berre*, Sax.] A hog.
To BARTER. *v. n.* [*barrater*, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another. *Cellier.*
To BARTER. *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange. *Prior.*
BARTER. *f.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange. *Felton.*
BARTERER. *f.* [from *barter.*] He that trafficks by exchange.
BARTERY. *f.* [from *barter.*] Exchange of commodities. *Camden.*
BARTRAM. *f.* A plant; pellitory.
BASE. *a.* [*bas*, French] 1. Mean; vile; worthleſs. *Peaſham.* 2. Diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous. *Atterbury.* 3. Of low ſtation; of mean account. *Dryden.* 4. Baſeborn; born out of wedlock. *Camden.* 5. [Applied to metals;] without value. *Watts.* 6. [Applied to ſounds;] 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 concert for the baſe ſound. *Addiſon.*
BASE. *f.* [*bas*, French] 1. The bottom of any thing. *Prior.* 2. The pedeaſtal of a ſtatue. *Braune.* 3. Houſings. *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 ſound. *Dryden.* 8. An old ruſtick play. *Shakeſp.*
To BASE. *v. a.* [*baſer*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable. *Bacon.*
BASELY. *adv.* [from *baſe.*] 1. Meanly; diſhonourably. *Clarendon.* 2. In baſtardy. *Knolles.*
BAſE-NIſſ. *f.* [from *baſe.*] 1. Meaneſs; vileneſs. *South.* 2. Vileneſs of metal. *Swift.* 3. Baſtardy. *Shakeſp.* 4. Deepneſs of Sound. *Bacon.*
To BAſH. *v. n.* [probably from *baſe.*] To be attacked. *Spencer.*
BAſHAW. *f.* Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province. *Bacon.*

BA'ſHFUL. *a.* [*verbaeſen*, Dutch.] 1. Modest; ſhamefaced. *Shakeſp.* 2. Vitiouſly modeſt. *Sidney.*
BA'ſHFULLY. *adv.* [from *baſhful.*] Timorouſly; modeſtly.
BAſHFULNEſS. *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. *Maxon.*
BAſILICA. *f.* [*βασιλικη*,] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*
BAſILICAL. } *a.* [from *baſilica.*] The baſilick
BAſILICK. } vein. *Sharp.*
BAſILICK. *f.* [*baſilique*, Fr. *βασιλικη*,] A large hall, a magnificent church.
BAſILICON. *f.* [*βασιλικόν*,] An ointment called alſo tetrapharmacon. *Wiſeman.*
BAſILISK. *f.* [*baſiliſcus*, Lat.] A kind of ſerpent; a cockatrice; ſaid to kill by looking. *Brown.* 2. A ſpecies of cannon. *Brown.*
BA'SIN. [*baſin*, Fr.] 1. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes. *Brown.* 2. A ſmall pond. *ſpectator.* 3. A part of the ſea 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 pedeaſtal. *Shakeſp.* 5. The ground-work. *Shakeſp.*
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.*
BAſKET. *f.* [*baſged*, Welch.] A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters. *Dryden.*
BAſKET-HILT. *f.* A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand. *Hudibras.*
BAſKET-WOMAN. *f.* A woman that plies at markets with a baſket.
BASS. *a.* [In muſick.] Grave; deep.
BASS-VIOL. See **BAſE-VIOL.**
BASS. *f.* [by *Junius* derived from ſome Britiſh word ſignifying a *ruſh*; perhaps properly *baſſ*, 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.
BAſSET. *f.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Dennis.*
BASSON. } *f.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A muſical inſtru-
BASSOON. } ment of the wind kind, blown with a reed.
BAſSOCK. *f.* Baſs.
BAſTARD. *f.* [*baſtardd*, Welch.] 1. A perſon born of a woman out of wedlock. 2. Any thing ſpurious. *Shakeſp.*
BAſTARD. *a.* 1. Begotten out of wedlock. *Shakeſp.*

B A T

- Shakeſp.* 2. Spurious; ſuppoſitious; adulterate. *Temple.*
- To BASTARD. *v. a.* To convict of being a baſtard. *Bacon.*
- To BASTARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *baſtard.*] 1. To convict of being a baſtard. 2. To beget a baſtard. *Shakeſp.*
- BASTARDLY. *adv.* [from *baſtard.*] In the manner of a baſtard. *Donne.*
- To BASTE. *v. a.* [*baſtonner*, Fr.] 1. To beat with a ſtick. *Hudibras.* 2. To drip butter upon meat on the ſpit. *Shakeſp.* 3. To ſew ſlightly. [*baſter*, Fr.]
- BASTINA'DE. } *f.* [*baſtonnade*, Fr.] 1. The
- BASTINA'DO. } 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.*
- BASTION. *f.* [*baſtion* Fr.] a huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſtanding out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Harris.*
- BAT. *f.* [*bat*, Sax.] A heavy ſtick. *Hakeſwell.*
- 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. *Davis.*
- BAT-FOWLING. *f.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] Bird-catching in the night time. They light torches, then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught. *Peaſham.*
- BATABLE. *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. *Ben. Johnson.*
- BATCHELOR. See BACHELOR.
- BATE. *f.* [from *debate.*] Strife; contention.
- To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted *amabate.*] 1. To leiſen any thing; to retrench. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ſink the price. *Locke.* 3. To leiſen a demand. *Shakeſp.* 4. To cut off. *Dryden.*
- To BATE. *v. n.* 1. To grow leiſe. *Shakeſp.* 2. To remit. *Dryden.*
- BATE. once the preterite of *bite.* *Spencer.*
- BA TEFUL. *a.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious. *Sidney.*
- BATEMENT. *f.* Diminution. *Moxon.*
- BATH. *f.* [*bað*, Sax.] 1. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. *Addiſon.* 2. Outward heat, applied to the body. *Shakeſp.* 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*, Sax.] 1. To waſh in a bath. *South.* 2. To ſupple or ſoſten by the outward application of warm liquors. *Dryden.* 3. To waſh with any thing. *Dryden.*
- To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water. *Waller.*

B A W

- BA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate.*] Except. *Rewe.*
- BATLET. *f.* [from *bat.*] A ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen. *Shakeſp.*
- BATOON. *f.* [*bâton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſſon*] 1. A ſtaff or club. *Bacon.* 2. A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff.
- BATTAILOUS. *a.* [from *bataille*, Fr.] Warlike; with military appearance. *Fairfax.*
- BATTALIA. [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon.*
- BATTALION. *f.* [*bataillon*, Fr.] 1. A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. *Pope.* 2. An army. *Shakeſp.*
- To BA'TTEN. *v. a.* 1. To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.* 2. To fertilize. *Philips.*
- To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Garth.*
- BATTEN. *f.* A *batten* is a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff. *Moxon.*
- To BATTER. *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.*
- BATTER. *f.* [from *to batter.*] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together. *King.*
- BATTERER. *f.* [from *batter.*] He that batters.
- BATTERY. *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. *Shakeſp.*
- BATTLE. *f.* [*bataille*, Fr.] 1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. *Eccleſiaſt.* 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. *Shakeſp.*
- BA'VAROY. *f.* A kind of cloke. *Gay.*
- BA'UBEE. *f.* In Scotland, a halfpenny. *Bramſt.*
- BA'VIN. *f.* A ſtick like thoſe bound up in ſaggots. *Mortimer.*
- To BAULK. See BALK.
- BA'WBLE. *f.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Latin.] A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Prior.*
- BA'WBLING. *a.* [from *bauble.*] Trifling; contemptible. *Shakeſp.*
- BA'WCOCK. *f.* A fine fellow. *Shakeſp.*
- BAWD. *f.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer or procurer's. *Dryden.*
- To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure. *Swift.*
- BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *baudy.*] Obſcenely.
- BAWDINESS. *f.* [from *baudy.*] Obſceneneſs.
- BA'WDRICK. *f.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt. *Chapman.*
- BA'WDRY. *f.* 1. A wicked practice of procuring and

and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe*. 2. Obscenity. *Ben. Johnson*.

BAWDY. *a.* [from *baud*.] Obscene; unchaste. *South*.

BAWDY-HOUSE. *f.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery. *Dennis*.

To BAWL. *v. n.* [*ballo*, Lat.] 1. To hoot; to cry out with great vehemence. *Smith on Phillips*. 2. To cry as a forward child. *L'Estrange*.

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift*.

BAWREL. *f.* A kind of hawk. *DiG*.

BAWSIN. *f.* A badge. *DiG*.

BAY. *a.* [*badius*, Lat.] A bay horse is inclining to a chestnut. All 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*, *Tomson*.

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 strut 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*.

BAYARD. *f.* [from *bay*] A bay horse.

BAYONET. *f.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.

EDELLIUM. *f.* [*Edellio*]. An aromattick 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*.

BEACHED. *a.* [from *beach*.] Exposed to the waves. *Shakespeare*.

BEACHY. *a.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches. *Shakespeare*.

BEACON. *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, Sax.] 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*.

BEADLE. *f.* [by *del*, Saxon; a messenger] 1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Cowell*. 2. A petty officer in parishes. *Prior*.

BEADROLL. *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.* [*bollo*, 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 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. 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, Sax.] 1. To carry as a burden. *Ishaiab*. 2. To convey or carry. *Dryden*. 3. To carry as a mark of authority. *Shakespeare*. 4. To carry as a mark of distinction. *Hale*. 5. To carry as in show. *Shakespeare*. 6. To carry as in fruit. *John*. 7. To support; to keep from falling. *Hesker*. 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. *Hesker*. 15. To produce, as fruit. *Pope*. 16. To bring forth, as a child. *Genesis*. 17. To possess, as power or honour. *Addison*. 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 pretis. *Ben. Johnson*. 28. To incite; to animate. *Milton*. 29. To bear in hand. To amule with false pretences; to deceive. *Shak*. 30. To bear off. To carry away by force. *Creech*. 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 prolific. *Bacon.* 4. To take effect; to succeed. *Guerdian.* 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.* [*bepa*, Sax.] 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. *Creech.*

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 miracle.

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.* [*beards*, Sax.] 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. *Shakespeare.* 2. To oppose to the face. *Swift.*

BEARDED. *a.* [from beard.] 1. Having a beard. *Dryden.* 2. Having sharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.* 3. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*

BEARDLESS. *a.* [from beard.] 1. Without a beard. *Camden.* 2. Youthful. *Dryden.*

BEARER. *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 up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD. *f.* [from bear and herd.] A man that tends bears. *Shakespeare.*

BEARING. *f.* [from bear.] 1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else. *Pope.* 2. Gesture; mien; behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

BEARWARD. *f.* [from bear and ward.] A keeper of the bear. *Shakespeare.*

BEAST. *f.* [*bestia*, Fr.] 1. An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. *Shakespeare.* 2. An irrational animal, opposed to man. *Dryden.* 3. A brutal savage man.

BEASTINGS. See BREASTINGS.

BEASTLINESS. *f.* [from beastly.] Brutality. *Spenser.*

BEASTLY. *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 *beaten*. [*battere*, French.] 1. To strike; to knock. *Dryden.* 2. To punish with stripes. *Locke.* 3. To strike an instrument of music. *Shakespeare.* 4. To comminute by blows. *Brome.* 5. To strike ground, to rouse game. *Prior.* 6. To thresh corn. *Ruth.* 7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle.* 8. To batter with engines of war. *Judges.* 9. To dash, as water, or brush, as wind. *Pope.* 10. To tread a path. *Blackmore.* 11. To make a path by treading it. *Locke.* 12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish. *Arbutnot.* 13. To harass; to over-labour. *Hakewell.* 14. To lay, or press. *Shakespeare.* 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 beef. To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.* To move in a pulsatory manner. *Callier.* 2. To dash as a flood or storm. *Bacon.* 3. To knock at a door. *Judges.* 4. To throb; to be in agitation. *Shakespeare.* 5. To fluctuate; to be in motion. *Shakespeare.* 6. To try different ways; to search. *Pope.* 7. To act upon with violence. *Jonah.* 8. To enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*

BEAT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Stroke. 2. Manner of striking. *Grew.*

BEAT'EN. *particip.* [from beat.]

BEATER. *f.* [from beat.] 1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled. *Moxon.* 2. A person much given to blows. *Asham.*

BEATIFICAL. } *a.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.] Blis-

BEATIFICK. } ful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death. *South.*

BEATIFICALY. *adv.* [from beatifical.] In such a manner as to compleat happiness. *Hake.*

BEATIFICATION. *f.* Beatification is an acknowledgment 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.*

BEATING. *f.* [from beat.] Correction by blows. *Ben. Johnson.*

BEATITUDE. *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. *Hakewell.* 2. A hat of the best kind. *Andisj.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*bavire*, Fr.] *Bacon.*

BEAVERED. *a.* [from beaver.] Covered with a beaver. *Pope.*

B E D

BEAU'ISH. *a.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppish.

BEAUTE'OUS. *a.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form. *Prior.*

BEAUTE'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner. *Taylor.*

BEAUTE'OUSNESS. *f.* [from *beauteous.*] The state of being beauteous. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFUL. Fair. *Raleigh.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [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 BEAU'TIFY. *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 beautiful person. *Par. Lost.*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify. *Shakespeare.*

BEAU'TY-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 kill 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. *Hamm.*

To BECHAN'CE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance.*] To befall; to happen to. *Shakespeare.*

BE'CHICKS. *f.* [*βήχνα.*] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.

To BECK. *v. a.* [*beacn, 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. *Raleigh.*

To BECOME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by,* and *cyemen, Sax.*] 1. To appear in a manner suitable to something. *Dryden.* 2. To be suitable to the person; to befit. *Shakespeare. Seilingsfleet.*

BECOMING. *part. a.* [from *become.*] That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Suckling.*

BECOMING. *f.* [from *become.*] Behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

BECOMINGLY. *adv.* After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS. *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. A bank of earth raised in a

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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 the BED. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

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 *dabbe.*] To wet; to besprinkle. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemoire.

To BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *dash.*] To bespatter. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDA'WB. *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 nether-

BE'DETTER. } stone of an oil-mill.

BE'DDING. *f.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*

To BEDECK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn. *Norris.*

BE'DEHOUSE. *f.* [from *bede, Sax.* a prayer, and *house.*] An hospital or almshouse.

To BEDEW. *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 *digbt.*] To adorn; to dress. *Gay.*

To BE'DIM. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To obscure; to cloud; to darken. *Shakespeare.*

To BE'DIZEN. *v. a.* [from *dixen.*] 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. 2. A madman. *Shakespeare.*

BE'DLAM. *a.* Belonging to a madhouse. *Shakespeare.*

BE'DLAMITE. *f.* [from *Bedlam.*] A madman. *Lewis.*

BE'DMAKER. *f.* [from *bed* and *make.*] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *f.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow. *Shakespeare.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *f.* [from *bed* and

BE'DDING MOULDING. } 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.*

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To **BEDRENCH**. *v. a.* [*be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak. *Shakeſp.*
BEDRID. *a.* [*from bed and ride*.] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs. *Shakeſp.*
BEDRITE. *f.* The privilege of the marriage bed. *Shakeſp.*
To BEDROP. *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.*
BEDSTRAW. *f.* The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft. *Bacon.*
BEDSWERVER. *f.* One that is falſe to the bed. *Shakeſp.*
BEDTIME. *f.* [*from bed and time*.] The hour of reſt. *Milton.*
To BEDUNG. *v. a.* To cover with dung.
To BEDUST. *v. a.* [*from be and duſt*.] To ſprinkle with duſt.
BE'DWARD. *adv.* [*from bed and ward*.] To-ward bed. *Shakeſp.*
To BEDWARF. *v. a.* To make little; to ſtunt. *Daunt.*
BE DWORK. *f.* [*from bed and work*.] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shakeſp.*
BEE. *f.* [*beo*, Sax.] 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. *Miller.*
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. *Mort.*
BEECH. *f.* [*bece*, or *boc*, Sax.] A tree. *Dryden.*
BEECHEN, *a.* [*bucene*, Sax.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden.*
BEEF. *f.* [*buuf*, Fr.] 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*, Sax.] The *participle preterite* of **To BE**.
BEER. *f.* [*bir*, Welch.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon.*
BEESTINGS. See **BIRSTINGS**.
BEE T. *f.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
BEE TLE. *f.* [*bytel*, Sax.] 1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings. *Shakeſp.* 2. A heavy matter. *Stillingfleet.*
To BEETLE. *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakeſp.*
BEETLEBROWED. *a.* Having prominent brows.
BEETLEHEADED. Loggerheaded; having a rapid head. *Shakeſp.*
BEETLESTOCK. *f.* The handle of a beetle. *Shakeſp.*
BEETRAVE. } Beet
BEET RADISH. }

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BEEVES. *f.* [*The plural of Beeſ*.] Black cattle; oxen. *Milton, Pope.*
To BEFALL. *v. n.* [*It befall*, *it hath befallen*.] 1. To happen to. *Addiſon.* 2. To come to paſs. *Milton.* 3. *To befall of*. To become of. *Shakeſp.*
To BEFIT. *v. a.* To ſuit; to be ſuitable to. *Milton.*
BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [*from be and fool*.] To inſatuate; to fool. *South.*
BEFORE. *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. *Shakeſp.* 5. Under the cognizance of. *Ayſhe.* 6. In the power of. *Dryden.* 7. By the impuſe of ſomething behind. *Shakeſp.* 8. Preceding in time. *Dryden.* 9. In preference to. *Hooker.* 10. Prior to. 11. Superiour to.
BEFORE. *adv.* 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. Alrcady. *Dryden.* 7. Farther onward in place. *Shakeſp.*
BEFOREHAND. *adv.* 1. In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupation. *Addiſon.* 2. Previously; by way of preparation. *Hooker.* 3. In a ſtate of accumulation; or fo as that more has been received than expended. *Bacon.* 4. At firſt; before any thing is done. *L'Eſtrange.*
BEFORETIME. *adv.* Formerly. *Sam.*
To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* To betide. *Shakeſp.*
To BEFO'UL. *v. n.* To make foul; to ſoil.
To BEFRIEND. *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to. *Pope.*
To BEFRINGE. *v. a.* To decorate, as with fringes. *Pope.*
To BEG. *v. n.* [*begerren*, Germ.] To live upon alms. *Luke.*
To BEG. *v. a.* 1. To aſk; to ſeek by petition. *Matth.* 2. To take any thing for granted. *Burnet.*
To BEGET. *v. a.* I *begot*; or *begat*; I have *begotten*. [*begettan*, Sax.] 1. To generate; to procreate. *Iſaiab.* 2. To produce, as effects. *Shakeſp.* 3. To produce, as accidents. *Deub.*
BEGETTER. *f.* [*from beget*.] He that procreates, or begets. *Locke.*
BEGGAR. *f.* [*from beg*.] 1. One who lives upon alms. *Brocme.* 2. A petitioner. *Dryden.* 3. One who aſſumes what he does not prove. *Trilloſon.*
To BEGGAR. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] 1. To reduce to beggary; to impoveriſh. *Grant.* 2. To deprive. *Shakeſp.* 3. To exhaust. *Shakeſp.*
BEGGARLINESS. *f.* [*from beggarly*.] The ſtate of being beggarly.
BE G GARLY. *a.* [*from beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent. *South.*
BE G GARLY. *adv.* [*from beggar*.] Meanly; deſpiciably. *Hooker.*
BE G GARY. *f.* [*from beggar*.] Indigence. *Swift.*
To BEGIN. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [*beginnan*, Sax.] 1. To enter upon something

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something new. *Cowley*. 2. To commence any action or state. *Ezekiel, Prior*. 3. To enter upon existence. 4. To have its original. *Pope*. 5. To take rise. *Dryden*. 6. To come into act. *Dryden*.

To **BEGIN**. *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. *Denham*. 3. The state in which any thing first is. *Dryden*. 4. The rudiments, or first grounds. *Locke*. 5. The first part of any thing. *Pope*.

To **BEGIRD**. *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 governor of a province amongst the Turks.

To **BEGNAW**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away. *Shakespeare*.

BEGONE. *interject.* Go away; hence; away. *Addison*.

BEGOT. } The *parti. passive* of the verb
BEGOTTEN. } *begot*.

To **BEGREASE**. *v. a.* To soil or dawb with fat matter.

To **BEGRIME**. *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Shakespeare*.

To **BEGUILE**. *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*.

BEGUN. The *participle passive* of *begin*.

BEHALF. *f.* [from *be* and *half*.] 1. Favour; cause. *Clarendon*. 2. Vindication; support. *Addison*.

To **BEHAVE**. *v. n.* To carry; to conduct. 2. *Thessalonians, Atterbury*.

To **BEHAVE**. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR. *f.* [from *behave*.] 2. 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 **BEHEAD**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon*.

BEHELD. *participle passive*, from *behold*.

BEHEMOTH. *f.* The *hippopotamus*, or river-horse. *Job*.

BEHEN. } Valerian root.
BEN. }

BEHEST. *f.* [hær. Sax.] Command; precept. *Fairfax*.

To **BEHIGHT**. *v. a. pret. behot, part. behight*. [from *hatan*.] 1. To promise. *Spenser*. 2. To entrust; to commit. *Spenser*.

BEHIND. *prep.* [hidan, Sax.] 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. *adv.* Out of sight. *Locke*.

BEHINDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand*.] 1. In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated. *Locke*. 2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. *Spectator*.

To **BEHOLD**. *v. a. pret. I beheld, I have beheld, or beholden*. [behealdan, Sax.] To view; to see; *Dryden*.

BEHOLD. *interject.* See; lo. *Genesis, Milton*.

BEHOLDEN. *part. a.* [gehouden, Dutch.] Bound in gratitude. *Shakespeare*.

BEHOLDER. *f.* [from *behold*.] Spectator. *Atterbury*.

BEHOLDING. *a.* Beholden.

BEHOLDING. *f.* Obligation. *Carew*.

BEHOLDINGNESS. *f.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden*.] The state of being obliged. *Donne*.

BEHOOF. *f.* [from *behoove*.] Profit; advantage. *Locke*.

To **BEHOOVE**. *v. n.* [behofan, Saxon.] To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker*.

BEHOVEFUL. *a.* [from *behoof*.] Useful; profitable. *Clarendon*.

BEHOVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behooveful*.] Profitably; usually. *Spenser*.

To **BEHOWL**. *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 be so*. *Shakespeare*.

To **BELABOUR**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour*.] To beat; to thump. *Swift*.

BELAMIE. *f.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. *Spenser*.

BELAMOR. *f.* [*belamour*, Fr.] A Gallant; courtier. *Spenser*.

BELATED. *a.* [from *be* and *late*.] Benighted. *Milton*.

To **BELAY**. *v. n.* 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. *Dryden*. 2. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis*.

BELDAM.

BELDAM. *f.* 1. An old woman. *Milton.* 2. A hag. *Dryden.*
To BELEAGUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To besiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*
BELEAGUERER. *f.* [from *beleaguer*.] One that besieges a place.
BELEMNITES. *f.* [from *βελων*, a dart.] Arrowhead, or fingerstone.
BELFLOWER. *f.* A plant.
BELFOUNDER. *f.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells. *Bacon.*
BELFRY. *f.* [*Belfroy*, in French, is a tower.] The place where the bells are hung. *Gay.*
BELGARD. *f.* [*belle 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.*
BELIEF. *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. *Bacon.* 6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.
BELIEVABLE. *a.* [from *believe*.] Credible.
To BELIEVE. *v. a.* [*gelyfan*, Sax.] 1. To credit upon the authority of another. *Watts.* 2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one. *Exod.*
To BELIEVE. *v. n.* 1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing. *Genesis.* 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. *adv.* [from *to believe*.] After a believing manner.
BELIKE. *adv.* [from *like*, as by *likelihood*.] 1. Probably; likely; perhaps. *Raleigh.* 2. Sometimes in a sense of irony. *Hooker.*
BELIVE. *adv.* [*bilive*, Sax.] Speedily; quickly. *Spenser.*
BELL. *f.* [bel, Sax.] 1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it. *Hilander.* 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, 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 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.*
BELLE LETTRES. *f.* [Fr.] Polite literature. *Tatler.*
BELLIBONE. [*belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. *Spenser.*

BELLIGERANT. *f.* [from *bellum* and *gero*, Lat.] War waging.
BELLIGEROUS. *a.* [*belliger*, Lat.] Warlike.
BELLIPOTENT. *a.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puffswar, mighty in 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.* [*bilg*, Saxon.] 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. *Creech.*
BELLYACHE. *f.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The cholick.
BELLYBOUND. *a.* Costive.
BELLY-FRETTING. *f.* [with *farriers*.] The chafing of a horse's belly with the foregirth.
BELLYFUL. *f.* [from *belly* and *full*.] As much food as fills the belly.
BELLYGOD. *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.*
BELLY-TIMBER. *f.* Food. *Prior.*
BELLMAN. *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.*
BELMETAL. *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 BELOCK. *v. a.* To fasten. *Shakespeare.*
To BELONG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, 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.*
BELOVED. *part. a.* Loved; dear. *Milton.*
BELOW. *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; unbecomming. *Dryden.*
BELOW. *adv.* 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

- To **BELOWT.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt.*] To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*
- BELSWAGGER.** *f.* A whoremaster. *Dryden.*
- BELT.** *f.* [belt, Saxon.] A girdle; a cincture. *South.*
- BELWETHER.** *f.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. *Hewel.*
- To **BEMA'D.** *v. a.* To make mad. *Shakefp.*
- To **BEMIRE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incur in the mire. *Saift.*
- To **BEMO'AN.** *v. a.* [from *to mean.*] To lament; to bewail. *Addifon.*
- BEMO'ANER.** *f.* [from the verb.] A lamenter.
- To **BEMO'IL.** *v. a.* [*be* and *moil*, from *moûiller*, Fr.] To bedabble, to bemire. *Shakefp.*
- To **BEMONSTER.** *v. a.* To make monstrous. *Shakefp.*
- BEMUSED.** *a.* Overcome with musing. *Pope.*
- BENCH.** *f.* [benc, Saxon.] 1. A feat. *Dryden.* 2. A feat of justice. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.*
- 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, Saxo.] 1. To make crooked; to crook. *Dryden.* 2. To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.* 3. To apply. *Hoker.* 4. To put anything in order for use. *L'Estrange.* 5. To incline. *Pope.* 6. To subdue; to make submissive. 7. To bend the brow. To knit the brow. *Camden.*
- To **BEND.** *v. n.* 1. To be incurved. 2. To lean or jut over. *Shakefp.* 3. To resolve; to determine. *Addifon.* 4. To be submissive; to bow. *Ijaiah.*
- BEND.** *f.* [from *to bend.*] 1. Flexure; incurvation. *Shakefp.* 2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.
- BENDABLE.** *a.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated.
- BENDER.** *f.* [from *to bend.*] 1. The person who bends. 2. The instrument with which anything is bent. *Wilkins.*
- BENDWITH.** *f.* An herb.
- BENEAPED.** *a.* [from *neap.*] A ship is said to be *beneped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.
- BENE'ATH.** *prep.* [bencop, Saxon.] 1. Under; lower in place. *Priar.* 2. Under. *Dryden.* 3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity. 4. Unworthy of. *Asterbury.*
- BENE'ATH.** *adv.* 1. In a lower place; under. *Amos.* 2. Below, as opposed to *heaven.* *Exodus.*
- BENEDICT.** *a.* [*benediçtus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. *Bacon.*
- BENEDICTION.** *f.* [*benediçtio*, Lat.] 1. Blessing; a decretory pronunciation of happiness. *Milton.* 2. The advantage conferred by blessing. *Bacon.* 3. Acknowledgments for blessings received. *Ray.* 4. The form of instituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*
- BENEFACCTION.** *f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] 1. The act of conferring a benefit. 2. The benefit conferred. *Asterbury.*
- BENEFACCTOR.** *f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*
- BENEFACRESS.** *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. *Arbuthnot.*
- BENEFICIALLY.** *adv.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageously; helpfully.
- BENEFICIALNESS.** *f.* [from *beneficial.*] Usefulness; profit. *Hak.*
- BENEFICIARY.** *a.* [from *benefice.*] Holding something in subordination to another. *Bacon.*
- BENEFICIARY.** *f.* He that is in possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
- BENEFIT.** *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, *Legis at clericus.* *Cowell.*
- To **BENEFIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to. *Arbuthnot.*
- To **BENEFIT.** *v. a.* To gain advantage. *Milton.*
- BENEMPT.** *a.* Appointed; marked out. *Spenser.*
- To **BENE'T.** *v. a.* [from *net.*] To ensnare. *Shakefp.*
- BENEVOLENCE.** *f.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.] 1. Disposition to do good; kindness. *Pope.* 2. The good done; the charity given. 3. A kind of tax. *Bacon.*
- BENEVOLENT.** *a.* [*benevolens*, Lat.] Kind; having good will. *Pope.*
- BENEVOLENTNESS.** *f.* The same with *benevolence.*
- BENGA'L.** *f.* A sort of thin slight stuff.
- BENJAMIN.** *f.* [*Benjamin.*] The name of a tree.
- To **BENIGHT.** *v. a.* [from *night.*] 1. To surprise with the coming on of night. *Sidney.* 2. To involve in darkness; to embarrass by want of light. *Boyle.*
- BENIGN.** *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.] 1. Kind; generous; liberal. *Milton.* 2. Wholesome; not malignant. *Arbuthnot.*

BER

BENIGN *Disease*, is when all the usual symptoms appear favourably. *Quincy*.

BENIGNESS *f.* [from *benign*.] The same with *benignity*.

BENIGNITY *f.* [from *benign*.] 1. Graciousness; actual kindness. *Hooker*. 2. Salubrity; wholesome quality. *Wifeman*.

BENIGNLY *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly. *Waller*.

BENISON *f.* [*benir*, Fr. 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. *Shakeſp.* 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 grass, called *bent-grass*. *Bacon*.

BENTING TIME [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. *Dryden*.

To **BENUM** *v. a.* [benumern, 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 *benjamin*. *Eyle*.

To **BEPAIN** *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint. *Shakeſp.*

To **BEPINCH** *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches. *Chapman*.

To **BEPISS** *v. a.* [from *piſs*.] To wet with urine. *Derham*.

To **BEQUEATH** *v. a.* [cipip, Saxon, a will] To leave by will to another. *Sidney*.

BEQUEST *f.* Something left by will. *Hale*.

To **BERATTLE** *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To rattle off. *Shakeſp.*

BERBERRY *f.* [*berberis*.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles. *Bacon*.

To **BEREAVE** *v. a.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft*. [bereofian, Saxon.] 1. To strip of; to deprive of. *Bentley*. 2. To take away from. *Shakeſp.*

BEREFT *part. paſſ.* of *bereave*.

BERGAMOT *f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] 1. A sort of pear commonly called *bergamot*. 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 **BERHYME** *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To celebrate in rhyme, or verses. *Pope*.

BERLIN *f.* A coach of a particular form. *Swift*.

To **BEROB** *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder. *Spenser*.

BERRY *f.* [berig, Saxon.] Any small fruit, with many seeds. *Shakeſp.*

To **BERRY** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BERTRAM *f.* Bastard pellitory.

BERYL *f.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone. *Milton*.

BES

To **BESCREEN** *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To shelter; to conceal. *Shakeſp.*

To **BESECH** *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 **BESEEM** *v. n.* [*besicmen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit. *Hecker*.

BESFEN *part.* Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser*.

To **BESET** *v. a.* pret. *I beset*; I have *beset*. [besittan, Saxon.] 1. To besiege; to hem in. *Addison*. 2. To embarrass; to perplex. *Rowe*. 3. To waylay; to surround. *Locke*. 4. To fall upon; to harass. *Spenser*.

To **BESHREW** *v. a.* [*beschryen*, Germ to enchant.] 1. To wish a curse to. *Dryden*. 2. To happen ill to. *Shakeſp.*

BESIDE } *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.] 1. At
BESIDES } 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 } *adv.* 1. Over and above.
BESIDES } *conj.* 2. Not in this number; beyond this class. *Pope*.

BESIDERY *f.* A species of pear.

To **BESIEGE** *v. a.* [from *ſiege*.] To beleague; to lay siege to; to besiege with armed forces. *Shakeſp.*

BESIEGER *f.* [from *besiege*.] One employed in a siege. *Swift*.

To **BESLUBBER** *v. a.* [from *ſlubber*.] To dawb; to smear. *Shakeſp.*

To **BESMEAR** *v. a.* [from *ſmear*.] 1. To dawb. *Denham*. 2. To soil; to foul. *Shakeſp.*

To **BESMIRCH** *v. a.* To soil; to discolour. *Shakeſp.*

To **BESMOKE** *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 soot.

BESOM *f.* [berim, Saxon.] An instrument to sweep with. *Bacon*.

To **BESORT** *v. a.* [from *ſort*.] To suit; to fit. *Shakeſp.*

BESORT *f.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train. *Shakeſp.*

To **BESOT** *v. a.* [from *ſot*.] 1. To infatuate; to stupify. *Milton*. 2. To make to doat. *Dryden*.

BESOUGHT [*part. paſſive* of *beseech*; which see.] *Milch*.

To **BESPA'NGLE** *v. a.* [from *ſpangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining. *Pope*.

To **BESPA'TTER** *v. a.* [from *ſpatter*.] To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water. *Swift*.

To **BESPA'WL** *v. a.* [from *ſpawl*.] To dawb with spittle.

To **BESPEAK** *v. a.* *I bespake*, or *beſpake*; I have *beſpake*, or *beſpoken*. 1. To order, or entreat any thing before-hand. *Swift*. 2. To make way by a previous apology. *Dryden*. 3. To forebode. *Swift*. 4. To speak to; to address. *Dryden*. 5. To betoken; to show. *Addison*.

BE-

BESPEAKER. *f.* [from *bespeak.*] He that bespeaks any thing. *Watson.*
To BESPECKLE. *v. a.* [from *speckle.*] To mark with speckles or spots.
To BESPEW. *v. a.* [from *spew.*] To dawb with spew or vomit.
To BESPICE. *v. a.* [from *spice.*] To season with spices. *Shakeſp.*
To BESPI'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpit.*] To dawb with ſpittle.
To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpot.*] To mark with ſpots. *Mortimer.*
To BESPREAD. *v. a.* [from *ſpread.*] To ſpread over. *Derbam.*
To BESPRI'NKLE. *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. [betſt, 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. *adv.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs. *Deuteronomy.*
To BESTAIN. *v. a.* [from *ſtain.*] To mark with ſtains; to ſpot. *Shakeſp.*
To BESTEAD. *v. a.* [from *ſtead.*] 1. To profit. *Milton.* 2. To treat; to accommodate. *Iſaiah.*
BE'STIAL. *a.* [from *beaſt.*] 1. Belonging to a beaſt. *Dryden.* 2. Brutal; carnal. *Shakeſp.*
BESTIALITY. *f.* [from *beſtial.*] The quality of beaſts. *Arbutnot.*
BESTIALLY. *adv.* [from *beſtial.*] Brutally.
To BESTICK. *v. a.* preter. I beſtuck, I have beſtuck. [from *ſtick.*] To ſtick over with any thing. *Milton.*
To BESTIR. *v. a.* [from *ſtir.*] To put into vigorous action. *Ray.*
To BESTOW. *v. a.* [*beſteden,* Dutch.] 1. To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon.* 2. To give as charity. *Hooker.* 3. To give in marriage. *Shakeſp.* 4. To give as a preſent. *Dryden.* 5. To apply. *Swift.* 6. To lay out upon. *Deuteronomy.* 7. To lay up; to ſtow; to place. *Kings.*
BESTOWER. *f.* [from *beſtew.*] A giver; diſpoſer. *Stillingfleet.*
BESTRAUGHT. *particip.* Diſtracted; mad. *Shakeſp.*
To BESTREW. *v. a.* *particip. paſſ.* beſtrewed, or beſtrown. To ſprinkle over. *Milton.*
To BESTRIDE. *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. *Shakeſp.*
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 betook; part. paſſ. betaken. 1. To take; to ſeize. *Spencer.*

2. To have recourſe to. *Hooker.* 3. To move; to remove. *Milton.*
To BETEEM. *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to beſtow. *Shakeſp.*
To BETHINK. *v. a.* I be thought. [from *think.*] To recal to reflection. *Raleigh.*
To BETHRAL. *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer. *Shakeſp.*
To BETHUMP. *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat. *Shakeſp.*
To BETIDE. *v. a.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. To become. *Shakeſp.*
BETIME. } *adv.* [from *by and time.*] 1. Seaſonably; early. *Milton.* 2. Soon; before long time has paſſed. *Tilloſon.* 3. Early in the day. *Shakeſp.*
BETIMES. }
BETEL. } *f.* An Indian plant, called water
BETRE. } pepper.
To BETOKEN. *v. a.* [from *token.*] 1. To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent. *Hooker.* 2. To foreſhew; to preſignify. *Thomſon.*
BETONY. *f.* [*betonica,* Lat.] A plant.
BETO'OK. [irreg. pret. from *betake.*]
To BETO'SS. *v. a.* [from *toſs.*] To diſturb; to agitate. *Shakeſp.*
To BETRAY. *v. a.* [*trahir,* Fr.] 1. To give into the hands of enemies. *Kneller.* 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.*
BETRAYER. *f.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor. *Hooker.*
To BETRIM. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dreſs; to grace. *Shakeſp.*
To BETROTH. *v. a.* [from *troth.*] 1. To contract to any one; to affianc. *Cowley.* 2. To nominate to a biſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*
To BETRUST. *v. a.* [from *truſt.*] To entruſt; to put into the power of another. *Watts.*
BETTER. *a.* the comparative of good. [be'teps, Saxon.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elie. *Shakeſp.*
The BETTER. 1. The ſuperiority: the advantage. *Prior.* 2. Improvement. *Dryden.*
BETTER. *adv.* Well, in a greater degree. *Dryd.*
To BETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker.* 2. To ſurpaſs; to exceed. *Shakeſp.* 3. To advance. *Bacon.*
BETTER. *f.* Superior 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.* [betweonan, 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. *Scutb.* 5. In ſeparation of one from the other. *Locke.*
BETWIXT. *prep.* [etwix, Saxon.] Between.
 BE'VIL.

BEVEL. } *f.* In masonry and joinery, a kind of
BEVIL. } square; it is moveable on a point or
 centre, and may be set to any angle.
 To **BEVEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to
 a level angle. *Moxon.*
BEVERAGE. *f.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]
 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 *wait*.] To bemoan;
 to lament. *Denham.*
 To **BEWARE.** *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*.] To
 regard with caution; to be suspicious of dan-
 ger from. *Pope.*
 To **BEWEEP.** *v. a.* [from *weep*.] To weep
 over or upon. *Shakeſp.*
 To **BEW'ET.** *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. *Shake.*
 To **BEWILDER.** *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose in
 paths; places; to puzzle. *Blackmore.*
 To **BEWITCH.** *v. a.* 1. To injure by witch-
 craft. *Dryden.* 2. To charm; to please. *Sidney.*
BEWITCHERY. *f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascina-
 tion; charm. *South.*
BEWITCHMENT. *f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fasci-
 nation. *Shakeſp.*
 To **BEWRA'Y.** *v. a.* [bepprezan, Saxon.] 1.
 To betray; to discover perfidiously. *Spenser.* 2.
 To shew; to make visible. *Sidney.*
BEWRA'YER. *f.* [from *bewray*] Betrayer;
 discoverer. *Addison.*
BEYOND. *prep.* [begeond, 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 de-
 ceive. *Theſſalon.*
BEZEL. } *f.* That part of a ring in which the
BEZIL. } stone is fixed.
BEZOAR. *f.* A medicinal stone, formerly in
 high esteem as an antidote, brought from the
 East Indies.
BEZOARDICK. *a.* [from *bezoar*.] Compound-
 ed with *bezoar*. *Floyer.*
BIANGULATED. } *a.* [from *binus* and *angu-*
BIANGULOUS. } *lus*, Lat.] Having two
 corners or angles.
BIAS. *f.* [*biais*, Fr.] 1. The weight lodged on
 one side of a bowl, which turns it from the
 straight line. *Shakeſp.* 2. Any thing which turns
 a man to a particular course. *Dryden.* 3. Pro-
 pension; inclination. *Dryden.*
 To **BIAS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to
 some side. *Watts.*
BIAS. *adv.* Wrong. *Shakeſp.*
BIB. *f.* A small piece of linnen put upon the
 breasts of children, over their cloaths. *Addison.*
 To **BIB.** *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip.
Camden.
BIBACIOUS. *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted
 to drinking. *Drt.*
BIBBER. *f.* [from *to bib*.] A tippler.
BIBLE. *f.* [from *βιβλιον*, a book; called, by
 way of excellence, *The Book*.] The sacred

volume in which are contained the revelations
 of God. *Tillotſon, Watts.*
BIBLIOGRAPHER. *f.* [from *βιβλός* and *γραφω*.]
 A tranſcriber.
BIBLIOTHECAL. *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.]
 Belonging to a library.
BIBULOUS. *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has
 the quality of drinking moiſture. *Thomſon.*
BICAPSULAR. *a.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] A plant
 whoſe ſeed pouch is divided into two parts.
BICE. *f.* A colour uſed in painting. *Peaſham.*
BICIPITAL. } *a.* [*bicipitis*, Lat.] 1. Hav-
BICIPITOUS. } ing two heads. *Brown.* 2.
 It is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm.
Brown.
 To **BICKER.** *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welch.] 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 *beak-*
iron.] 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*. [*biddan*, Saxon.] 1. To deſire; to
 aſk. *Shakeſp.* 2. To command; to order. *Watts.*
 3. To offer; to propoſe. *Decay of Piety.* 4. To
 proclaim; to offer. *Gay.* 5. To pronounce; to
 declare. *Bacon.* 6. To denounce. *Waller.* 7.
 To pray. *John.*
BIDALE. *f.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation
 of friends to drink. *Dick.*
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.* [*bidan*, Saxon.] To endure; to
 ſuffer. *Dryden.*
 To **BIDE.** *v. n.* 1. To dwell; to live; to
 inhabit. *Milton.* 1. To remain in a place.
Shakeſp.
BIDENTAL. *a.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two
 teeth. *Swift.*
BIDING. *f.* [from *bide*] Reſidence; habitation.
Roeve.
BIENNIAL. *a.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the con-
 tinuance of two years. *Ray.*
BIER. *f.* [from *to bear*.] A carriage on which
 the dead are carried to the grave. *Milton.*
BIESTINGS. *f.* [byſting, Sax.] The firſt milk
 given by a cow after calving. *Dryden.*
BIFARIOUS. *a.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold.
BIFEROUS. *a.* [*biferens*, Lat.] bearing fruit
 twice a year.
BIFID. } *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] Opening
BIFIDATED. } with a cleft.
BIFOLD. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Two-
 fold; double. *Shakeſp.*
BIFORMED. *a.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded
 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.* [*igamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy.
BIGAMY. *f.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.] The crime of having two wives at once. *Arbutnot*.
BIGBELLYED. *a.* [from *big* and *billy*.] Pregnant. *Shakespeare*.
BIGGIN. [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap. *Shakespeare*.
BIGLY. *adv.* [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. *Gartb*.
BIGOTRY. *f.* [from *bigot*.] 1. Blind zeal; prejudice. *Watts*. 2. The practice of a bigot. *Pope*.
BIGSWOLN. *a.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid. *Addison*.
BILLANDER. *f.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel used for the carriage of goods. *Dryden*.
BILBERRY. *f.* [bilg, 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*, Lat.] 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*.
BILINGGATE. *f.* Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope*.
BILINGUOUS. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having two tongues.
BILIOUS. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile. *Gartb*.
TO BILK. *v. a.* [*bilacan*, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud. *Dryden*.
BILL. *f.* [bille, Sax.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew*.
BILL. *f.* [bille, Sax.] A kind of a hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple*.
BILLET. *f.* [*billet*, Fr.] 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. *Atterbury*. 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*, Fr.] 1. A small paper; a note. *Clarendon*. 2. *Billet doux*, or a soft billet; a love letter. *Pope*. 3. A small log of wood for the chimney. *Digby*.
TO BILLET. *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. [billard, Fr.] A kind of play. *Boyle*.
BILLOW. *f.* [bilge, German.] A wave swola. *Denham*.
TO BILLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll. *Prior*.
BILLOWY. *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomson*.
BIN. *f.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread or wine is deposited. *Swift*.
BINARY. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; double.
TO BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. pass. *bound*, or *bounden*. [cindan, Sax.] 1. To confine with bonds; to enchain. *Job*. 2. To gird; to enwrap. *Proverbs*. 3. To fasten to any thing. *Joshua*. 4. To fasten together. *Matt*. 5. To cover a wound with dressings. *Wiseman*. 6. To compel; to constrain. *Hak*. 7. To oblige by stipulation. *Pope*. 8. To confine; to hinder. *Shakespeare*. 9. To make costly. *Bacon*. 10. To restrain. *Felton*. 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 theaves. *Chapman*. 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.
BINOULAR. *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having two eyes. *Derham*.
BINO MINOUS. *a.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.
BIOGRAPHER. *f.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.] A writer of lives. *Addison*.
BIOGRAPHY. *f.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.] Writing the lives of men is called *biography*. *Watts*.
BIOVAC. } *f.* [Fr. from *wey wach*, a double
BIHOVAC. } guard, Germ.] A guard at night
BIVOUAC. } performed by the whole army.
Harris.
BI PAROUS. *a.* [from *binus* and *paris*.] Bringing forth two at a birth.
BI PARTITE. *a.* [*binus* and *partior*.] Having two correspondent parts.
BI PARTITION. *f.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two.

BIPED.

BIPED. *f.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*

BIPEDAL. *a.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length.

BIPENNATED. *a.* [from *binus* and *penna*.] Having two wings. *Derham.*

BIPETALOUS. *a.* [of *bis* and *πετάλον*.] Consisting of two flower leaves.

BIQUADRATE. } *f.* The fourth power a-
BIQUADRATIC. } rising from the multi-
plication of a square by itself. *Harris.*

BIRCH Tree. *f.* [*birch*, Saxon.] A tree.

BIRCHEN. *a.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch. His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD. *f.* [*bird*, or *brud*, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke.*

TO BIRD. *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakeſp.*

BIRDBOLT. *f.* A small shot or arrow. *Shakeſp.*

BIRDCATCHER. *f.* One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Eſtrange.*

BIRDER. *f.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

BIRDINGPIECE. *f.* A gun to shoot birds with. *Shakeſp.*

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'Eſtrange.*

BIRDSEYE. *f.* The name of a plant.

BIRDSFOOT. *f.* A plant.

BIRDSNET. *f.* An herb.

BIRDSTONGUE. *f.* An herb.

BIRGANDER. *f.* A fowl of the goose kind.

BIRT. *f.* a fish; the turbot.

BIRTH. *f.* [*beorn*, Saxon.] 1. The act of coming into life. *Dryden.* 2. Extraction; lineage. *Deſham.* 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. *Shakeſp.*

BIRTHNIGHT. *f.* [from *birth* and *night*.] The night in which any one is born. *Milton.*

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. *Shakeſp.*

BIRTHWORT. *f.* The name of a plant.

BISCOTIN. *f.* A confection.

BISCUIT. *f.* [*bis* and *cust*.] 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. *Denne.*

BISHOPRICK. *f.* [*biſcopric*, Saxon.] The diocese of a biſhop. *Bacon.*

BISHOPSWEED. *f.* A plant.

BISK. *f.* [*biſque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*

BISKET. See **BISCUIT.**

BISMUTH. *f.* *Marcaſite*; a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found in Miſſia.

BISSEXTILE. *f.* [*bis* and *ſextilis*.] Leap year. *Brown.*

BISSON. *a.* Blind. *Shakeſp.*

BISTRE. *f.* [French.] A colour made of chimney ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water.

BISTORT. *f.* A plant called *ſnakeroot*.

BISTOURY. *f.* [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making incifions.

BISULCOUS. *a.* [*biſulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted. *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 ſeventeen 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.* [*bitche*, Saxon.] 1. The female of the canine kind. *Spencer.* 2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Arbutnot.*

TO BITE. *v. a.* pret. *I bit*; part. paſſ. *I have bit*, or *bitten*. [*bitan*, Saxon.] 1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth. *Arbutnot.* 2. To give pain by cold. *Rowe.* 3. To hurt or pain with reproach. *Raſcomben.* 4. To cut; to wound. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Speſtator.*

BITTACLE. *f.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs is placed. *Diſt.*

BITTER. *a.* [*bitcr*, Sax.] 1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood. *Locke.* 2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere. *Sprat* 3. Calamitous; miſerable. *Dryden.* 4. Sharp; reproachful; fatirical. *Shakeſp.* 5. Unpleaſing or hurtful. *Watts.*

BITTERGOURD. *f.* A plant.

BITTERLY. *adv.* [from *bitter*.] 1. With a bitter taſte. 2. In a bitter manner; forrowfully; calamitiously. *Shakeſp.* 3. Sharply; ſeverely. *Sprat.*

BITTERN. *f.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish. *Wotton*.

BITTERN. *f.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor which drains off in making salt.

BITTerness. *f.* [from *bitter*.] 1. A bitter taste. *Locke*. 2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability. *Clarendon*. 3. Sharpness; severity of temper. *Clarendon*. 4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach. *Bacon*. 5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Wake*.

BITTERSWEET. *f.* An apple which has a compounded taste. *South*.

BITTOUR. *f.* The bitter. *Dryden*.

BITUMEN. *f.* [Latin.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. *Woodward*.

BITUMINOUS. *a.* Compounded of bitumen. *Bacon*.

BIVALVE. *a.* [*binus* and *valva*.] 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 sixteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high festival days. *Camden*.

To **BLAB.** *v. a.* [*blabber*, 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; sullen. *Shakespeare*. 4. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden*. 5. Dismal; mournful. *Shakespeare*.

BLACK-BROWED. *a.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eye-brows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

BLACK-BRYONY. *f.* The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. *f.* Oxen; bulls; and cows.

BLACK-GUARD. *f.* 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*.

BLACKAMOOR. *f.* A negro.

BLACKBERRIED Heath. *f.* A plant.

BLACKBERRY. *Busb.* *f.* A species of bramble.

BLACKBERRY. *f.* The fruit. *Gay*.

BLACKBIRD. *f.* The name of a bird. *Carew*.

To **BLACKEN.** *v. a.* [from *black*.] 1. To make of a black colour. *Prior*. 2. To darken. *South*. 3. To defame. *South*.

To **BLACKEN.** *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden*.

BLACKISH. *a.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black. *Boyle*.

BLACKMOOR. *f.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A negro. *Milton*.

BLACKNESS. *f.* [from *black*.] 1. Black colour. *Locke*. 2. Darkneſs. *Shakespeare*.

BLACKSMITH. *f.* A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty. *Speclator*.

BLACKTAIL. *f.* [from *black* and *tail*.] A fish, called a ruff or pope.

BLACKTHORN. *f.* The sloe.

BLADDER. *f.* [bladder, Saxon.] 1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine. *Ray*. 2. A blister; a pustule.

BLADDER-NUT. *f.* [*staphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLADDER SENA. *f.* A plant.

BLADE. *f.* [blad, Saxon.] The spire of grass; the green shoots of corn. *Bacon*.

BLADE. *f.* [blatte, German.] 1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument. *Pope*. 2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay. *L'Estrange*.

BLADE of the shoulder. } *f.* The scapula, or
BLADEBONE. } scapular bone. *Pope*.

To **BLADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a blade.

BLADED. *a.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires. *Shakespeare*.

BLAIN. *f.* [blegane, Saxon.] A pustule; a blister. *Milton*.

BLAMABLE. *a.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden*.

BLAMABLENESS. *f.* [from *blamable*.] Fault.

BLAMABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably.

To **BLAME.** *v. a.* [*blamer*, 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*.

BLAMELESS. *a.* [from *blame*.] Guiltless; innocent. *Locke*.

BLAMELESSLY. *adv.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently. *Hammond*.

BLAMELESSNESS. *f.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence. *Hammond*.

BLAMER. [from *blame*.] A censurer. *Donne*.

BLAMEWORTHY. *a.* Culpable; blamable. *Hooker*.

To **BLANCH.** *v. a.* [*blancher*, Fr.] 1. To whiten. *Dryden*. 2. To strip or peel such things as have husks. *Wifeman*. 3. To obliterate; to pass over. *Bacon*.

To **BLANCH.** *v. n.* To evade; to shift. *Bacon*.

BLANCHER. *f.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener.

BLAND.

B L A

B L E

BLAND. *a.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton.*
To BLANDISH. *v. a.* [*blandier*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. *Milton.*
BLANDISHMENT. *f.* [from *blandis*; *blanditia*, Lat.] 1. An 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. *Par. Lost.* 2. Unwritten. *Addison.* 3. Confused; crushed. *Pope.* 4. Without rhyme. *Shakeſp.*
BLANK. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. A void space. *Swift.* 2. A lot, by which nothing is gained. *Dryden.* 3. A paper unwritten. *Par. Lost.* 4. The point to which an arrow is directed. *Shakeſp.* 5. Aim; shot. *Shakeſp.* 6. Object to which any thing is directed. *Shakeſp.*
To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*.] 1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit. *Tillotſon.* 2. To efface; to annul. *Spencer.*
BLANKET. *f.* [*blanchette*, Fr.] 1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven. *Temple.* 2. A kind of pear.
To BLANKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with a blanket. *Shakeſp.* 2. To tuck in a blanket. *Pope.*
BLANKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with confusion.
To BLARE. *v. a.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*
To BLASPHEME. *v. n.* [*blasphemo*, low Lat.] 1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God. 2. To speak evil of. *Shakeſp.*
To BLASPHEME. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy. *Shakeſp.*
BLASPHEMER. *f.* [from *blasphemo*.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. *1 Tim. i. 13.*
BLASPHEMOUS. *a.* [from *blasphemo*.] Impious; irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney, Tillotſon.*
BLASPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blasphemo*.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence. *Swift.*
BLASPHEMY. *f.* [from *blasphemo*.] *Blasphemy*, is an offering of some indignity unto God himself. *Hammond.*
BLAST. *f.* [from *blæst*, Saxon.] 1. A gust, or puff of wind. *Shakeſp.* 2. The sound made by any instrument of wind musick. *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. *Shakeſp.* 3. To injure; to invalidate. *Stillingfleet.* 4. To confound; to strike with terror. *Shakeſp.*
BLASTMENT. *f.* [from *blast*.] A sudden stroke of infection. *Shakeſp.*
BLATANT. *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden.*
To BLATTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar. *Spencer.*
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. *Peacbam.* 3. To inflame; to fire. *Shakeſp.*
BLAZER. *f.* [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports. *Spencer.*
To BLAZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] 1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. *Addison.* 2. To deck; to embellish. *Garth.* 3. To display; to set to show. *Shakeſp.* 4. To celebrate; to set out. *Shakeſp.* 5. To blaze about; to make publick. *Shakeſp.*
BLAZON. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. *Peacbam.* 3. Show; divulgation; publication. *Shakeſp.* 3. Celebration. *Collier.*
BLAZONRY. *f.* [from *blazon*.] The art of blazoning. *Peacbam.*
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.*
BLEAKNESS. *f.* [from *bleak*.] Coldness; chillness. *Addison.*
BLEAKY. *a.* [from *bleak*.] Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden.*
BLEAR. *a.* [*blear*, 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.*
BLEAREDNESS. *f.* [from *bleared*.] The state of being dimmed with rheum. *Wiseman.*
To BLEAT. *v. n.* [*blætan*, Saxon.] 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. } *a.* Bashful.
BLATE. }
To BLEMISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius*.] 1. To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.* 2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation. *Dryden.*
BLEMISH. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A mark of deformity; a scar. *Wiseman.* 2. Reproach; disgrace. *Hooker.*
To BLENCH. *v. n.* To shrink; to start back. *Shakeſp.*
To BLENCH. *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct. *Carew.*

To

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent*. [blendan, Sax.] 1. To mingle together. *Boyle*. 2. To confound. *Hooker*. 3. To pollute; to spoil. *Spenser*.

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend*.

To BLESS *v. a.* [bleſſian, Sax.] 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*.

BLESS'ED. *particip. a.* [from *to bleſs.*] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESS'ED Thistle. A plant.

BLESS'EDLY. *adv.* Happily. *Sidney*.

BLESS'EDNESS. *f.* [from *bleſſed.*] 1. Happiness; felicity. *Sidney*. 2. Sanctity. *Shakeſp.* 3. Heavenly felicity. *South*. 4. Divine favour.

BLESSER. *f.* [from *bleſs.*] He that bleſſes. *Taylor*.

BLESSING. *f.* [from *bleſs.*] 1. Benediction. 2. The means of happiness. *Denham*. 3. Divine favour. *Shakeſp.*

BLEST. *part. a.* [from *bleſs.*] Happy. *Pope*.

BLEW. The preterite from *blow*. *Kneller*.

BLIGHT. *f.* 1. Mildew. *Temple*. 2. Any thing nipping or blasting. *L'Eſtrange*.

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blast; to hinder from fertility. *Locke*.

BLIND. *a.* [blind, Sax.] 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. *South*. 2. To darken; to obscure to the eye. *Dryden*. 3. To obscure to the understanding. *Stillingſh.*

BLIND. *f.* 1. Something to hinder the sight. *L'Eſtrange*. 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. *adv.* [from *blind.*] 1. Without sight. 2. Implicitly; without examination. *Locke*. 3. 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 venomous viper. *Grew*.

To BLINK. *v. a.* [*blincken*, Danish.] 1. To wink. *Hudibras*. 2. To see obscurely. *Pope*.

BLINKARD. *f.* [from *blink*] 1. That has bad eyes. 2. Something twinkling. *Hakewell*.

BLISS. *f.* [blyſſe, Sax.] 1. The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls. *Hooker*, *Milton*. 2. Felicity in general. *Pope*.

BL'ISSFUL. *a.* [*blisſ full*.] Happy in the highest degree. *Spenser*.

BLISSFULLY. *adv.* [from *blisſful.*] Happily.

BLISSFULNESS. *f.* [from *blisſful*.] Happiness.

To BL'ISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul. *Diſc.*

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. *Shakeſp.*

BLITHE. *a.* [blithe, Sax.] Gay; airy. *Hooker*, *Pope*.

BLITHLY. *adv.* [from *blithe.*] In a blithe manner.

BLITHTNESS. } *f.* [from *blithe.*] The
BLITHTSOMENESS. } quality of being blithe.

BLITHTSOME. *a.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful. *Philips*.

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow.*] To swell. *Addiſon*.

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbuthnot*.

BLOATEDNESS. *f.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidness; swelling. *Arbuthnot*.

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. *Shakeſp.* 5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Dryden*. 6. An obstruction; a stop. *Decay of Piety*. 7. A sea term for a pully. 8. A blockhead. *Shakeſp.*

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 BLOCKA'DE. *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*.

BLOCKHEADED. *a.* [from *blockhead.*] Stupid; dull. *L'Eſtrange*.

BLOCKISH. [from *block.*] Stupid; dull. *Shakeſp.*

BLO'CKISHLY. *adv.* [from *blockish.*] In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS. *f.* Stupidity.

BLO'MARY. *f.* The first forge in the iron mills. *Diſc.*

BLO'NKET. *f.* [for *blancket.*] *Spenser*.

BLOOD. *f.* [blod, Sax.] 1. The red liquor that circulates

circulates in the body of animals. *Genesis*. 2. Child; progeny. *Shakefp.* 3. Family; kindred. *Waller.* 4. Descent; lineage. *Dryden.* 5. Birth; high extraction. *Shakefp.* 6. Murder; violent death. *Shakefp.* 7. Life. 2 *Sam.* 8. The carnal part of man. *Matthew.* 9. Temper of mind; state of the passions. *Hudibras.* 10. A 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. *Shakefp.*

BLOODFLOWER. *f.* [*bœmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS. *f.* Murder. *Spenser.*

BLOODHOUND. *f.* A hound that follows by the scent. *Southerne.*

BLOODILY. *a.* [from *bloody.*] Cruelly. *Dryd.*

BLOODINESS. *f.* [from *bloody.*] The state of being bloody. *Sharp.*

BLOODLESS. *a.* [from *blood.*] 1. Without blood; dead. *Dryden.* 2. Without slaughter. *Waller.*

To BLOOD-LET. *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

BLOOD-LETTER. *f.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomist. *Wifeman.*

BLOODSHED. *f.* [from *blood* and *shed.*] 1. The crime of blood, or murder. *South.* 2. Slaughter. *Dryden.*

BLOODSHEDDER. *f.* Murderer. *Ecclus.*

BLOODSHOT. } *a.* [from *blood* and *shot.*]

BLOODSHOTTEN. } Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels. *Garth.*

BLOOD-STONE. *f.* The *blood-stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood-red. *Woodward.*

BLOODSUCKER. *f.* [from *blood* and *suck.*] 1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood. 2. A murderer. *Hayward.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *a.* Desirous to shed blood. *Raleigh.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. *f.* [from *blood* and *vessel.*] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood. *Addison.*

BLOODY. *a.* [from *blood.*] 1. Stained with blood. 2. Cruel; murderous. *Pepe.*

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. *Hecker.* 3. To be in a state of youth. *Pepe.*

BLOOMY. *a.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blossoms; flowery. *Pepe.*

BLOW. *f.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blast. *Chapman.*

BLOSSOM. *f.* [*blorime*, 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. *Pepe.* 2. To efface; to erase. *Dryden.* 3. To blur. *Ascham.* 4. To disgrace; to disfigure. *Rowe.* 5. To darken. *Cowley.*

BLOT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. An obliteration of something written. *Dryden.* 2. A blue; a spot. 3. A spot in reputation.

BLOTCH. *f.* [from *blot.*] A spot or pustule upon the skin. *Harvey.*

To BLOTE. *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke.

BLOW. *f.* [*blowoe*, 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. *Pepe.* 2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with *it*. *Dryden.* 3. To pant; to puff. *Pepe.* 4. To breathe. 5. To sound by being blown. *Milton.* 6. To play musically by wind. *Numb.* 7. To blow over. To pass away without effect. *Glanville.* 8. To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder. *Tatler.*

To BLOW. *v. a.* 1. To drive by the force of the wind. *South.* 2. To inflame with wind. *Ishah.* 3. To swell; to puff into size. *Shakefp.* 4. To find an instrument of wind musick. *Milton.* 5. To warm with the breath. *Shakefp.* 6. To spread by report. *Dryden.* 7. To infect with the eggs of flies. *Shakefp.* 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.* [blapan, Sax.] 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.

BLUBBER. *f.* [See *BLOBER.*] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLUBBER. *v. n.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Swift.*

To BLUBBER. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*

BLUDGEON. *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.*

BLUELY. *adv.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour. *Swift.*

BLUENESS. *f.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*

BLUFF. *a.* Big; furly; blustering. *Dryden.*

To BLUNDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch.] 1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely. *South.* 2. To flounder; to stumble. *Pepe.*

To BLUNDER. *v. a.* To mix foolishly or blindly. *Stillingfleet.*

BLUNDER.

BLUNDER. *f.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake. *Addison.*
BLUNDERBUSS. *f.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is discharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*
BLUNDERER. *f.* [from *blunder.*] A block-head. *Watts.*
BLUNDERHEAD. *f.* A stupid fellow. *L'Estr.*
BLUNT. *a.* 1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp. *Sidney.* 2. Dull in understanding; not quick. *Bacon.* 3. Rough; not delicate. *Watson.* 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. *Shakesp.*
BLUNTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt.*] 1. Without sharpness. 2. Coarsely; plainly. *Dryden.*
BLUNTNESS. *f.* [from *blunt.*] 1. Want of edge or point. *Suckling.* 2. Coarseness; roughness of manners. *Dryden.*
BLUNTWITTED. *a.* [from *blunt* and *wit.*] Dull; stupid. *Shakesp.*
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.* [*blufen*, Dutch.] 1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheek. *Smith.* 2. To carry a red colour. *Shakesp.*
BLUSH. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The colour in the cheeks. *Pope.* 2. A red or purple colour. *Craslow.* 3. Sudden appearance. *Locke.*
BLUSHY. *a.* Having the colour of a blush. *Bacon.*
To BLUSTER. *v. n.* [supposed from *blast.*] 1. To roar as a storm. *Spenser.* 2. To bully; to puff. *Government of the Tongue.*
BLUSTER. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Roar; noise; tumult. *Swift.* 2. Boast; boisterousness. *Shakesp.*
BLUSTERER. *f.* A swaggerer; a bully.
BLUSTROUS. *a.* [from *bluster.*] Tumultuous; noisy. *Hudibras.*
BO. *interj.* A word of terrour. *Temple.*
BOAR. *f.* [bap, Sax.] The male swine. *Dryden*
BOARD. *f.* [bræd, Sax.] 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. *Shakesp.* 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.*
BOARDER. *f.* [from *board.*] A tabler.
BOARISH. *a.* [from *bear.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel. *Shakesp.*
To BOAST. *v. n.* 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. *SpeBator.* 2. Cause of boasting. *Pope.*
BO'ASTER. *f.* [from *boast.*] A bragger. *Boyle.*
BO'ASTFUL. *a.* [from *boast* and *full.*] Ostentatious. *Pope.*
BO'ASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boasting.*] Ostentatiously. *Decay of Piety.*
BOAT. *f.* [bat, Sax.] A vessel to pass the water in. *Raleigh.*
BOA'TION. *f.* [*boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise. *Derham.*
BO'ATMAN. } *f.* [from *boat* and *man.*] He
BO'ATSMAN. } 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. *Hewel.*
To BOB. *v. a.* 1. To beat; to drub. *Shakesp.* 2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shakesp.*
To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward. *Dryden.*
BOB. *f.* [from the verb neuter.] 1. Something that hangs lo as to play loosely. *Dryden.* 2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. *L'Estrange.* 3. A blow. *Ascham.*
BOBBIN. *f.* [*bobine*, Fr.] A small pin of wood, with a notch. *Tatler.*
BO'BCHERRY. *f.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung lo as to bob against the mouth. *Arbutnot.*
BO'BTAIL. *cut tail.* *Shakesp.*
BO'RTAILED. *a.* Having a tail cut. *L'Estrange.*
BO'RWIG. *f.* A short wig. *SpeBator.*
To BODE. *v. a.* [*bodian*, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. *Shakesp.*
To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreshow. *Dryden.*
BODEMENT. *f.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen. *Shakesp.*
To BODGE. *v. n.* To boggle. *Shakesp.*
BO'DICE. *f.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone. *Prior.*
BO'DILESS. *a.* [from *body.*] Incorporal; 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. *Shakesp.*
BODILY. *adv.* Corporeally. *Watts.*
BODKIN. *f.* [*boddiken*, 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. *f.* [*bodis*, Sax.] 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. *Cleff.* 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.

lection. 11. Strength; as, wise of a good body.

BODY-CLOATHS. *f.* Clothing for horses that are dieted. *Addison.*

To BODY. *v. a.* To produce in some form. *Shakespeare.*

BOG. *f.* [*bag*, soft, Irish.] A marsh; a fen; a morass. *South.*

BOG-TROTTER. *f.* [from *bag* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BOGGLE. *v. n.* [from *begil*, Dutch.] 1. To start; to fly back. *Dryden.* 2. To hesitate. *Locke.*

BO'GGLER. *f.* [from *buggle*.] A doubter; a timorous man. *Shakespeare.*

BOGGY. *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.* [*boillier*, Fr.] 1. To be agitated by heat. *Beattie.* 2. To be hot; to be fervent. *Dryden.* 3. To move like boiling water. *Gay.* 4. To be in hot liquor. *Shakespeare.* 5. To cook by boiling. *Swift.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To seeth. *Bacon.*

BO'ILER. *f.* [from *boil*.] 1. The person that boils any thing. *Boyle.* 2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled. *Woodward.*

BO'ISTEROUS. *a.* [*byster*, furious, Dutch.] 1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy. *Waller.* 2. Turbulent; furious. *Addison.* 3. Unwieldy. *Spenser.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *boisterous*.] Violently; tumultuously. *Swift.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *boisterous*.] Tumultuousness; turbulence.

BOLARY. *a.* [from *bole*.] Partaking of the nature of bole. *Brown.*

BOLD. *a.* [*balb*, Saxon.] 1. Daring; brave; stout. *Temple.* 2. Executed with spirit. *Roscommon.* 3. Confident; not scrupulous. *Locke.* 4. Impudent; rude. *Ecc. vi. vii. 11.* 5. Licentious. *Waller.* 6. Standing out to the view. *Dryden.* 7. To make bold. To take freedoms. *Tillotson.*

To BOLDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To make bold. *Ascham.*

BOLDFACE. *f.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudence; sauciness. *L'Estrange.*

BOLDFACED. *a.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudent. *Bramhall.*

BOLDLY. *adv.* [from *bold*.] In a bold manner. *Hooker.*

BOLDNESS. *f.* [from *bold*.] 1. Courage; bravery. *Sidney.* 2. Exemption from caution. *Dryden.* 3. Freedom; liberty 2 *Cor. vii. 4.* 4. Confident trust in God. *Hooker.* 5. Assurance. *Bacon.* 6. Impudence. *Hooker.*

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. *Mrtimer.*

BOLIS. *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.*

BOLSTER. *f.* [*bolstere*, Sax.] 1. Something laid in the bed to support the head. *Gay.* 2. A pad, or quilt. *Swift.* 3. Compress for a wound. *Wiseman.*

To BOL'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To support the head with a bolster. 2. To afford a bed to. *Shakespeare.* 3. To hold wounds together with a compress. *Sharp.* 4. To support; to maintain. *South.*

BOLT. *f.* [*boult*, Dutch; *βολος*.] 1. An arrow; a dart. *Dryden.* 2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden.* 3. To bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow. *Addison.* 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.] 1. To shut or fasten with a bolt. *Dryden.* 2. To blurt out. *Milton.* 3. To fetter; to shackle. *Shakespeare.* 4. To sift; or separate with a sieve. *Dryden.* 5. To examine; to try out. *Hale.* 6. To purify; to purge. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness. *Dryden.*

BOL'TER. *f.* [from the verb] A sieve to separate meal from bran. *Bacon.*

BOL'THEAD. *f.* A long strait necked glass vessel, a matras, or receiver. *Boyle.*

BOL'TING-HOUSE. *f.* The place where meal is sifted. *Dennis.*

BOLT-ROPE. *f.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*

BOL'TSPRIT, or **BOWSPRIT.** *f.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but alope. *Sea Dict.*

BOLUS. *f.* [*βολος*.] A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills. *Swift.*

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 strongly

BOMB VESSEL. *f.* built, to bear the shock of 2 a mortar. *Addison.*

BOMBARD. *f.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] A great gun. *Kneller.*

To BOMBARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addison.*

BOMBARDIER. *f.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs. *Taiter.*

BOMBARD'MENT. *f.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addison.*

BOMBASIN. *f.* [*bambasin*, Fr.] A slight silke stuff.

COMBAST. *f.* Fustian; big words. *Donne.*

BOMBAST. *a.* High sounding. *Shakeſp.*
BOMBULATION. *f.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noiſe. *Brown.*
BOMBYCINOUS. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken, made of ſilk.
BONAROA. *f.* [Ital.] A whore. *Shakeſp.*
BONA'SUS. *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. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakeſp.* 2. A ligament that holds any thing together. *Locke.* 3. Union; connexion. *Mortimer.* 4. Imprisonment; captivity. *Acts.* 5. Cement of union; cauſe of union. *Shakeſp.* 6. A writing of obligation. *Dryden.* 7. Law by which any man is obliged. *Locke.*
BOND. *a.* [gebonden, Sax.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate. 1. *Cor.*
BONDAGE. *f.* [from *bond.*] Captivity; imprisonment. *Sidney, Pope.*
BONDMAID. *f.* [from *bond.*] A woman ſlave. *Shakeſp.*
BONDMAN. *f.* [from *bond.*] A man ſlave. *Dryd.*
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, Sax.] 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. 5. *Dice.* *Dryden.*
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. *Speſtator.*
BONELESS. *a.* [from *bone.*] Without bones. *Shakeſp.*
TO BONESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *ſet.*] To reſtore a bone out of joint; or join a bone broken. *Wiſeman.*
BONESETTER. *f.* [from *boneſet.*] A chirurgion. *Dentham.*
BONFIRE. *f.* [*bon*, good, Fr. and *fire.*] A fire made for triumph. *South.*
BONGRACE. *f.* [*bonne* grace, Fr.] A covering for the forehead. *Hakewell.*
BONNET. *f.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A hat; a cap. *Addiſ.*
BONNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.
BONNETS. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizen, mainſail, and foreſail.
BONNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny.*] Gayly; handſomely.
BONNINESS. *f.* [from *bonny.*] Gayety; handſomeness.
BONNY. *adv.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr.] 1. Handſome; beautiful. *Shakeſp.* 2. Gay; merry. *Shakeſp.*

BON'NY-CLABBER. *f.* Sour buttermilk. *Swift.*
BONUM MAGNUM. *f.* A great plum.
BONY. *a.* [from *bone.*] 1. Conſiſting of bones. *Ray.* 2. Full of bones.
BO' OBY. *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. *Shakeſp.* 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.*
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. *Speſtator.*
BOOKISHNESS. *f.* [from *bookiſh.*] Over-ſtudiouſneſs.
BOOKLEARNED. *f.* [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. *Shakeſp.*
BOOKMATE. *f.* Schoolfellow. *Shakeſp.*
BOOKSELLER. *f.* He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books. *Walton.*
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; ruſtick. *Shakeſp.*
BO'ORISHLY. *adv.* After a clowniſh manner.
BO'ORISHNESS. *f.* [from *booriſh.*] Coarſeneſs of manners.
BOOSE. *f.* [boſſ, Sax.] A ſtall for a cow.
TO BOOT. *v. a.* [bot, Sax.] 1. To profit; to advantage. *Hooker, Pope.* 2. To enrich; to benefit. *Shakeſp.*
BOOT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Profit; gain; advantage. *Shakeſp.* 2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above. *Herbert.* 3. Booty or plunder. *Shakeſp.*
BOO'F. *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 BOOT. *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shakeſp.*

BOOT-

BOOT-HOSE. *f.* [from *boot* and *hose*.] Stockings to serve for boots. *Shakeſp.*
BOOT-TREE. *f.* Wood ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for ſtretching them.
BOOTCATCHER. *f.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers. *Swift.*
BOOTED. *a.* [from *boot*.] In boots. *Dryden.*
BOOTH. *f.* [*boed*, Dutch.] A houſe built of boards or boughs. *Swift.*
BOOTLESS. *a.* [from *boot*.] 1. Uſeleſs; unavailing. *Shakeſp.* 2. Without ſucceſs. *Shakeſp.*
BOOTY. *f.* [*buyt*, Dutch.] 2. Plunder; pil- lage. *Dryden.* 2. Thing gotten by robbery. *Shakeſp.* 3. To play booty. To loſe by de- ſign. *Dryden.*
BOPEEP. *f.* To play BOPEEP, is to look out, and draw back, as if frighted. *Dryden.*
BORACHIO. *f.* [*borracho*, Spaniſh.] A drun- kard. *Congreve.*
BORABLE. *a.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.
BORAGE. *f.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.
BORAMEZ. *f.* The vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*. *Brown.*
BORAX. *f.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine. *Quincy.*
BORDEL. *f.* [*bordeel*, Teut.] A brothel; a bawdyhouſe. *Sautb.*
BORDER. *f.* [*bord*, German.] 1. The outer part or edge of any thing. *Dryden.* 2. The edge of a country. *Spencer.* 3. The outer part of a garment adorned with needle work. 4. A bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers. *Waller.*
To BORDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To confine upon. *Knaelles.* 2. To approach nearly to. *Tilluſon.*
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. *Spencer.*
To BORE. *v. a.* [*bojan*, Sax.] To pierce in a hole. *Digby.*
To BORE. *v. n.* 1. To make a hole. *Wilkins.* 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 pretorite of bear. *Dryden.*
BOREAL. *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern. *Pope.*
BOREAS. *f.* [Lat.] The north wind. *Milton.*
BOREE. *f.* A kind of dance. *Swift.*
BORER. *f.* [from *bore*.] A piercer. *Moxon.*
BORNE. The participle paſſive of bear. *Swift.*
To be BORN. *v. n. paſſ.* To come into life. *Luke.*
BOROUGH. *f.* [*borthoe*, Sax.] A town with a corporation.
BORREL. *f.* A mean fellow. *Spencer.*

To BORROW. *v. a.* 1. To take ſomething from another upon credit. *Nehemiab.* 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. *Shakeſp.*
BORROWER. *f.* [from *borrow*.] 1. He that borrows. *Milton.* 2. He that takes what is another's. *Pope.*
BOSPAGE. *f.* [*boſpage*, Fr.] Wood, or wood- lands. *Wotton.*
BOSKY. *a.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody. *Milton.*
BOSOM. *f.* [*boſome*, Sax.] 1. The breaſt; the heart. *Shakeſp.* 2. An incloſure. *Hooker.* 3. The folds of the drefs that covers the breaſt. *Exodus.* 4. The tender affections. *Milton.* 5. Inclination; deſire. *Shakeſp.*
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 *boatſwain*.] *Dryd.*
BOSS. *f.* [*boſſe*, Fr.] 1. A ſtud. *Pope.* 2. The part riſing in the miſt of any thing. *Job.* 3. A thick body of any kind. *Moxon.*
BOSSAGE. *f.* [In architecture.] Any ſtone that has a projeſture.
BO'SVEL. *f.* A ſpecies of crowfoot.
BOTANICAL. } *a.* [*botán*, an herb.] Re-
BOTA'NICK. } lating to herbs; ſkilled in
herbs. *Addiſon.*
BO'TANIST. *f.* [from *botany*.] One ſkilled in herbs. *Woodward.*
BOTANOLOGY. *f.* [*βότανολογία*.] A di- courſe upon plants.
BOTCH. *f.* [*bozza*, Italian.] 1. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin. *Donne.* 2. A part in any work ill finiſhed. *Shakeſp.* 3. An adventitious part clumſily added. *Dryden.*
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. *Garth.*
BOTCHER. *f.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old cloaths. *Shakeſp.*
BOTCHY. *a.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches. *Shakeſp.*
BOTH. *a.* [*batra*, Sax.] The two. *Hooker.*
BOTH. *conj.* As well. *Dryden.*
BO'TRYOID. *a.* [*βοτρυοειδής*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward.*
BOTS. *f.* Small worms in the entrails of horſes. *Shakeſp.*
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. *Spectator.* 3. A quantity of hay or graſs bundled up. *Donne.*
To BOTTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in bottles. *Swift.*
BOTTLEFLOWER. *f.* A plant.

BO'TTLE-SCREW. *f.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork. *Swift*.

BO'TTOM. *f.* [bottom, Sax.] 1. The lowest part of any thing. 2. The ground under the water. *Dryden*. 3. The foundation; the ground-work. *Atterbury*. 4. A dale; a valley. *Bentley*. 5. The deepest part. *Locke*. 6. Bound; limit. *Shakeſp.* 7. The utmost of any man's capacity. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.*

To **BO'TTOM.** *v. n.* To reſt upon as its ſupport. *Locke*.

BOTTOMED. *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.

BOUCHET. *f.* [French.] A ſort of pear.

BOUP. *f.* An infect which breeds in malt.

To **BOUGE.** *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

BOUGH. *f.* [box, Sax.] An arm of large ſhoot of a tree. *Sidney*.

BOUGHT. *preter. of to buy.*

BOUGHT. *f.* [from *bow*.] 1. A twiſt; a link; a knot. *Milton*. 2. A flexure. *Brown*.

BOULLON. *f.* [French.] Broth; ſoup.

BOULDER Walls. [in architecture.] Walls built of round ſtints 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. *Shakeſp.*

BOUNCE. *f.* [from the verb.] 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 threaten.

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. *Shakeſp.*

To **BOUND.** *v. n.* [*boudir*, Fr.] 1. To jump; to ſpring. *Pope*. 2. To rebound; to fly back. *Shakeſp.*

To **BOUND.** *v. a.* To make to bound. *Shakeſp.*

BOUND. *participle paſſive of bind.* *Knolles*.

BOUND. *a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deſtined; intending to come to any place. *Temple*.

BOUN'DARY. *f.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound. *Rogers*.

BOUN'DEN. *participle paſſive of bind.* *Rogers*.

BOUNDING-STONE. } *f.* A ſtone to play

BOUND-STONE. } 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. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.] Liberally; generously. *Dryden*.

BOUNTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence; liberality. *Pſalms*.

BOUNTIPUL. *a.* [from *bounty* and *full*.] Liberal; generous; munificent. *Taylor*.

BOUNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Liberally. *Donne*.

BOUNTIFULNESS. *f.* [from *bountiful*.] The quality of being bountiful; generoſity. *Corinthians*.

BOUNDTIHEAD. } *f.* Goodneſs; virtue.

BOUNDTIHOOD. } *Spencer*.

BOUNTY. *f.* [*bonté*, Fr.] Generoſity; liberality; munificence. *Hooker*.

To **BOURGEON.** *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To ſprout; to ſhoot into branches. *Howel*.

BOURN. *f.* [*borne*, Fr.] 1. A bound; a limit. *Shakeſp.* 2. A brook; a torrent. *Spencer*.

To **BOUSE.** *v. n.* [*buyſen*, Dutch.] To drink lavishly. *Spencer*.

BOUSY. *a.* [from *buſe*.] Drunken. *King*.

BOUT. *f.* [*botta*, Italian.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney*.

BOUTEFEU. *f.* [French.] An incendiary. *King Charles*.

BOUTISALE. *f.* A ſale at a cheap rate. *Hayward*.

BOU'TS RIMEZ. [French.] The laſt words or rhimes of a number of verſes given to be filled up.

To **BOW.** *v. a.* [*bugen*, Sax.] 1. To bend, or infect. *Locke*. 2. To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion. *Iſaiab*. 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. *Iſaiab*.

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. *Alcyon*. 2. A rainbow. *Geneſis*. 3. The instrument with which ſtring-inſtruments are ſtruck. *Dryden*. 4. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip knot. *Wiſeman*. 5. A yoke. *Shakeſp.* Bow of a ſhip. That part of her which begins, at the looſ, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle.

BOW-BENT. *a.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked. *Milton*.

BOW-HAND. *f.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow. *Spencer*.

BOW-

BOY

BOW-LEGGED. *a.* [from *bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.

To **BOWEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels. *Tbomson.*

BOWELS. *f.* [*boyaux*, Fr.] 1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body. *Samuel.* 2. The inner parts of any thing. *Shakefp.* 3. Tenderness; compassion. *Clarendon.*

BOWER. *f.* [from *bourg.*] 1. An arbour. *Pope.* 2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke; *bouerrer*, Fr. to fall upon. *Spenser.*

BOWER. *f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] The anchor, so called.

To **BOWER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower. *Shakefp.*

BOWERY. *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.* [*boale*, 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. *Shakefp.*

BOWLDER STONES. *f.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

BOWLER. *f.* [from *bowl.*] He that plays at bowls.

BOWLINE. *f.* A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

BOWLING-GREEN. *f.* [from *bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers. *Bentley.*

BOWMAN. *f.* An archer. *Jeremiab.*

BOWSPRIT. *f.* Boltspit; which see.

To **BO WSEN.** *v. a.* To drench; to soak. *Carew.*

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. A seat in the playhouse. *Pope.*

To **BOX.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a box. *Swift.*

BOX. *f.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand. *Bramball.*

To **BOX.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist. *Spectator.*

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.*

BRA

To **BOY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act apishly; or like a boy. *Shakefp.*

BOYHOOD. *f.* [from *boy.*] The state of a boy. *Swift.*

BO YISH. *a.* [from *boy.*] 1. Belonging to a boy. *Shakefp.* 2. Childish; trifling. *Dryden.*

BO YISHLY. *adv.* [from *boyish.*] Childishly; triflingly.

BO YISHNESS. *f.* [from *boyish.*] Childishness; triflingness.

BO YISM. *f.* [from *boy.*] Puerility; childishness. *Dryden.*

BP. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA BBLE. *f.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest. *Shakefp.*

To **BRA BBLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To contest noisily.

BRA BBLER. *f.* A clamorous noisy fellow.

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. *Shakefp.* 6. Tension; tightness. *Holder.*

BRACE. *f.* A pair; a couple. *Dryden.*

BRA CELET. *f.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arms. *Boyle.*

BRA CER. *f.* [from *brace.*] A cincture; a bandage. *Wifeman.*

BRACH. *f.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound. *Shakefp.*

BRA CHIAL. *a.* [from *brachium*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY. *f.* [*βραχυε* and *γραφειν*.] 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.*] Saltiness. *Cheyne.*

BRAD. *f.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. *Moxon.*

To **BRAG.** *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To boast; to display ostentatiously. *Sanderfen.*

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.*

BRA GGART. *a.* [from *brag.*] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Denne.*

BRA GGART. *f.* [from *brag.*] A boaster. *Shakefp.*

BRA GGER. *f.* [from *brag.*] A boaster. *South.*

BRA GLESS. *a.* [from *brag.*] Without a boast. *Shakefp.*

BRA GLY. *adv.* [from *brag.*] Finely. *Spenser.*

To

B R A

To BRAID. *v. a.* [*brazdan*, Sax.] 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.* [*brægen*, 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. *Pope*.
 BRAINISH. *a.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; furious. *Shakespeare*.
 BRAINLESS. *a.* [from *brain*.] Silly. *Hooker*.
 BRAINPAN. *f.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The skull containing the brains. *Dryden*.
 BRAINSICK. *a.* [from *brain* and *sick*.] Ad-dleheaded; giddy. *Knolles*.
 BRAINSICKLY. *adv.* [from *brain-sick*.] Weakly; headily. *Shakespeare*.
 BRAINSICKNESS. *f.* [from *brain-sick*.] Indis-cretion; giddiness.
 BRAIT. *f.* A term used by jewellers for a rough diamond.
 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.
 BRAKY. *a.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly; rough. *Ben. Johnson*.
 BRAMBLE. *f.* [*bræmlar*, Saxon, *rubus*, Lat.] 1. A blackberry bush; dewberry bush; rasp-berly bush. *Millar*. 2. Any rough prickly shrub. *Gay*.
 BRAMBLING. *f.* A bird, called also a mountain chaffinch. *Dick*.
 BRAN. *f.* [*brænna*, Ital.] The husks of corn ground. *Wolton*.
 BRANCH. *f.* [*branche*, Fr.] 1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shakespeare*. 2. Any distinct article. *Rogers*. 3. Any part that shoots out from the rest. *Raleigh*. 4. A smaller river running into a larger. *Raleigh*. 5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line. *Carew*. 6. The offspring; the descen-dant. *Craibaw*. 7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
 To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To spread in branches. *Milton*. 2. To spread into separate parts. *Locke*. 3. To speak diffu-sively. *Spectator*. 4. To have horns shooting out. *Milton*.
 To BRANCH. *v. a.* 1. To divide as into branches. *Bacon*. 2. To adorn with needle-work. *Spenser*.
 BRANCHER. *f.* One that shoots out into branches. *Wolton*. 2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, French.]
 BRANCHINESS. *f.* [from *branchy*.] Fullness of branches.
 BRANCHLESS. *a.* [from *branch*.] 1. Without shoots or boughs. 2. Naked. *Shakespeare*.

B R A

BRANCHY. *a.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches spreading. *Watts*.
 BRAND. *f.* [*brand*, 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*.
 BRANDLING. *f.* A particular worm. *Walton*.
 BRANDY. *f.* A strong liquor distilled from wine. *Swift*.
 BRANGLE. *f.* Squabble; wrangle. *Swift*.
 To BRANGLE. *v. n.* To wrangle; to quarrel.
 BRANK. *f.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer*.
 BRANNY. *a.* [from *bran*.] Having the appear-ance of bran. *Wise-man*.
 BRASIER. *f.* [from *brasi*.] 1. A manufacturer that works in bras. *Moxon*. 2. A pan to hold coals. *Arbuthnot*.
 BRASIL, or BRAZIL. *f.* An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus deno-minated, because first brought from Brasil.
 BRASS. [*bræs*, Saxon] 1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaria. *Bacon*. 2. Impudence.
 BRASSINESS. *f.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like brass.
 BRASSY. *a.* [from *brasi*.] 1. Partaking of bras. *Woodward*. 2. Hard as bras. *Shakespeare*. 3. Impudent.
 BRAST. *particip. a.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken. *Spenser*.
 BRAT. *f.* 1. A child, so called in contempt. *Rowe*. 2. The progeny; the offspring. *South*.
 BRAVADO. *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*.
 BRAVELY. *adv.* [from *brave*.] 1. In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly. *Dryden*.
 BRAVERY. *f.* [from *brave*.] 1. Courage; mag-nanimity. *Addison*. 2. Splendour; magnifi-cence. *Spenser*. 3. Show; ostentation. *Bacon*. 4. Bravado; boast. *Sidney*.
 BRAVO. *j.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire. *Government of the Tongue*.
 To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*bräuiler*, Fr.] 1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. *Shakespeare*. *Watts*. 2. To speak loud and indecently. *Shakespeare*. 3. To make a noise. *Shakespeare*.

BRAWL.

BRAWL. *f.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility. *Hooker.*
BRA'WLER. *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. *Shakefp.* 3. Bulk; muscular strength. *Dryden.* 4. The flesh of a boar. *Mortimer.* 5. A boar.
BRAWNER. *f.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table. *King.*
BRA'WNINESS. *f.* [from *brawny*.] Strength; hardnels. *Locke.*
BRA'WNY. *a.* [from *brawn*.] Muscular; fleshy; bulky. *Dryden.*
TO BRAY. *v. a.* [bncan, Saxon.] To pound; or grind small. *Chapman.*
TO BRAY. *v. n.* [br.ve, Fr.] 1. To make a noise as an ass. *Dryden.* 2. To make an offensive noise. *Congreve.*
BRAY. *f.* [from the verb.] Noise; sound. *Shakefp.*
BRA'YER. *f.* [from *bray*.] 1. One that brays like an ass. *Pope.* 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. *Shakefp.*
BRA'ZEN. *a.* [from *brass*.] 1. Made of brass. *Peacbam.* 2. Proceeding from brass. *Shakefp.* 3. Impudent.
TO BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbutnot.*
BRA'ZENFACE. *f.* [from *braxen* and *face*.] An impudent wretch. *Shakefp.*
BRA'ZENFACED. *a.* [from *braxenface*.] Impudent; shameless. *Shakefp.*
BRA'ZENNESS. *f.* [from *braxen*.] 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. *Shakefp.* 2. The state of being broken. *Shakefp.* 3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery. *Knolles.* 4. The violation of a law or contract. *South.* 5. An opening in a coast. *Spenser.* 6. Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.* 7. Infracton; injury. *Clarendon.*
BREAD. *f.* [bncod, 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. *Shakefp.*
BREAD-CORN. *f.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*
BREADTH. *f.* [from *brnad*, 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*. [bneccan, Sax.] 1. To part by violence. *Mark.* 2. To burst or open by force. *Burnet.* 3. To pierce; to divide. *Dryden.* 4. To ditroy by violence. *Burnet.* 5. To overcome; to surmount. *Gay.*

6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. *Shakefp.* 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. *Davies.* 14. To crack or open the skin. *Dryden.* 15. To violate a contract or promise. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 24. To break a deer. To cut it up at table. 25. To break fast. To eat the first time in the day. 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. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 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 desert suddenly. *Taylor.* 18. To break off from. To part from with violence. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 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.*

BRE'AKER.

B R E

BRE'AKER. *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. *Wotton*. 2. The thing eaten at the first meal. *Bacon*. 3. A meal in general. *Dryden*.

BRE AKNECK. *f.* A steep place endangering the neck. *Shakeſp.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *f.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promise. *Shakeſp.*

BREAM. *f.* [*brama*, Fr.] The name of a fiſh.

BREAST. *f.* [*breoſt*, Sax.] 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. *Job*. 3. The part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs. 4. The heart; the conſcience. *Dryden*. 5. The paſſions. *Cowley*.

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front. *Shakeſp.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *f.* [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast; the ſternum. *Peacbam*.

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. *Mortimer*.

BRE'ASTWORK. *f.* [from *breast* and *work*.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants. *Clarendon*.

BREATH. *f.* [*bræde*, Sax.] 1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shakeſp.* 2. Life. *Dryden*. 3. The ſtate or power of breathing freely. *Dryden*. 4. Reſpiration. *Milton*. 5. Reſpite; pauſe; relaxation. *Shakeſp.* 6. Breecze; moving air. *Addiſon*. 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. To reſt. *Reſcommon*. 4. To paſs by breathing. *Shakeſp.*

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. *Spectator*. 4. To exerciſe. *Shakeſp.* 5. To move or actuate by breath. *Prior*. 6. To utter privately. *Shakeſp.* 7. To give air or vent to. *Dryden*.

BREATHER. *f.* [from *breath*.] 1. One that breathes, or lives. *Shakeſp.* 2. One that utters any thing. *Shakeſp.* 3. Inſpirer; one that animates or inſuſes by inſpiration. *Norris*.

B R E

BRE'ATHING. *f.* [from *breath*.] 1. Aſpiration; ſecret prayer. *Prior*. 2. Breathing place; vent. *Dryden*.

BRE'ATHLESSS. *a.* [from *breath*.] 1. Out of breath; ſpent with labour. *Spencer*. 2. Dead. *Prior*.

BRED. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to breed*.] *Wiſdom*.

BREDE. *f.* See *BRAID*. *Addiſon*.

BREECH. *f.* [ſuppoſed from *bræcan*, Sax.] 1. The lower part of the body. *Hayward*. 2. Breeches. *Shakeſp.* 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.

BRE'ECHESS. *f.* [*bræc*, Saxon.] 1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shakeſp.* 2. To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to uſurp the authority of the huſband. *L'Eſtrange*.

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. *I bred*; I have bred. [*brædan*, Sax.] 1. To procreate; to generate. *Reſcommon*. 2. To occasion; to cauſe; to produce. *Aſcham*. 3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. *Shakeſp.* 4. To produce from one's ſelf. *Locke*. 5. To give birth to. *Hooker*. 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. *Spectator*. 2. To encrease by new production. *Raleigh*. 3. To be produced; to have birth. *Bentley*. 4. To raiſe a breed. *Mortimer*.

BREED. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies. *Reſcommon*. 2. Progeny; offspring. *Shakeſp.* 3. A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grew*.

BREEDBATE. *f.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels. *Shakeſp.*

BREEDER. *f.* [from *breed*.] 1. That which produces any thing. *Shakeſp.* 2. The perſon which brings up another. *Aſcham*. 3. A female that is prolific. *Shakeſp.* 4. One that takes care to raiſe a breed. *Temple*

BREEDING. *f.* [from *breed*.] 1. Education; inſtruction; qualifications. *Shakeſp.* 2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. *Swift*. 3. Nurture. *Milton*.

BREESE. *f.* [*bræſa*, Saxon] A ſtinging fly. *Dryden*.

BRE'ZE. *f.* [*brezza*, Ita.] A gentle gale. *Dryd*.

BRE'EZY. *adv.* [from *breze*.] Fanned with gales. *Pope*.

BREME. *a.* Cruel; ſharp; ſevere. *Spencer*.

BRENT. *a.* Burnt. *Spencer*.

BRET. *f.* A fiſh of the turbot kind.

BRE'THREN. *f.* [The plural of *brother*.] *Seaſt*.

BRFFE. *f.* [In muſick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two meaſures or min.ms. *Harris*.

BREVIARY. *f.* [*breviaire*, Fr.] 1. An abridgement; an epitome. *Aylſie*. 2. The book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

BREVIAT. *f.* [from *breviſ*.] A ſhort compendium. *Decay of Piety*.

BREVIATURE.

B R I

BREVIATURE. *f.* [from *brevis*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVIER. *f.* A particular size of small letter used in printing.

BREVITY. *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. *Watson.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakespeare.*

BREW. *f.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing. *Bacon.*

BREWAGE. *f.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things. *Shakespeare.*

BREWER. A man whose profession it is to make beer. *Tilbott.*

BREWHOUSE. *f.* [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*

BREWING. *f.* [from *brew*.] The quantity of liquor brewed.

BREWIS. *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 bricks. *Woodward.*

BRICKDUST. *f.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding brick. *Spectator.*

BRICKEARTH. *f.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth used in making bricks.

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. *Downe.*

BRICKMAKER. *f.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade is to make bricks. *Woodward.*

BRIDAL. *a.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. *Walsh, Pope.*

BRIDAL. *f.* The nuptial festival. *Herbert.*

BRIDE. *f.* [*brȳd*, Sax.] A woman new married. *Samth.*

BRIDEBED. *f.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage bed. *Prior.*

BRIDECAKE. *f.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding. *Ben. Johnson.*

BRIDEGROOM. *f.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man. *Dryden.*

B R I

BRIDEMEN. } *f.* The attendants on
BRIDEMAIDS. } the bride and bridegroom.

BRIDESTAKE. *f.* [from *bride* and *stake*.] A post set in the ground to dance round. *Ben. Johnson.*

BRIDEWELL. *f.* A house of correction. *Spectator.*

BRIDGE. *f.* [*bric*, Sax.] 1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage. *Dryden.* 2. The upper part of the nose. *Bacon.* 3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.

To BRIDGE. *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 music.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time; and as many up. *Harris.*

BRIEFLY. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words.

BRIEFNESS. *f.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness. *Camden.*

BRIER. *f.* A plant. *Dryden.*

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. *Bramhal.*

BRIGANDINE. } *f.* [from *brigand*.] 1. A
BRIGANTINE. } light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. *Olway.*
 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.

N BRIGHTLY

B R I

BRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with lustre. *Pope*.

BRIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *bright*.] 1. Lustre splendour. 2. Acuteness. *Prisr*.

BRILLIANCY. *f.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splendour. *Soubt*.

BRILLIANT. *a.* [*brilliant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling. *Dorset*.

BRILLIANT. *j.* A diamond of the finest cut. *Dryden*.

BRILLIANTNESS. *f.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS. *f.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dich*.

BRIM. *f.* [*brim*, Icelandic.] 1. The edge of any thing. *Bacon*. 2. The upper edge of any vessel. *Crasbaw*. 3. The top of any liquor. *Jobna*. 4. The bank of a fountain. *Drayton*.

To **BRIM**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top. *Dryden*.

To **BRIM**. *v. a.* 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. *Shakespeare*.

BRIMSTONY. *a.* [from *brimstone*.] Full of brimstone.

BRINDED. *a.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch] Streaked; tabby. *Milton*.

BRINDLE. *f.* [from *brind*.] The state of being brindled. *Clarissa*.

BRINDLED. *a.* [from *brindle*.] Brindled; streaked. *Addison*.

BRINE. *f.* 1. Water impregnated with salt. *Bacon*. 2. The sea. *Milton*. 3. Tears. *Shakespeare*.

BRINEPIT. *f.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] A pit of salt water. *Shakespeare*.

To **BRING**. *v. a.* [*bringan*, Sax. preter. I brought; part. pass. brought; *brnoht*, Saxon.] 1. To fetch from another place. *Temple*. 2. To convey in one's own hand; not to lend. *Dryd*. 3. To produce; to procure. *Bacon*. 4. To cause to come. *Stillingfleet*. 5. To introduce. *Tatler*. 6. To reduce; to recal. *Spectator*. 7. To attract; to draw along. *Newton*. 8. To put into any particular state. *Swift*. 9. To conduct. *Locke*. 10. To recal; to 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 on. To afford again. *Soubt*. 16. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted. *Tillotson*. 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. *Spectator*.

B R O

BRINGER. *f.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing. *Shakespeare*.

BRINGER. *v.* An instructor; educator. *Ascham*.

BRINISH. *a.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine salt. *Shakespeare*.

BRINISHNESS. *j.* [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. *Phisops*. 3. Vivid; bright. *Newton*.

To **BRISK UP**. *v. n.* To come up briskly.

BRISKET. *f.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breast of an animal. *Mortimer*.

BRISKLY. *adv.* [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously. *Boyle*, *Ray*.

BRISKNESS. *f.* [from *brisk*.] 1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness. *Soubt*. 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.* [*bruttan*, Sax.] Fragile; apt to break. *Bacon*.

BRITTLENESS. *f.* [from *brittle*.] Aptness to break. *Boyle*.

BRIZE. *f.* The gadfly. *Spenser*.

BROACH. *f.* [*broach*, Fr.] A spit. *Dryden*.

To **BROACH**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To split; to pierce as with a spit. *Hakewell*. 2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor. 3. To open any store. *Knolles*. 4. To give out, or utter any thing. *Swift*. 5. To let out any thing. *Hudibras*.

BROACHER. *f.* [from *broach*.] 1. A spit. *Dryden*. 2. An opener, or utterer of any thing. *Decay of Piety*.

BROAD. *a.* [*brad*, Sax.] 1. Wide; extended in breadth. *Temple*. 2. Large. *Locke*. 3. Clear; open. *Decay of Piety*. 4. Gross; coarse. *Dryden*. 5. Obscene; fullorn. *Dryden*. 6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved. *Shakespeare*.

BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole. *L'Esrange*.

BROAD CLOTH. *f.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] A fine kind of cloth. *Swift*.

To **BROADEN**. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To grow broad. *Thomson*.

BROADLY. *adv.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.

BROADNESS. *f.* [from *broad*.] 1. Breadth; extent from side to side. 2. Coarseness; fulsome-ness. *Dryden*.

BROADSIDE. *f.* [from *broad* and *side*.] 1. The side of a ship. *Waller*. 2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

BROAD-

BROADSWARD. *f.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade. *Wife-man.*

BROADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wife*.] According to the direction of the breadth. *Boyle.*

BROCADE. *f.* [*brocade*, Span.] A filken stuff, variegated. *Pope.*

BROCADED. *a.* [from *brocade*.] 1. Drest in brocade. 2. Woven in the manner of a brocade. *Gay.*

BROCCAGE. *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.*

BROCCOLI. *f.* A species of cabbage. *Pope.*

BROCK. *f.* [broc, Sax.] A badger.

BROCKET. *f.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *f.* [brog, Irish.] 1. A kind of shoe. *Swift.* 2. A corrupt dialect.

TO BROIDER. *v. a.* [broidr, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work. *Exodus.*

BRO'IDERY. *f.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-work. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *f.* [brouiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Waks.*

TO BROIL. *v. a.* [bruler, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals. *Dryden.*

TO BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat. *Shakespeare.*

TO BROKE. *v. n.* To transact business for others. *Bacon.*

BROKEN. [*parti. pass.* of *break*.] *Hooker.*

BROKENHEARTED. *a.* [from *broken* and *heart*.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear. *Isaiah.*

BROKENLY. *adv.* [from *broken*.] Without any regular series. *Hakewell.*

BROKER. *f.* [from *to broke*.] 1. A factor; one that does business for another. *Temple.* 2. One who deals in old household goods. 3. A pimp; a match-maker. *Shakespeare.*

BROKERAGE. *f.* [from *broker*.] The pay or reward of a broker.

BRONCHOCELE. *f.* [βρόγχουκίλη.] A tumour of that part of the *aspera arteria*, called the *bronchus*.

BRONCHIAL. } *a.* [βρόγχος.] Belonging to
BRONCHICK. } the throat. *Arbutnot.*

BRONCHOTOMY. *f.* [βρόγχος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation. *Sharp.*

BROND. *f.* See *BRAND.* *Spenser.*

BRONTOLOGY. *f.* [βροντη and λογία.] A dissertation upon thunder. *Diſt.*

BRONZE. *f.* [bronz, Fr.] 1. Brass. *Pope.* 2. A medal. *Priser.*

BROOCH. *f.* [*broke*, Dutch.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakespeare.*

TO BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shakespeare.*

TO BROOD. *v. n.* [broedan, Sax.] 1. To sit on eggs; to hatch them. *Milton.* 2. To cover chickens under the wing. *Dryden.* 3. To watch, or consider anything 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. *Addison.* 3. A hatch; the number hatched at once. *Speſtator.* 4. Something brought forth; a production. *Shakespeare.* 5. The act of covering the eggs. *Shakespeare.*

BROODY. *a.* [from *brood*.] In a state of sitting on the eggs. *Ray.*

BROOK. *f.* [broc, Sax.] A running water; a rivulet. *Locke.*

TO BROOK. *v. a.* [brucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure. *South.*

TO BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content. *Sidney.*

BROOKLIME. *f.* [becabunſa, Lat.] A sort of water-ipeedwell.

BROOM. *f.* [brorn, Sax.] A shrub; a besom so called from the matter of which it is made. *Arbutnot.*

BROOMLAND. *f.* [broom and land.] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*

BROOMSTAFF. *f.* The staff to which the broom is bound.

BROOMY. *a.* [from *broom*.] Full of broom. *Mortimer.*

BROTH. *f.* [broth, Sax.] Liqueur in which flesh is boiled. *Sauterne.*

BROT'HEL. } *f.* [bordel, Fr.] A law-
BROT'HELHOUSE. } dyhouse. *Rogers.*

BROTHER. *f.* [brother, Sax.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren*. 1. One born of the same father or mother. *Daniel.* 2. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. *Proverbs.* 3. 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. *adv.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakespeare.*

BROUGHT. [*parti. passive* of *bring*.] *Knolles.*

BROW. *f.* [brova, Sax.] 1. The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.* 2. The forehead. *Waller.* 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 BROWBEAT. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] To depress with stern looks. *South.*

BROWBOUND. *a.* Crowned. *Shakespeare.*

BROWSICK. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *a.* [brun, Sax.] The name of a colour. *Peacham.*

BROWNBILL. *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.*

BRY

- To BROWSE. *v. n.* [*brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs. *Spenser*.
 To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed. *Shakespeare*. *Black-mere*.
 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.* [*brunft*, Dutch.] 1. Shock; violence. *South*. 2. Blow; stroke. *Hudibras*.
 BRUSH. *f.* [*broffe*, 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. *Prior*. 2. To fly over; to skim lightly. *Dryden*.
 BRUSHER. *f.* [from *brusb.*] He that uses a brush. *Bacon*.
 BRUSHWOOD. *f.* [from *brusb* and *wood*.] Rough, shrubby thickets. *Dryden*.
 BRUSHY. *a.* [from *brusb.*] Rough or shaggy, like a brush. *Boyle*.
 To BRUSTLE. *v. n.* [*brusthan*, Saxon.] To crackle. *Skinner*.
 BRUTAL. *a.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute*.] 1. That which belongs to a brute. *L'Esstrange*. 2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. *Dryden*.
 BRUTALITY. *f.* [*brutalite*, Fr.] Savageness; churlishness. *Locke*.
 To BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutalizer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage. *Addison*.
 To BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* To make brutal or savage.
 BRUTALLY. *adv* [from *brutal*.] Churlishly; inhumanly. *Arbutnot*.
 BRUTE. *a.* [*brutus*, Lat.] 1. Senseless; unconfiscious. *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. *Congrave*.
 BRUTISH. *a.* [from *brute*.] 1. Bestial; resembling a beast. 2. Rough; savage; ferocious. *Grew*. 3. Gross; carnal. *South*. 4. Ignorant; untaught. *Hooker*.
 BRUTISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutish*.] In the manner of a brute. *K. Charles*.
 BRUTISHNESS. *f.* [from *brutish*.] Brutality; savageness. *Sprat*.
 BRYONY. *f.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.

BUD

- BUB. *f.* [A cant word.] Strong malt liquor. *Prior*.
 BUBBLE. *f.* [*bobbe*, 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.* [*Bubon*.] The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum: all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Wiseman*.
 BUBONOCELE. *f.* [*Bubon*, and *κῆλη*.] 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.* [*bauche*, Germ. suds.] 1. The liquor in which cloaths are washed. *Shakespeare*. 2. The cloaths washed in the liquor. *Shakespeare*.
 BUCK. *f.* [*bwsh*, Welch.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals. *Peacham*.
 To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash cloaths. *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.* [*bwcccl*, 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 crisped and curled. *SpeStator*.
 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.* [*bwccled*, Welch.] A shield. *Addison*.
 To BUCKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend. *Shakespeare*.
 BUCKLER-THORN. *f.* *Christ's-iborn*.
 BUCKMAST. *f.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.
 BUCKRAM. *f.* [*bougram*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum. *Shakespeare*.
 BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. *f.* a plant.
 BUCKTHORN. *f.* A tree.
 BU COIICK. *a.* Pastoral.
 BUD. *f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem. *Prior*.

To

BUL

To To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To put forth young shoots, or germs. *Clarendon.* 2. To be in the bloom. *Shakefp.*

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate. *Temple.*

To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir. *Shakefp.*

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. *Bacon.* 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. *Shakefp.*

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. *Orway.*

To BUFFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match. *Shakefp.*

BUFFETER. *f.* [from *buffer*.] A boxer.

BUFFLE. [*beuffle*, Fr.] The same with buffalo.

To BUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle. *Swift.*

BUFFLEHEADED. *a.* Dull; stupid.

BUFFOON. *f.* [*buffin*, Fr.] 1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antic 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;

BUGBEAR. } a false terror. *Pope.*

BUGGINES. *f.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY. *a.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE. } [*f* [from *bugen*, Sax.] A

BUGLEHORN. } hunting horn. *Tickell.*

BUGLE. *f.* A shining bead of black glass. *Shakefp.*

BUGLE. *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. *Hosker.* 2. To raise any thing on a support or foundation. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.* To depend on; to rest on. *Hosker.*

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 body or root. *Evelyn.*

BULBACEOUS. *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The same with *bulbous*.

BUM

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. *Shakefp.*

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. *Ayliffe.*

BULL-DOG. *f.* A dog of particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addison.*

BULL-HEAD. *f.* [from *bull* and *head*.] 1. A stupid fellow. 2. The name of a fish. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED. *f.* Knapweed.

BULL-WORT. *f.* Bishops-weed.

BULLLACE. A wild four plum. *Bacon.*

BULLET. *f.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal. *Kneller.*

BULLION. *f.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump or 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.*

BULRUSH. *f.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush. *Dryden.*

BULWARK. [*f* [*bulwercke*, Dutch.] 1. A fortification; a citadel. *Addison.* 2. A security. *Shakefp.*

To BULWARK. *v. a.* To fortify. *Addison.*

BUM. [*f* [*bumme*, Dutch.] 1. The part on which we sit. *Shakefp.* 2. It is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as *bumbastif*.

BUMBA-LEFF. *f.* [from *bum* and *baileff*.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests. *Shakefp.*

BUMBAR. [*f* [*bumbard*.]

BUMBAST. [*f* [*bumbast*.]

BUMP. *f.* A swelling; a protuberance. *Dryden.*

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noise. *Dryden.*

BUMPER. *f.* A cup filled. *Dryden.*

BUMPKIN. *f.* An awkward heavy ruttick. *L'Esrange.*

BUMPKINLY.

BUR

BUMKINLY. *a.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manner or appearance of a clown. *Clarissa*.
BUNCH. *f.* [*buncker*, Dutch.] 1. A hard lump; a knob. *Boyle*. 2. A cluiter. *Shakesp.* 3. A number of things tied together. *Shakesp.* 4. Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenser*.
TO BUNCH. *v. n.* To grow out in protuberances. *Woodward*.
BUNCHBACKED. *a.* Having bunches on the back.
BUNCHY. *a.* Growing into bunches. *Greav*.
BUNDLE. *f.* [byndle, Sax.] 1. A number of things bound together. *Hale*. 2. Any thing rolled up cylindrically. *Speclator*.
TO BUNDLE. *v. a.* To tie in a bundle. *Locke*.
BUNG. *f.* [*bing*, Welch.] A stopple for a barrel. *Merrimer*.
TO BUNG. *v. a.* To stop.
BUNGHOLE. *f.* The hole at which the barrel is fill'd. *Shakesp.*
TO BUNGLE. *v. n.* To perform clumsily. *Dryden*.
TO BUNGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily. *Shakesp.*
BUNGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness. *Ray*.
BUNGLER. *f.* [*bwngler*, Welch.] A bad workman. *Peacham*.
BUNGLINGLY. *adv.* 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. *Shakesp.*
BUOY. *f.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr.] A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight. *Pepe*.
TO BUOY. *v. a.* To keep afloat. *K. Charles*.
TO BUOY. *v. n.* To float. *Pepe*.
BUOYANCY. *f.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating. *Derham*.
BUOYANT. *a.* Which will not sink. *Dryden*.
BUR. *f.* [*burre*, Fr.] A rough head of a plant. *Wotton*.
BURBOT. *f.* A fish full of prickles.
BURDELAIS. *f.* A sort of grape.
BURDEN. *f.* [bynden, Saxon.] 1. A load. *Bacon*. 2. Something grievous. *Locke*. 3. A birth. *Shakesp.* 4. The verse repeated in a song. *Dryden*.
TO BURDEN. *v. a.* To load; to incumber. *Cor. vii.*
BURDENER. *f.* [from *burden*] A loader; an operator.
BURDENOUS. *a.* [from *burden*] 1. Grievous; oppressive. *Sidney* 2. Useless. *Alston*.
BURDENSOME. *a.* Grievous; troublesome. *Sidley*.
BURDENSOMENESS. *f.* Weight; uneasiness.
BURDOCK. *f.* See *Locke*.
BUREAU. *f.* [*burcau*, Fr.] A chest of drawers. *Swift*.
BURG. *f.* See *BURROW*.
BURGAGE. *f.* [nom *burg*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns. *Hale*.

BUR

BURGAMOT. *f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A species of pear.
BURGANET, or **BURGONET.** [from *burginate*, Fr.] A kind of helmet. *Shakesp.*
BURGEON. *f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] 1. A citizen; a burgher. *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 borough. *Granut*.
BURGHIER. *f.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Kneller*, *Lecke*.
BURGHERSHIP. *f.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.
BURGLARY. *f.* Robbing a house by night, or breaking it with an intent to rob. *Cowell*.
BURGMMASTER. *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. *Shakesp.*
BURINE. *f.* [French.] A graving tool. *Goverment 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 BURLESQUE. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule. *Brocme*.
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. *Exodus*.
TO BURN. *v. n.* 1. To be on fire. *Rowe* 2. To be inflamed with passion. *Shakesp.* 3. To act as fire. *Shakesp.*
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*.
BURNISHER. *f.* [from *burnish*.] 1. The person that burnishes or polishes. 2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.
BURN'T. [*particip. pass. of burn*.]
BURR. *f.* The lobe or lap of the ear.
BURREL.

B U S

BURREL. *f.* A fort of pear.
BURREL. *Fly.* Oxfly; gadbee; breeze.
BURREL. *Sbat.* Small bullets, nails, stones, discharged out of ordnance. *Harris.*
BURROW. *f.* [burȝ, Saxon.] 1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses 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.* [*burfarius*, Lat.] The treasurer of a college.
BURSE. *f.* [*bourse*, Fr.] An exchange where merchants meet. *Philips.*
TO BURST. *v. n.* I burst; I have burst, or bursten. [burȝtan, Sax.] 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 a
BURSTEN. } hernia or rupture.
BURSTNESS. *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 burȝ, Sax.] A dwelling-place. *Philips.*
TO BURY. *v. a.* [byrȝean, 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. *Shakespeare.*
TO BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick. *Milton.*
BUSHEL. *f.* [*buissieu*, Fr.] 1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike. *Shakespeare.* 2. A large quantity. *Dryden.*
BUSHINESS. *f.* [from *busby*.] The quality of being bushy.
BUSHMENT. *f.* [from *busb*.] A thicket. *Raleigh.*
BUSHY. *a.* [from *busb*.] 1. Thick; full of small branches. *Bacon.* 2. Full of bushes. *Dryden.*
BUSINESS. *a.* [from *busy*.] At leisure. *Shakespeare.*
BUSILY. *adv.* [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. Action. *L'Estrange.* 6. A master 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.* [*brojcken*, Dutch.] 1. A kind of

B U T

half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg. *Sidney.* 2. A kind of high shoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Smith.*
BU'SKINED. *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.*
BU'SKY. *a.* Woody. *Shakespeare.*
BUSS. *f.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish.] 1. A kiss; a salute with the lips. *Pope.* 2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, Germ.] *Temple.*
TO BUSS. *v. a.* To kiss. *Shakespeare.*
BUST. *f.* [*bus*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast. *Addison.*
BUSTARD. *f.* [*bistarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey. *Hakewell.*
TO BUSTLE. *v. n.* To be busy; to stir. *Clarendon.*
BUSTLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry. *South.*
BU'STLER. [from *busle*.] An active stirring man.
BUSY. *a.* [byrȝtan, Saxon.] 1. Employed with earnestness. *Kusler.* 2. Butling; active; meddling. *Davies.*
TO BU SY. *v. a.* To employ; to engage. *Decay of Piety.*
BU SYBODY. *f.* A vain, meddling, fantastical person. *Taylor.*
BUT. *conjunct.* [bute, 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. *Ben. Johnson.* 5. Than. *Guardian.* 6. But that. *Dryden.* 7. Otherwife 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. Otherwife than. *Shakespeare.* 13. Even; not longer ago than. *Locke.* 14. Yet it may be objected. *Bentley.* 15. But for; had not this been. *Waller.*
BUT. *f.* [*bout*, Fr.] 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.*
BUTCHER. *f.* [*boucher*, Fr.] 1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh. 2. One that is delighted with blood. *Locke.*
TO BUTCHER. *v. a.* To kill; to murder. *Shakespeare.*
BUTCHER'S-ROOM, or KNEEHOLLY.
BUTCHERLINESS. *f.* [from *butcherly*.] A butcherly manner.
BUTCHERLY. *a.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous. *Ascham.*
BUTCHERY. *f.* 1. The trade of a butcher. *Pope.* 2. Murder; cruelty. *Shakespeare.* 3. The place where blood is shed. *Shakespeare.*
BU TLER. *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.*
BU'TMENT. *f.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier. *Wotton.*

BUTT.

B U Y

BUTT. *f.* [*but*, Fr.] 1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed. *Dryden*. 2. The point at which the endeavour is directed. *Shakeſp.* 3. A man upon whom the company break their jeſts. *Spectator*. 4. A ſtroke given in fencing. *Prior*.

BUTT. *f.* A veſſel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-fix gallons of wine. *Shakeſp.*

TO BUTT. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the head. *Wotton*.

BUTTER. *f.* [*buttere*, Sax.] An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

TO BUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſmear, or oil with butter. *Shakeſp.* 2. To encrease the ſtakes every throw. *Addiſon*.

BUTTERBUMP. *f.* A fowl; the bittern.

BUTTERBUR. *f.* A plant.

BUTTERFLOWER. *f.* A yellow flower of May. *Gay*.

BUTTERFLY. *f.* [*butterfliege*, Sax.] A beautiful inſect. *Spencer*.

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; ſagicle.

BUTTERY. *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of butter. *Floyer*.

BUTTERY. *f.* [from *butter*.] The room where provisions are laid up. *Bramſton*.

BUTTOCK. *f.* The rump; the part near the tail. *Knolles*.

BUTTON. *f.* [*button*, Welch.] 1. Any knob or ball. *Boyle*. 2. The bud of a plant. *Shakeſp.*

BUTTON. *f.* The ſea-urchin. *Ainſworth*.

TO BUTTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To dreſs; to cloath. *Wotton*. 2. To faſten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE. *f.* The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught. *Bramſton*.

BUTTRESS. *f.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.] 1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another. *Bacon*. 2. A prop; a ſupport. *South*.

TO BUTTRESS. *v. a.* To prop.

BUTWINK. *f.* The name of a bird.

BUTYRACEOUS. *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. *Craſhaw*. 3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden*.

BUXOMLY. *adv.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonneſs; amoroſly.

BUXOMNEſS. *f.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonneſs; amoroſineſs.

TO BUY. *v. a.* preter. I *bought*; I have *bought* [*biçean*, Sax.] 1. To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price. *Addiſon*. 2. To manage by money. *South*.

B Y S

TO BUY. *v. v.* To treat about a purchaſe. *Shakeſp.*

BUYER. *f.* He that buys; a purchaſer. *Wotton*.

TO BUZZ. *v. v.* [*biſzen*, Teut.] 1. To hum; to make a noiſe like bees. *Suckling*. 2. To whiſper; to prate. *Shakeſp.*

TO BUZZ. *v. a.* To ſpread ſecretly. *Bentley*.

BUZZ. *f.* A hum; whiſper; a talk. *Addiſon*.

BUZZARD. *f.* [*buſard*, Fr.] 1. A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk. *Dryden*. 2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Aſcham*.

BUZZER. *f.* [from *buzz*.] A ſecret whiſperer. *Shakeſp.*

BY. *prep.* [*bi*, *big*, Sax.] 1. It notes the agent. *Locke*. 2. It notes the inſtrument. *Dryden*. 3. It notes the cauſe. *Addiſon*. 4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed. *Shakeſp.* 5. It ſhews the manner of an action. *Dryden*. 6. It has a ſignification, noting the method in which any ſucceſſive action is performed. *Heſker*, *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. Alter; noting imitation or contiguity. *Tillotſon*. 12. From; noting judgment or token. *Waller*. 13. It notes the ſum of the difference between two things compared. *Locke*. 14. Not later than; noting time. *Spencer*. 15. Beſide; noting paſſage. *Addiſon*. 16. Beſide; near to; in preſence; noting proximity. *Shakeſp.* 17. Before *himſelf*, it notes the abſence of all others. *Aſcham*. 18. It is the ſolemn form of ſwearing. *Dryden*. 19. At hand. *Boyle*. 20. It is uſed in forms of obteſting. *Smitb*. 21. By proxy of; noting ſubſtitution. *Broome*. 22. In the ſame direction with. *Grewo*.

BY. *adv.* 1. Near; at a ſmall diſtance. *Dryden*. 2. Beſide; paſſing. *Shakeſp.* 3. In preſence. *Sidney*

BY AND BY. *adv.* 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-DEPENDENCE. *f.* An appendage; ſomething accidentally depending on another. *Shakeſp.*

BY-END. *f.* Private intereſt; ſecret advantage. *L'Eſtrange*.

BY-GONE. *a.* [a Scotch word] Paſt. *Shakeſp.*

BY-LAW. *f.* *By-laws* are orders made for the good of thoſe that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Ciwell*.

BY-NAME. *f.* A nickname. *Camden*.

BY-PATH. *f.* A private or obſcure path. *Shakeſp.*

BY-RESPECT. *f.* Private end or view. *Dryden*.

BY-ROOM. *f.* A private room within. *Shakeſp.*

BY-SPEECH. *f.* An incidental or casual ſpeech. *Hooker*.

BY-STANDER. *f.* A looker on; one unconcerned. *Locke*.

BY-STREET.

B Y W

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. *Brome.*
BY-WAY. *f.* A private and obscure way. *Spenser, Herbert.*

B Y Z

BY-WEST. Westward; to the west of. *Davies.*
BY-WORD. *f.* A saying; a proverb. *Atterbury.*
BYE. *f.* A dwelling. *Gibson.*
BYZANTINE. See **BIZANTINE.**

C.

C A B

C Has two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call*, *clock*; the other as *s*, as *cessation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.
CAB. *f.* A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.
CABAL. *f.* [*cabale*, Fr. כַּבָּלִים, tradition.]
 1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.
 2. A body of men united in some close design. *Addison.*
 3. Intrigue. *Dryden.*
To CABAL. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues. *Dryden.*
CABALIST. *f.* One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Swift.*
CABALISTICAL. } *a.* Something that has
CABALLISTICK. } an occult meaning. *SpeBator.*
CABALLER. *f.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages in close designs; an intriguer. *Dryden.*
CABALLINE. *a.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse.
CABARET. *f.* [French.] A tavern. *Bramhall.*
CABBAGE. *f.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.
To CABBAGE. *v. a.* To steal in cutting clothes. *Arbuthnot.*
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. *Raleigh.*
 3. A cottage, or small house. *Sidney.*
 4. A tent. *Fairfax.*
To CABIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. *Shakesp.*
To CABIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin. *Shakesp.*
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; *cabal*, Dutch.] The

C A D

great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened. *Raleigh.*
CA BURNS. *f.* Small ropes used in ships.
CACHECTICAL. } *a.* [from *cachexy*.] Having
CACHECTICK. } an ill habit of body. *Floyer.*
CACHEXY. *f.* [*καχξία*.] Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition and weakens the vital and animal function. *Arbuthnot.*
CACHINATION. *f.* [*cacinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter.
CA'CKEREL. *f.* A fish.
To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, 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. *Arbuthnot.*
CA'CKLE. *f.* [from the verb.] The voice of a goose or owl. *Dryden.*
CA'CKLER. *f.* [from *cackle*.]
 1. A fowl that cackles.
 2. A tattler; a tattler.
CACOCHEMICAL. } *a.* [from *cacochymy*.]
CACOCHEMICK. } Having the humours corrupted. *Floyer.*
CACOCHEMY. [*κακοχημία*.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state. *Arbuthnot.*
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.
CADIS. *f.* A kind of tape or ribbon. *Shakesp.*
 2. A kind of worm or grub. *Walton.*
CADE. *a.* [*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. } of sinking; decline. *Milton.*
 2. The fall of the voice. *Crayshaw.*
 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. *Farrer's Dict.*
CADENT. *a.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.
CADET. *f.* [*cadet*, Fr.]
 1. The younger brother.
 2. The youngest brother. *Brown.*
 3. A volunteer

CAL

A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.
CADREW. *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.
CAFT'AN. *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.* [cageoler, 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.
CAITIFF. *f.* [castivo, Ital. a slave.] A mean villain; a despicable knave. *Spenser, Hudibras.*
CAKE. *f.* [cuch, 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.*
CALABASH Tree. A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of music. *Miller.*
CALAMANTCO. *f.* [calamancus, 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.* [calamintha, Lat.] The name of a plant.
CALAMITOUS. *a.* [calamitosus, Lat.] 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.*
CALASH. *f.* [caleche, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure. *King.*
CALCEATED. *a.* [calceatus, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.
CALCEDONIANUS. *f.* [Lat.] A kind of precious stone. *Woodward.*
CALCINATION. *f.* [from calcine; calcination, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization. *Boyle.*

CAL

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.* [calcular, 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. *Tillotson.*
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 calculate.] Belonging to calculation.
CALCULE. *f.* [calculus, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. *Hewel.*
CALCULOSE. *a.* [from calculus, Lat.] Stony; gritty. *Brown, Sharp.*
CALCULUS. *f.* [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.
CALDRON. *f.* [caldron, Fr.] A pot; boiler; a kettle. *Spenser, Addison.*
CALEFACTION. *f.* [from calefacio, Lat.] 1. The act of heating any thing. 2. The state of being heated.
CALEFACTIVE. *a.* [from calefacio, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.
CALEFACTORY. *a.* [from calefacio, Lat.] That which heats.
To CALEFY. *v. n.* [calefis, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated. *Brown.*
CALENDAR. *f.* [calendarium, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*
To CALENDER. *v. a.* [calendrer, Fr.] To dress cloth.
CALENDER. *f.* [from the verb] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.
CALENDERER. *f.* [from calender.] The person who calenders.
CALENDS. *f.* [calendæ, Lat.] The first day of every month among the Romans.
CALENTURE. *f.* [from caleo, Lat.] A distemper in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields. *Swift.*
CALF. *f.* calves in the plural. [cealf, 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.*
CALIBER. *f.* [calibre, Fr.] The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.
CALICE. *f.* [calix, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.
CALICO. *f.* [from Calcut in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton. *Addison.*
CALID. *a.* [calidus, Lat.] Hot; burning.
CALIDITY. *f.* [from calid.] Heat. *Brown.*
CALIF.

CAL

CAL'IF. } *f.* [*khalifa*, Arab.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIPH. } ed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGATION. *f.* [from *caligo*, Lat.] Darkness; cloudiness. *Brown*.

CALIGINOUS. *a.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim.

CALIGINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *caliginosus*.] Darkness.

CALIGRAPHY. *f.* [*καλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux*.

CALIVER. *f.* [from *caliber*.] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old musket. *Shakespeare*.

CALIX. *f.* [Latin.] A cup.

TO CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr.] To stop the leaks of a ship. *Raleigh*, *Dryden*.

CALKER. *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. *Kauller*. 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 reclaim 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. *Hooker*. 3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion. *Locke*. 4. An impulse. *Roscommon*. 5. Authority; command. *Denham*. 6. A demand; a claim. *Addison*. 7. An instrument to call birds. *Wilkins*. 8. Calling; vocation; employment. *Dryden*. 9. A nomination. *Bacon*.

CALLAT. } *f.* A trull. *Shakespeare*.

CALLET. } *f.* A trull. *Shakespeare*.

CALLING. *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. *Hakewell*.

CALLIPERS. *f.* Compasses with bowed shanks. *Moxon*.

CALLOSITY. *f.* [*callositas*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain. *Quincy*, *Arbutnot*.

CALLOUS. *a.* [*callus*, Lat.] 1. Indurated; hardened. *Wiseman*. 2. Hardened; insensible. *Dryden*.

CALLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *callous*.] 1. Induration of the fibres. *Cheyne*. 2. Insensibility. *Bentley*.

CALLOW. *a.* Unfedged; naked; wanting feathers. *Milton*.

CALLUS. *f.* [Latin.] 1. An induration of the fibres. 2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *a.* [*calme*, Dutch.] 1. Quiet; serene;

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not stormy; not tempestuous. *Spenser*. 2. Undisturbed; untroubled. *Atterbury*.

CALM. *f.* 1. Serenity; stillness. *Raleigh*. 2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose. *Soutb.*

TO CALM. *v. a.* 1. To still; to quiet. *Dryden*. 2. To pacify; to appease. *Atterbury*.

CALMER. *f.* [from *calm*.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet. *Walton*.

CALMLY. *adv.* [from *calm*.] 1. Without storms, or violence. 2. Without passions; quietly. *Prior*.

CALMNESS. *f.* [from *calm*.] 1. Tranquillity; serenity. *Denham*. 2. Mildness; freedom from passion. *Shaksp.*

CALMY. *a.* [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful. *Spenser*.

CALOMEL. *f.* [*calomelas*.] Mercury six times sublimed. *Wiseman*.

CALORIFICK. *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat. *Grey*.

CALOTTE. *f.* [French.] A cap or coif.

CALOTERS. *f.* [*καλότοι*.] Monks of the Greek church.

CAL'TROPS. *f.* [cottræppe, Sax.] 1. An instrument made with four spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright. *Dr. Addison*. 2. A plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgicks, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller*.

TO CALVE. *v. a.* [from *calf*.] To bring a calf; spoken of a cow. *Dryden*.

CALVILLE. *f.* [French.] A sort of apple.

TO CALUMNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumniar*, Lat.] To accuse falsely. *Dryden*.

TO CALUMNIATE. *v. a.* To slander. *Sprat*.

CALUMNIATION. *f.* [from *calumniate*.] A malicious and false representation of words or actions. *Ayliffe*.

CALUMNIATOR. *f.* [from *calumniate*.] A forger 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*.

CAMBRICK. *f.* [from *Cambray*.] A kind of fine linen. *Shakespeare*.

CAME. The preterite of *to come*. *Addison*.

CAMEL. *f.* [*camelus*, Lat.] 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 has two bunches upon their backs, fit for men to ride on. A third kind is smaller, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness. *Camels* will continue ten days without drinking. *Calmet*.

- CAMELOPARD.** *f.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.
- CAMELOT.** } *f.* [from *camel*.] A kind of stuff
CAMLET. } originally made by a mixture
of silk and camels hair; it is now made with
wool and silk. *Brewer.*
- 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*, Lat.] Arched.
- CAMERATION.** *a.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.
- CAMISADO.** *f.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Ital.] An attack made in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward. *Hayward.*
- CAMISATED.** *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward.
- CAMLET.** See **CAMELOT.**
- CAMMOCK.** *f.* [camoc, Sax] An herb; petty white, or restharrow.
- CAMOYS.** *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. *Shakspeare.*
- CAMP-FIGHT.** *f.* An old word for *combat*. *Hakewell.*
- CAMPAIGN.** *f.* [*campaigne*, Fl.] 1. A large, open, level tract of ground. *Temple* 2. The time for which any army keeps the field. *Clarendon.*
- CAMPANIFORM.** *a.* [of *campana* and *forma*.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*
- CAMPANULATE.** *a.* Campaniform.
- CAMPESTRAL.** *a.* [*campesivus*, Lat.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer.*
- CAMPHIRE TREE.** *f.* [*camphora*, Lat.] There are two sorts of this tree; one of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is a natural excretion from the tree, where the bark has been wounded. The other sort is a native of Japan.
- CAMPHORATE.** *a.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with *camphire*. *Boyle.*
- CAMPION.** *f.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.
- CAMUS.** *j.* A thin dress. *Spenser.*
- CAN.** *f.* [*canne*, Sax.] A cup. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*
- CAN.** *v. n.* [*kennen*, Dutch.] 1. To be able; to have power. *Locke.* 2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I can do it. *Dryden.*
- CANAILLE.** *f.* [French.] The lowest people.
- CANAL.** *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 fire kind of coal. *Woodward.*
- CANALICULATED.** *a.* [*canaliculatus*, Lat.] Made like a pipe or gutter.
- CANARY.** *f.* [from the *Canary* islands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; lack. *Shakspeare.*
- TO CANARY.** *v. a.* To frolick. *Shakspeare.*
- CANARY BIRD.** An excellent singing bird. *Carew.*
- TO CANCEL.** *v. a.* [*cancellus*, Fr.] 1. To cross a writing. 2. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Rolleson, Southerne.*
- CANCELLED.** *a.* [from *cancel*.] Crossbarred. *Greav.*
- CANCELLATION.** *f.* [from *cancel*.] An expunging or wiping out of an instrument. *Ayliffe.*
- CANCER.** *f.* [*cancer*, Lat.] 1. A crabfish. 2. The sign of the summer solstice. *Thomson.* 3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured. *Wijeman.*
- TO CANCERATE.** *v. n.* [from *cancer*.] To become a cancer. *L'Esfrange.*
- CANCERATION.** *f.* A growing cancerous.
- CANCEROUS.** *f.* [from *cancer*.] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Wijeman.*
- CANCEROUSNESS.** *f.* The state of being cancerous.
- CANCRINE.** *a.* [from *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.
- CANDENT.** *a.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot. *Brown.*
- CANDICANT.** *a.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white. *Dier.*
- CANDID.** *a.* [*candidus*, Lat.] 1. White. *Dryden.* 2. Fair; open; ingenuous. *Locke.*
- CANDIDATE.** *f.* [*candidatus*, Lat.] A competitor; one that solicits advancement. *Addis.*
- CANDIDLY.** *adv.* [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. *Dier.*
- CANDIE.** *f.* [*candela*, Lat.] 1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray.* 2. A light, or luminary. *Shakspeare.*
- CANDLEBERRY-TREE.** Sweet-willow.
- CANDLEHOLDER.** *f.* [from *candle* and *hold*.] 1. He that holds the candle. *Swift.* 2. He that remotely assists. *Shakspeare.*
- CANDLELIGHT.** *f.* [from *candle* and *light*.] 1. The light of a candle. *Swift.* 2. The necessary candles for use. *Molneaux.*
- CANDLEMAS.** *f.* [from *candle* and *mas*.] 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. *Addis.*
- CANDLESTUFF.** *f.* [from *candle* and *stuff*.] Grease; tallow. *Bacon.*
- CANDLEWASTER.** *f.* [from *candle* and *waste*.] A spendthrift. *Shakspeare.*
- CANDOCK.** *f.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walten.*
- 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. *Shakspeare.*
- TO CANDY.** *v. n.* To grow congealed.
- CANDY LYEN'S FEET.** [*catanance*, Lat.] 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. *Peacham*. 5. An eating or corroding humour. *Shakefp.* 6. Corrosion; virulence. *Shakefp.* 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. a.* [from *canker* and *bit*.] bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakefp.*

CANNABINE. *a.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen.

CANNIBAL. *f.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater. *Davies*, *Bentley*.

CANNIBALLY. *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakefp.*

CANNIPERS. *f.* Callipers.

CANNON. *f.* [*cannon*, Fr.] A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL. } *f.* The balls which are
CANNON-SHOT. } shot from great guns.

To **CANNONADE**. *v. a.* [from *cannon*.] To play the great guns.

CANNONIER. *f.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon. *Hayward*.

CANNOT. Of *can* and *not*. *Locke*.

CANOA. } *f.* A boat made by cutting the
CANOE. } trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel. *Raleigh*.

CANON. *f.* [*κανων*] 1. A rule; a law. *Hooker*.

2. Law made by ecclesiastical councils. *Scillingfleet*. 3. The books of holy scripture; or the great rule. *Ayliffe*. 4. A dignity in cathedral churches. *Bacon*. 5. A large sort of printing letter.

CANON BIT. *f.* That part of the bit let 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 eccle-

siastical laws. *Taylor*. 4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical. *Ayliffe*.

CANONICALLY. *adv.* [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. } *a. f.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church. *Ayliffe*.

CANOPIED. [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

CANOPIY. *f.* [*canopium*, low Lat.] A covering spread over the head. *Fairfax*.

To **CANOPIY**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. *Dryden*.

CANOROUS. *a.* [*canorus*, Lat.] 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. Audition. *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. *Wijeman*.

CANTICLE. *f.* [*canto*, Lat.] 1. A song. 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. *Mexon*.

CANTLE. *f.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A piece with corners. *Shakefp.*

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. *Shakefp.*

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. *Hewel*.

CANTRED. *f.* An hundred. *Cowell*.

CANVASS. *f.* [*canवास*, Fr.] A kind of cloth woven for several uses. *Sidney*, *Walgr*.

To

To CANVASS. *v. a.* [*cannabasser*, Fr.] 1. To sit; to examine. *Woodward*. 2. To debate; to controvert. *L'Esrange*.

To CANVASS. *v. n.* To solicit. *Ayliffe*.

CANY. *a.* [from *can*] 1. Full of canes. 2. Consisting of canes. *Milton*.

CANZONET. *f.* [*canzonetta*, Italian.] A little song. *Peacbam*.

CAP. *f.* [*cap*, Welch.] 1. The garment that covers the head. *Swift*. 2. The ensign of the cardinalate. *Shakefp.* 3. The topmost; the highest. *Shakefp.* 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 pi. } From head to foot. *Shakefp.*
CAP à pié. } *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. *Shakefp.* 3. Capacious; able to receive. *Digby*. 4. Suitable. *Prior*. 5. Qualified for. *Tillotson*. 6. Hollow. *Shakefp.*

CAPABLENESS. *f.* [from *capable*.] The quality or state of being capable.

CAPACIOUS. *a.* [*capax* Lat.] 1. Wide; large; able to hold much. *Thomson*. 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.* [*capacitas*, Fr.] 1. The power of containing. *Davies*. 2. The force or power of the mind. *South*. 3. Power; ability. *Blackmore*. 4. Room; space. *Boyle*. 5. State; condition; character. *South*.

CAPARISON. *f.* [*caparaxon*, Span.] A sort of cover for a horse. *Milton*.

To CAPARISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To dress in caparisons. *Dryden*. 2. To dress pompously. *Shakefp.*

CAPE. *f.* [*cape*, Fr.] 1. A headland; promontory. *Arbutnot*. 2. The neck-piece of a cke. *Bacon*.

CAPER. *f.* [from *caper*, Lat. a goat.] A leap; a jump. *Swift*.

CAP'ER. *f.* [*caparis*, Latin.] An acid pickle. *Flyer*.

CAP'ER BUSH. *f.* [*caparis*, 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 frolickively. *Shakefp.* 2. To skip for merriment. *Crawshaw*. 3. To dance. *Rowe*.

CAPERER. *f.* [from *caper*.] A dance. *Dryden*.

CAP'ER. *f.* [Lat.] A writ of execution. *Cowell*.

CAPILLAC'OUS. *a.* The same with capillary.

CAPILLAMENT. *f.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.]

Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Quincy*.

CAP'ILLARY. *a.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] Resembling hairs; small; minute; *Brown*.

CAPILLA'TION. *f.* [*capillus*, Latin.] A small ramification of vessels. *Brown*.

CAP'ITAL. *a.* [*capitulis*, Lat.] 1. Relating to the head. *Milton*. 2. Criminal in the highest degree. *Swift*. 3. That which affects life. *Bacon*. 4. Chief; principal. *Hooker*, *Atterbury*. 5. Chief; metropolitan. *Milton*. 6. Applied to letters; large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books. *Taylor*, *Grew*. 7. *Capital Stock*. The principal or original stock of a trading company.

CAP'ITAL. *f.* 1. The upper part of a pillar. *Addison*. 2. The chief city of a nation.

CAP'ITALLY. *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. *f.* [from *caput*, Latin.] Numeration by heads. *Brown*.

CAP'ITE. *f.* [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.] A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour. *Cowell*.

CAP'ITULAR. *f.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.] 1. The body of the statutes of a chapter. *Taylor*. 2. A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe*.

To CAPITULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.] 1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shakefp.* 2. To yield, or surrender on certain stipulations. *Hayward*.

CAPITULA'TION. *f.* Stipulation; terms; conditions. *Hale*.

CAP'IVI 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*.

CATON. *f.* [*caps*, Latin.] A castrated cock. *Gay*.

CAP'UNN IERE. *f.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet. *Harris*.

CAP'OT. *f.* [Fr.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPOUCH. *f.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood.

CAP'PER. *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*.

CAPRICE, } *f.* [*caprice*, Fr.] Freak; fancy;
CAPRICHIO. } whim. *Glanville*, *Bentley*.

CAPR'ICIOUS. *a.* [*capriciosus*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful.

CAPR'ICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capriciosus*.] Whimsically.

CAPR'ICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *capriciosus*.] Humour, whimsicalness. *Swift*.

CAPR'ICORN. *f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the

the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice. *Creech.*

CAPRIOLE. *f.* [French.] *Capries* are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAPSTAN. *f.* [*rabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*

CAPSULAR. } *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow

CAPSULARY. } like a chest. *Brown.*

CAPSULATE. } *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Inclosed,

CAPSULATED. } or in a box, *Derham.*

CAPTAIN. *f.* [*captain*, Fr.] 1. A chief commander. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.* 3. The chieftainship of a clan. *Davies.*

CAPTATION. *f.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour. *King Charles.*

CAPTION. *f.* [*capio*, Lat.] The act of taking any person.

CAPTIOUS. *a.* [*captivus*, Fr.] 1. Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke.* 2. Insidious; ensnaring. *Bacon.*

CAPTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captivus*.] With an inclination to object. *Locke.*

CAPTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *captivus*.] Inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*

TO CAPTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captivus*, 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*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war. *Dryden.*

TO CAPTIVE. *v. a.* To take prisoner. *Spenser.*

CAPTIVITY. *f.* [*captivitas*, 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. *Derham.* 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.* [*caraca*, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; a 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.] 1. A weight of

CARACT. } 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, *SpeGator.*

CARAVEL. } *f.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light

CARVEL. } round, old-fashioned ship.

CARAWAY. *f.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.

CARBONADO. *f.* [*carbonade*, Fr.] Meat cut across, to be broiled. *Shakesp.*

TO CARBONADO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack. *Shakesp.*

CARBUNCLE. *f.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.] 1. A jewel shining in the dark. *Milton.* 2. A red spot or pimple. *Dryden.*

CARBUNCLED. *a.* 1. Set with carbuncles. *Shakesp.* 2. Spotted; deformed with pimple.

CARBUNCULAR. *a.* Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION. *f.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blasting of young buds by heat or cold. *Harris.*

CARCANET. *f.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shakesp. Hakewell.*

CARCASS. *f.* [*carquasse*, Fr.] 1. A dead body of any animal. *Taylor.* 2. The decayed parts of any thing. *Shakesp.* 3. The main part, without completion or ornament. *Hale.* 4. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, with holes, filled with combustible. *Harris.*

CARCELAGE. *f.* [from *carcer*.] Prison fees.

CARCINO'MA. *f.* [from *καρκίνος*, a crab.] A cancer. *Quincy.*

CARCINOMATOUS. *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.

CARDAMOMUM. *f.* [Lat.] A medicinal seed. *Chambers.*

CARDER. *f.* [from *card*.] 1. One that cards wool. *Shakesp.* 2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL. } *a.* [from *καρδία*, the heart.]

CARDIACK. } Cordial; having the quality of invigorating.

CARDIALGY. *f.* [from *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἀλγος*, pain.] The heart-burn. *Quincy.*

CARDINAL. *a.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Brown, Clarendon.*

CAR-

CARDINAL. *f.* One of the chief governours of the Romish church. *Shakeſp.*

CARDINALATE. } *f.* [from *cardinal.*] The

CARDINALSHIP. } office and rank of a cardinal. *L'Eſtrange.*

CARDMATCH. *f.* A match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted ſulphur. *Addiſon.*

CARDUUS. See **TRISTLE.**

CARE. *f.* [cape, Saxon.] 1. Solitude; 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 ſollicitous. *Knelles.* 2. To be inclined; to be diſpoſed. *Waller.* 3. To be affected with. *Temple.*

CARECRAZED. *a.* [from *care* and *craze.*] Broken with care and ſollicitude. *Shakeſp.*

To **CAREEN.** *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr.] To talk, or ſtop up lakes.

CAREER. *f.* [*carriere*, Fr.] 1. The ground on which a race is run. *Sidney.* 2. A courſe; a race. *Shakeſp.* 3. Full ſpeed; ſwift motion. *Prior.* 4. Courſe of action. *Shakeſp.*

To **CAREER.** *v. n.* To run with ſwift motion. *Milton.*

CAREFUL. *a.* [from *care* and *full.*] 1. Anxious; ſollicitous; full of concern. *Luke x. 41. Denham.* 2. Provident; diligent; cautious. *Dryden.* 3. Watchful. *Ray.*

CAREFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful.*] 1. In a manner that ſhews care. *Collier.* 2. Hoodfully; watchfully. *Atterbury.*

CAREFULNESS. *f.* Vigilance; heedfulneſs; caution. *Knelles.*

CARELESSLY. *adv.* [from *careleſs.*] Negligently; heedleſſy. *Waller.*

CARELESNESS. *f.* Heedleſneſs, inattention. *Shakeſp. Taylor.*

CARELESS. *a.* [from *care.*] 1. Without care; without ſollicitude; unconcerned; negligent; heedleſs; unmindful. *Locke.* 2. Cheerful; undiſturbed. *Pope.* 3. Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Glanville.*

To **CARESS.** *v. a.* [*careſſer*, Fr.] To endear; to fondle. *South.*

CARESS. *f.* An act of endearment. *Milton.*

CARET. *f.* A note which ſhews where ſome thing interlined ſhould be read; as, A.

CARGASON. *f.* [*cargason*, Spaniſh.] A cargo. *Howel.*

CARGO. *f.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ſhip. *Burnet.*

CARICOUS Tumour. [*carica*, a fig.] A ſwelling in the form of a fig.

CARLES. *f.* Rotteneſs. *Wiſeman.*

CARIOUSITY. *f.* [from *carious.*] Rotteneſs. *Wiſeman.*

CARIOUS. *a.* [*carioſus*, Lat.] Rotten. *Wiſem.*

CARK. *f.* [cape, Sax.] Care; anxiety. *Sidney.*

To **CARK.** *v. n.* [capean, Sax.] To be careful; to be anxious. *Sidney, Decay of Piety.*

CARLE. [ceapl, Sax.] A rude, brutal man; a churl. *Spence, Bentley.*

CARLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant.

CARLINGS. *f.* [In a ſhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft. *Harris.*

CARMAN. *f.* A man whole employment it is to drive cars. *Gay.*

CARMELITE. *f.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A ſort 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 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. *Shakeſp.*

CARNALITY. *f.* [from *carnal.*] 1. Fleſhly luſt. *South.* 2. Groſſneſs of mind. *Tillotſon.*

CARNALLY. *adv.* [from *carnal.*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually. *Hooker, Taylor.*

CARNALNESS. *f.* Carnality.

CARNATION. *f.* [*carnis*, Lat.] The name of the natural fleſh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named.

CARNE'LION. *f.* A precious ſtone. *Woodward.*

CARNEOUS. *a.* [*carnous*, Lat.] Fleſhy; *Ray.*

To **CARNIFY.** *v. n.* [*carnis*, Lat.] To breed fleſh. *Mule.*

CARNIVAL. *f.* The feaſt held in popiſh countries before Lent. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNIVOROUS. *a.* [from *carnis* and *vors.*] Fleſh-eating. *Ray.*

CARNOSITY. *f.* [*carnositè*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcence. *Wiſeman.*

CARNOUS. *a.* [from *cars*, *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. *Spencer, Prior.*

To **CAROL.** *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate. *Milton.*

CAROTID. *a.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries 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 quaſt. *Suckling.*

To **CAROUSE.** *v. a.* To drink. *Denham.*

CAROUSE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A drinking match. *Pope.* 2. A hearty dole of liquor. *Davies.*

CAROUSER. *f.* A drinker; a toper. *Grawville.*

CARP. *f.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fiſh. *Hale.*

To **CARP.** *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil. *Herbert.*

CARPENTER. *f.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artiſer in wood. *Fairfax.*

CARPENTRY. *f.* [from *carpenter.*] The trade of a carpenter. *Mexon.*
CARPER. *f.* A cavalier. *Shakespeare.*
CARPET. *f.* [*karpēt*, 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. *parti. a.* Captious; censorious. *Watts.*
CARPINGLY. *adv.* Captiously; censoriously. *Camden.*
CARPMEALS. *f.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. *Philips.*
CARPUS. *f.* [Lat.] The wrist. *Wiseman.*
CARRIAGE. *f.* [*carriage*, Fr.] 1. The act of carrying or transporting. *Wilkins.* 2. Conquest; acquisition. *Kneller.* 3. A Vehicle. *Watts.* 4. The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Kneller.* 5. Behaviour; personal manners. *Bacon, Dryden.* 6. Conduct; measures; practices. *Clarendon.* 7. Management; manner of transacting. *Bacon.*
CARRIER. *f.* [from *to carry.*] One who carries something. *Bacon.* 2. One whose trade is to carry goods. *Swift.* 3. A messenger. *Dryden.* 4. A species of pigeons. *Walton.*
CARRION. *f.* [*charange*, Fr.] 1. The carcass 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.*
CARROT. *f.* [*carote*, Fr.] Garden roots. *Mortimer.*
CARROTINESS. *f.* [from *carrot.*] Redness of hair.
CARROTY. *a.* [from *carrot.*] Spoken of red hair.
To CARRY. *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. *Ben. 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. *Saunders.* 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. *Alcham.* 22. To carry off. To kill. *Temple.* 23. To carry on. To promote; to help forward. *Addison.* 24. To carry through. To keep from falling. *Hammond.*
To CARRY. *v. n.* A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

CARRY-TALE. *f.* A talebearer. *Shakespeare.*
CART. *f.* [carrt, cart, Saxon.] 1. A carriage in general. *Temple.* 2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage. *Dryden.* 3. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. *Prior.*
To CART. *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. *Kneller.*
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.
CART-WAY. *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. *f.* [from *cart.*] The man who drives a cart. *Dryden.*
CARTILAGE. *f.* [*cartilage*, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbutnot.*
CARTILAGINEOUS. } *f.* [from *cartilage.*]
CARTILAGINOUS. } Consisting of cartilages. *Hooker.*
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.*
CARTRAGE. } *f.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A case
CARTRIDGE. } 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. n.* [ceopfan, Saxon.] 1. To cut wood, or stone. *Wisdom.* 2. To cut meat at the table. 3. To make any thing by cutting. 4. To engrave. *Shakespeare.* 5. To chisel one's own part. *Saunders.*
To CARVE. *v. n.* 1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor. 2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company. *Prior.*
CARVEL. *f.* A small ship. *Raleigh.*
CARVER. *f.* [from *carve.*] 1. A sculptor. *Dryden.* 2. He that cuts up the meat at the table. *Dryden.* 3. He that chisels for himself. *L'Estrange.*
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 pillars under

der 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, Browne.* 2. The outer part of a horse. *Addison.* 3. A building unornished. *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. *Atterbury.* 2. State of things. *Bacon.* 3. In physick; state of the body. *Arbutnot.* 4. Condition with regard to leannels 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. *Hecker.*
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'Estrange.*
TO CASEHARDEN. *v. a.* To harden on the outside. *Moxon.*
CASEMATE. *f.* [*casmata*, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of stone work.
CASEMENT. *f.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges. *South.*
CA'SEOUS. *a.* [*caesus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy. *Floyer.*
CA'SERN. *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.* [*cashier*, Fr.] To discard; to dismiss from a post. *Bacon, Swift.*
CASK. *f.* [*casque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harvey.*
CASK. *f.* [*casque*, Fr.] A helmet; armour
CASQUE. *f.* for the head. *Addison.*
CASKET. *f.* [*casie*, *caffette*.] A small box or chest for jewels. *Leaves, Pope.*
TO CASKET. *v. a.* To put in a casket. *Shakespeare.*
CASSAMUNAIR. *f.* An aromatick vegetable, being a species of *galangal*. *Quincy.*
TO CASSATE. *v. a.* [*casier*, Fr.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*
CASSATION. *f.* [*caffatie*, Lat.] A making null or void.
CA'SSAVI. } An American plant.
CA'SSADA. }
CA'SSIA. *f.* A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses*, *Exod. xxx.*

CA'SSIDONY, or *Stickadore.* A plant.
CA'SSIOWARY. *f.* A large bird of prey. *Locke.*
CASSOCK. [*casaque*, Fr.] A clothe garment. *Shakespeare.*
CASSWEED. *f.* Shepherd's pouch.
TO CAST. *v. a.* *cast*; *pass. cast.* [*kafter*, Danish.] 1. To throw with the hand. *Raleigh.* 2. To throw away, as useless or noxious. *Shakespeare.* 3. To throw dice, or lots. *Johnson.* 4. To throw from a high place. *Shakespeare.* 5. To throw in wrestling. *Shakespeare.* 6. To throw a net or snare. *1 Cor. 7.* To drop; to let fall. *Acts.* 8. To expose. *Pope.* 9. To drive by violence of weather. *Dryden.* 10. To build by throwing up earth. *Spenser, Kneller.* 11. To put into any certain state. *Psalms lxxvi.* 6. 12. To condemn in a trial. *Donne.* 13. To condemn in a law-suit. *Decay of Piety.* 14. To deicat. *Hudibras.* 15. To cashier. *Shakespeare.* 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. *Bayle, 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, Kneller.* 32. *To cast away.* To waste in profusion. *Ben. Johnson.* 33. *To cast away.* To ruin. *Hecker.* 34. *To cast down.* To deject; to depress the mind. *Addison.* 35. *To cast off.* To discard. *Milton.* 36. *To cast off.* To disburden one's self of. *Tillotson.* 37. *To cast off.* To leave behind. *L'Estrange.* 38. *To cast out.* To turn out of doors. *Shakespeare.* 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. *Moxon.*
CAST. *f.* [from the verb] 1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw. *Waller.* 2. State of any thing cast or thrown. *Bramhall.* 3. The space through which any thing is thrown. *Luke.* 4. A stroke; a touch. *South, Swift.* 5. Motion of the eye. *Digby.* 6. The throw or dice. 7. Chance from the cast of dice. *South.* 8. A mould; a form. *Prior.* 9. A shade; or tendency to any colour. *Woodward.* 10. Exterior appearance. *Denham.* 11. Manner; air; mien. *Pope.* 12. A flight of hawks. *Sidney.*
CASTANET. *f.* [*castaneta*, Span.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Congreve.*

CA'STAWAY. *f.* [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned by providence. *Hooker*.

CA'STAWAY. *a.* Useless. *Raleigh*.

CA'STELLAIN. *f.* [*castellano*, Span.] A Constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY. *f.* [from *castile*.] The manor or lordship belonging to a castle. *Philips*.

CA'STELLATED. *a.* [from *castile*.] Inclosed within a building.

CA'STER. *f.* [from *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. *Shakespeare*.

CA'STIGATION. *f.* [from *castigate*.] 1. Penance; discipline. *Shakespeare*. 2. Punishment; correction. *Hale*. 3. Emendation. *Boyle*.

CA'STIGATORY. *a.* [from *castigate*.] Punitive. *Bramhall*.

CA'STING NET. *f.* A net to be thrown into the water. *May*.

CA'STLE. *f.* [*castellum*, Lat.] 1. A house fortified. *Shakespeare*. 2. CASTLES in the air. Projects without reality. *Raleigh*.

CA'STLE SOAP. *f.* [*Castile soap*.] A kind of soap. *Addison*.

CA'STLED. *a.* [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles. *Dryden*.

CA'STLING. *f.* [from *cast*.] An abortive. *Brown*.

CA'STOR. *f.* [*castor*, Lat.] A beaver.

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'STOREUM. *f.* [from *castor*.] In pharmacy. A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, sally taken for his testicles. *Chambers*.

CA'STRAMETA'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.

CA'STRATION. *f.* [from *castrate*.] The act of gelding. *Sharp*.

CA'STERIL. *f.* A mean or degenerate kind

CA'STREL. *f.* of hawk.

CA'STRENSIAN. *a.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.

CA'SUAL. *a.* [*casuel*, Fr.] Accidental; arising from chance. *Davies*, *Clarendon*.

CA'SUALLY. *adv.* [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. [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestick 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*.

CA'TACHRE'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.

CA'TACHRE'STICAL. *a.* [from *catachresis*.] Forced; far fetched. *Brown*.

CA'TACLYSM. *f.* [*κατακλισμος*.] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale*.

CA'TACOMBS. *f.* [from *κατά* and *κομησθαι*, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CA'TAGMA'TICK. *a.* [*κατάγμα*, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts. *Wiseman*.

CA'TALEPSIS. *f.* [*κατάληψις*.] A disease, wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him.

CA'TALOGUE. *f.* [*κατάλογος*.] An enumeration of particulars; a list.

CA'TAMOUNTAIN. *f.* [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat. *Arbutnot*.

CA'TAPHRACT. *f.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour. *Milton*.

CA'TAPLASM. *f.* [*καταπλασμα*.] A poultice. *Shakespeare*, *Arbutnot*.

CA'TAPULT. *f.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones. *Camden*.

CA'TARACT. *f.* [*καταραξις*.] A fall of water from on high; a cascade. *Shakespeare*, *Blackmore*.

CA'TARACT. An insipidation of the crystalline humour of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight; the disease cured by the needle. *Bacon*.

CA'TARRH. *f.* [*καταρρη*.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton*, *South*.

CA'TARRHAL. *a.* [from *catarrh*.] Relating to the catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh. *Floyer*.

CA'TASTROPHE. *f.* [*καταστροφή*.] 1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece. *Dennis*. 2. A final event; generally unhappy. *Woodward*.

CA'TCAL. *f.* [from *cat* and *call*.] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays. *Pope*.

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught*. [*ketson*, 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. *Spectator*. 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. *Shakesp. 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. *Shakesp.* 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.
- CATCHER. *f.* [from *catch.*] 1. He that catches. 2. That in which any thing is caught. *Greav.*
- CA'TCHFLY. *f.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; a species of *campion.*
- CA'TCHPOLE. *f.* [*catch pole.*] 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.
- CATECHETICAL. *a.* [from *κατηχῆω.*] Consisting of questions and answers. *Addison.*
- CATECHETICALLY. *adv.* In the way of question and answer.
- To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [*κατηχῆω.*] 1. To instruct by asking questions. *Shakesp.* 2. To question; to interrogate; to examine. *Shakesp. Swift.*
- CA'TECHISER. *f.* [from *to catechise.*] One who catechizes.
- CA'TECHISM. *f.* [from *κατηχῆω.*] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion. *Hooker, South.*
- CA'TECHIST. *f.* [*κατηχῆς.*] One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion. *Hammond.*
- CATECHUMEN. *f.* [*κατηχουμῆν.*] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity. *Sullivan, fleet.*
- CATECHUMENICAL. *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.
- CATEGORICAL. *a.* [from *category.*] Absolute; adequate; positive. *Clarendon.*
- CATEGORICALLY. *adv.* Positively; expressly. *Child.*
- CATEGORY. *f.* [*κατηγορία.*] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament. *Cheyne.*
- CATENARIAN. *a.* Relating to a chain. *Cheyne.*
- To CATENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena,* Lat.] To chain.
- CATENATION. *f.* [from *catena,* Lat.] Link; regular connexion. *Brown.*
- To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cater.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakesp.*
- CA'TER. *f.* [from the verb.] Provider. *Catow.*
- CATER. *f.* [*quatre,* Fr.] The four of cards and dice.
- CATER COUSIN. *f.* A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer.*
- CA'TERER. *f.* [from *cater.*] The providore or purveyor. *Ben. Johnson, South.*
- CA'TERESS. *f.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton.*
- CATERPI'LLAR. *f.* A worm, sustained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon.*
- CATERPI'LLAR. *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. *Mudibras.*
- 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.*
- CATHARTICAL. } *a.* [*καθαρτικός.*] Purging.
- CATHARTICK. } *Boyle.*
- CATHARTICALNESS. *f.* [from *catbartial.*] 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.*
- CATHE'DRAL. *a.* [from *cathedra,* Lat.] 1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop. *Shakesp.* 2. Belonging to an episcopal church. *Locke.* 3. Antique; venerable. *Pope.*
- CATHEDRAL. *f.* The head church of a diocese. *Addison.*
- CA'THERINE PEAR. See *Pear.* *Suckling.*
- CA'THETER. *f.* A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped. *Wiseman.*
- CA'THOLES. *f.* [In a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports. *Sea Dict.*
- CATHOLICISM. *f.* [from *catholic.*] Adherence to the catholic church.
- CATHOLICK. *a.* [*catholique,* Fr. *καθολικός.*] Universal or general. *Glanville, Ray.*
- CATHOLICON. *f.* [*catholic.*] An universal medicine. *Government of the Tongue.*
- CA'TKINS. *f.* [*kettkens,* Dutch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail. *Chambers.*
- CA'TLING. *f.* 1. A dismembring knife used by surgeons. *Harris.* 2. Catgut; fiddle strings. *Shakesp.*
- CA'TMINT. [*cataria,* Lat.] The name of a plant.
- CATOPTRICAL. *a.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection. *Arbutnot.*
- CATOPTRICKS. *f.* [*κατοπτρον.*] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.
- CA'T PIPE. *f.* Catcal. *L'Estrange.*
- CAT'S EYE. A stone. *Woodward.*
- CAT'S-FOOT. *f.* An herb; *alebes,* ground-ivy.
- CA'TS-HEAD. *f.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*
- CAT'SILVER. *f.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*
- CAT'S-TAIL. *f.* 1. A long round substance, that grows upon nut-trees. 2. A kind of reed. *Philips.*
- CA'TSUP. *f.* A kind of pickle. *Swift.*
- CA'TTLE.

CA'TTLE. *f.* Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick. *Shakeſp.*
CAVALCA'DE. *f.* [from *cavalla*, Ital.] A procession on horseback.
CAVALIER. *f.* [*caulier*, Fr.] 1. A horseman; a knight. 2. A gay sprightly military man. *Shakeſp.* 3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the first. *Swift.*
CAVALI'ER. *a.* [from the subst.] 1. Gay; sprightly; warlike. 2. Generous; brave. *Suckling.* 3. Disdainful; haughty.
CAVALIERLY. *adv.* [from *caulier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.
CA'VALRY. *f.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse-troops. *Bacon, Addison.*
To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow.
CAVATION. *f.* [from *cavo*, Lat.] The hollowing of the earth for cellarage. *Philips.*
CA'UDLE. *f.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed. *Shakeſp.*
To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* To make caudle. *Shakeſp.*
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. *Shakeſp.*
CAVEAT. *f.* A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to them, that he ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe, Trumbull.*
CAVERN. *f.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. *Shakeſp.*
CAVERNED. *a.* [from *caverna*.] 1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated. *Pope.* 2. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*
CAVERNOUS. *a.* [from *caverna*.] Full of caverns. *Woodward.*
CAVESSON. *f.* [Fr. in horsemanship.] A fort of noseband, put on 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 *te catch*.]
CAVIA'RE. *f.* The eggs of a sturgeon salted. *Grew.*
To CAVIL. *v. n.* [*caviller*.] To raise captious and frivolous objections. *Pope.*
To CAVIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections. *Milton.*
CAVIL. *f.* False or frivolous objections. *Hooker.*
CAVILLA'TION. *f.* The disposition to make captious objection. *Hooker.*
CAVILLER. *f.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] An unfair adversary; a captious disputant. *Addison, Atterbury.*
CAVILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.
CAVILLOUS. *a.* [from *cavil*.] Full of objections. *Ayliffe.*
CAVIN. *f.* [French.] A natural hollow. *Dict.*
CAVITY. *f.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] Hollowness; an hollow. *Bentley.*
CAUK. *f.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*
CAUL. *f.* 1. The net in which women in-

close their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap. *Dryden.* 2. Any kind of small net. *Grew.* 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.* [*caupno*, 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 Lat.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing. *Brown.*
CA'USALLY. *adv.* [from *causal*.] According to the order of causes. *Brown.*
CAUSA'TION. *f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing. *Brown.*
CA'USATIVE. *a.* That expresses a cause or reason.
CAUSATOR. *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. *Shakeſp.* 4. Side; party. *Tickell.*
To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent. *Locke.*
CAUSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason. *Taylor.*
CAUSELESS. *a.* [from *cause*.] 1. Original to itself. *Blackmore.* 2. Without just ground or motive.
CA'USEF. *f.* [from *cause*.] He that causes the agent by which an effect is produced. *Shakeſp.*
CA'USEY. } *f.* [*causee*, Fr.] A way raised
CA'USEWAY. } ed and paved, above the
rest of the ground. 1 *Chron. Pope.*
CA'USTICAL. } *a.* [*causticus*.] Belonging to
CA'USTICK. } medicaments which, by their
violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar. *Wiseman, Arbuthnot.*
CA'USTICK. *f.* A caustick or burning application. *Temple.*
CA'UTEL. *f.* [*cantela*, Lat.] Caution; scruple. *Shakeſp.*
CA'UTELOUS. *a.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.] 1. Cautiously; wary. *Wotton.* 2. Wily; cunning. *Spenser, Shakeſp.*
CA'UTEOUSLY. *adv.* Cunningly; sily; cautiously; warily. *Brown, Bacon.*
CAUTERIZA'TION. *f.* [from *cauterize*.] The act of burning flesh with hot irons. *Wiseman.*
To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery. *Sharp.*
CA'UTERY. *f.* [*causis, uro*.] Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning 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. *adv.* In a wary manner. *Dryd.*

CAUTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *cautious*.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection. *K. Char. Addison*.

To **CAW.** *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or crow. *Addison*.

CAYMAN. *f.* An American alligator or crocodile

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. *Shakesp. Milton*.

CEASE. *f.* Extinction; failure. *Shakesp.*

CE'ASELESS. *a.* Incessant, perpetual; continual. *Fairfax*.

CE'ACITY. *f.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight. *Brown*.

CECUTIENCY. *f.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Cloudiness of sight. *Brown*.

CEDAR. *f.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree. It is ever-green; 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 turbinate. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees.

CEDRINE. *a.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To **CEIL.** *v. a.* [*celo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building. *Decay of Piety.*

CEILING. *f.* [from *ceil*.] The inner roof. *Bacon, Milton*.

CELANDINE. *f.* A plant.

CELTATURE. *f.* [*celtatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving.

To **CELEBRATE.** *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.] 1. To praise; to commend. *Addison*. 2. To distinguish by solemn rites. 2 *Maccab*. 3. To mention in a set or solemn manner. *Dryden*.

CELEBRATION. *f.* [from *celebrate*.] 1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance. *Sidney, Taylor*. 2. Praise; renown; memorial. *Clarendon*.

CELE'BRIOUS. *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned. *Grew*.

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebrious*.] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *celebrious*.] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRIETY. *f.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Celebration; fame. *Bacon*.

CELERIACK. *f.* Turnep-rooted celery.

CELERITY. *f.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftness; speed; velocity. *Hooker, Digby*.

CELERY. *f.* A species of *parthy*.

CELESTIAL. *a.* [*caelestis*, Lat.] 1. Heavenly; relating to the superior regions. *Shakesp*. 2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state. *Shakesp*. 3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence. *Dryd*.

CELESTIAL. *f.* An inhabitant of heaven. *Pep*.

CELESTIALLY. *adv.* In a heavenly manner.

To **CELESTIFY.** *v. a.* [from *caelestis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. *Brown*.

CE'LIACK. *a.* [*καλις*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly. *Arbutnot*.

CE'LIBACY. *f.* [from *caelibis*, Lat.] Single life. *Att*.

CE'LIBATE. *f.* [*caelibatus*, Lat.] Single life. *Grant*.

CELL. *f.* [*cella*, Lat.] 1. A small cavity of hollow place. *Prior*. 2. The cave or hulk habitation of a religious person. *Denham*. 3. A small and close apartment in a prison. 4. Any small place of residence. *Milton*.

CE'LLAR. *f.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores are reposit. *Peacham*.

CELLERAGE. *f.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellar. *Shakesp*.

CE'LLARIST. *f.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house.

CELLULAR. *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities. *Sharp*.

CELSITUDE. *f.* [*celstudo*, Lat.] Height.

CEMENT. *f.* [*cementum*, Lat.] 1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Bacon*: 2. Bond of union in friendship. *South*.

To **CEMENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed. *Barnet*.

To **CEMENT.** *v. n.* To come into conjunction, to cohere. *Sharp*.

CEMENTATION. *f.* [from *cementum*.] The act of cementing.

CEMETERY. *f.* [*κατακλιτήριον*.] A place where the dead are reposit. *Addison*.

CENATORY. *a.* [*cenobium*, Lat.] Relating to supper. *Brown*.

CENOBITICAL. *a.* [*κένος* and *βίος*.] Living in community. *Stillingfleet*.

CENOTAPH. *f.* [*κενός* and *τάφος*.] A monument for one elsewhere. *Dryden*.

CENSE. *f.* [*ensus*, Lat.] Publick rates. *Bacon*.

To **CENSE.** *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *Dryden*.

CENSER. *f.* [*encensoir*, Fr.] The pan in which incense is burned. *Peacham*.

CENSOR. *f.* [*cenfor*, Lat.] 1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners. 2. One who is given to censure. *Ribsecm*.

CENSORIAN. *a.* [from *cenfor*.] Relating to the censor. *Bacon*.

CENSORIOUS. *a.* [from *cenfor*.] Addicted to censure; severe. *Sprat*.

CENSORIOUSLY. *adv.* In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS. *f.* Disposition to reproach. *Tillotson*.

CENSORSHIP. *f.* [from *cenfor*.] The office of a censor. *Brown*.

CENSURABLE. *a.* [from *cenfor*.] Worthy of censure; culpable. *Locke*.

CENSURA

CENSURABLENESS. *f.* Blamableness.
CENSURE. *f.* [*causura*, Lat.] 1. Blame; reprimand; reproach. *Pope*. 2. Judgment; opinion. *Shakespeare*. 3. Judicial sentence. *Shakespeare*. 4. Spiritual punishment. *Hammond*.
TO CENSURE. *v. a.* [*causuror*, Fr.] 1. To blame; to brand publicly. *Saunders*. 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 zodiac. *Thomson*.
CENTAURY. *f.* A plant.
CENTENARY. *f.* [*centenarius*,] The number of a hundred. *Hakewell*.
CENTESIMAL. *f.* [*centesimus*, Lat.] Hundredth. *Arbutnot*.
CENTIFOLIUS. *a.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] An hundred leaves.
CENTIPEDE. *f.* [*centum* and *pes*,] A poisonous insect.
CENTO. *f.* [*cento*, Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors. *Camden*.
CENTRAL. *a.* [from *centre*,] Relating to the centre. *Woodward*.
CENTRALLY. *adv.* With regard to the centre. *Dryden*.
CENTRE. *f.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle. *Digby*.
TO CENTRE. *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*.
CENTRICK. *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*.
CENTRY. See **SENTINEL**. *Gay*.
CENTUPLE. *a.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred-fold.
TO CENTUPPLICATE. *v. a.* [*centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold.
TO CENTURIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.
CENTURIATOR. *f.* [from *century*] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries. *Ayliffe*.
CENTURION. *f.* [*centurio*, Lat.] 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 headache.
CEPHALICK. *a.* [*κεφαλή*,] That which is medicinal to the head. *Arbutnot*.
CERASTES. *a.* [*κεραστής*,] A serpent having horns. *Milton*.
CERATE. *f.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax. *Quincy*.

CERATED. *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed.
TO CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wiseman*.
CEREBEL. *f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Dorham*.
CERECLOTH. *f.* [from *cere* and *cloth*,] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.
CEREMENT. *f.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloths 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 Romish church.
CEREMONIALNESS. *f.* The quality of being ceremonial.
CEREMONIOUS. *a.* [from *ceremony*,] 1. Consisting of outward rites. *South*. 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. *adv.* 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. *adv.* [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. *adv.* [*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. *Cowell*. 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. *Cowell*.
CERTITUDE. *f.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden*.
CERVICAL. *a.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne*.
CERULEAN. *a.* [*caeruleus*, Lat.] Blue;
CERULEOUS. *a.* Sky-coloured. *Boyle*.
CERULIFICK. *a.* [from *caeruleus*,] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Grew*.
CERUMEN. *f.* [Latin.] The wax of the ear.
CERUSE.

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 *cesse*.] 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.*
CESSA VIT. *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. *Cowell.*
CESSIBILITY. *f.* The quality of receding, or giving way. *Digby.*
CESSIBLE. *a.* [*cessum*, Lat.] Easy to give way. *Digby.*
CESSION. *f.* [*cession*, Fr.] 1. Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon.* 2. Resignation. *Temple.*
CESSIONARY. *a.* [from *cession*.] 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. *Cowell.*
CESTUS. *f.* [Lat.] The girdle of Venus. *Addis.*
CETACEOUS. *a.* [from *cete*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown, Ray.*
CHAD. *f.* A sort of fish. *Carew.*
To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echaufier*, Fr.] 1. To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.* 2. To heat. *Shakespeare.* 3. To perfume. *Suckling.* 4. To make angry. *Hayward, Knolles.*
To CHAFE. *v. n.* 1. To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pepe.* 2. To fret against any thing. *Shakespeare.*
CHAFE. *f.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury. *Hudibras.*
CHAFE-WAX. *f.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*
CHAFER. *f.* [*ceafon*, Saxon.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.
CHAFERY. *f.* A forge in an iron mill. *Philips.*
CHAFF. *f.* [*ceaf*, Sax.] 1. The husks of corn that are separated by thrashing 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.*
CHAFFERER. *f.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; bargainer.
CHAFFERN. *f.* [from *eschauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water.
CHAFFERY. *f.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick. *Spenser.*
CHAFFINCH. *f.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff. *Philips.*
CHAFFLESS. *a.* [from *chaff*.] Without chaff. *Shakespeare.*

CHAFFWEED. *f.* Cudweed.
CHAFFY. *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff. *Brown.*
CHAFFINGDISH. *f.* [from *chafe* and *dish*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*
CHAGRIN. *f.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation. *Pepe.*
To CHAGRIN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper.
CHAIN. *f.* [*chain*, Fr.] 1. A series of links fastened one within another. *Genefs.* 2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter. *Pepe.* 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. *Pepe.* 3. To put on a chain. *Knolles.* 4. To unite. *Shakespeare.*
CHAINPUMP. *f.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. *Chambers.*
CHAINSHOT. *f.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets or half bullets fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them. *Wiseman.*
CHAINWORK. *f.* Work with open spaces. *Kings.*
CHAIR. *f.* [*chair*, Fr.] 1. A moveable seat. *Watts.* 2. A seat of justice, or of authority. *Clarendon.* 3. A vehicle borne by men, a sedan. *Pepe.*
CHAIRMAN. *f.* [from *chair* and *man*.] 1. The president of an assembly. *Watts.* 2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair. *Dryden.*
CHAISE. *f.* [*chaise*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse. *Addison.*
CHALCOGRAPHER. *f.* [*χαλκογράφος*, of *χαλκος*, brass.] An engraver in brass.
CHALCOGRAPHY. *f.* [*χαλκογραφία*.] Engraving in brass.
CHALDER. } *f.* A dry English measure of
CHALDRON. } coals, consisting of thirty-
CHALDRON. } six bushels heaped up. The
chaldron should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*
CHALICE. *f.* [*calic*, Sax.] 1. A cup; a bowl. *Shakespeare.* 2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship. *Stillingfleet.*
CHALICED. *a.* [from *caux*, Lat.] Having a cell or cup. *Shakespeare.*
CHALK. *f.* [*cealc*, Sax.] *Chalk* is a white soffile, 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.*
CHALKY. *a.* [from *chalk*] 1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk. *Rowe.* 2. Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*
To CHALLENGE. *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.] 1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat

combat. *Shakefp.* 2. To call to a contest. *Locke.* 3. To accuse. *Shakefp.* 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.*

CHALLENGE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A summons to combat. *Shakefp.* 2. A demand of something as due. *Celher.* 3. [In law.] An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Cowell.*

CHALLENGER. *f.* [from *challenge.*] 1. One that defies or summons another to combat. *Dryden.* 2. One that claims superiority. *Shake.* 3. A claimant. *Hooker.*

CHALYBEATE. *a.* [from *chalybs*, Lat.] Impregnated with iron or steel. *Arbutnot.*

CHAMADÉ. *f.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender. *Addison.*

CHAMBER. *f.* [*chambre*, Fr.] 1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging. *Shakefp.* 2. Any retired room. *Prior.* 3. Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.* 4. A court of justice. *Ayliffe.* 5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged. 6. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

TO CHAMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be wanton; to intrigue. *Romans.* 2. To reside as in a chamber. *Shakefp.*

CHAMBERER. *f.* [from *chamber.*] A man of intrigue. *Shakefp.*

CHAMBERFELLOW. *f.* [from *chamber and fellow.*] One that lies in the same chamber. *SpeSator.*

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 bed-chamber. *Chambers, Clarendon.* 3. A servant who has the care of the chambers. *Shakefp. 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. Jonson.*

TO CHAMBLET. *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.* [*χαιμαίλων*.] The chameleon has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its nose long, its back is sharp, its skin painted. 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 CHAMFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel.

CHAMFER. } *f.* A small furrow or gutter
CHAMFRET. } on a column.

CHAMLEET. *f.* See *CAMELOT.* *Peacham.*

CHAMOIS. *f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. *Deuteronomy.*

CHAMOMILE. *f.* [*χαμαίμηλοι*.] 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. *SpeSator.*

TO CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting. *Sidney, Wiseman.*

CHAMPAIGN. *f.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country. *Spenser, Milton.*

CHAMPERTORS. *f.* [from *champerty*.] Such as move suits at their proper costs, to have part of the gains.

CHAMPERTY. *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. *Boyle.*

TO CHAMPION. *v. a.* To challenge. *Shakefp.*

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. *Shakefp.* 5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shakefp.* 6. Possibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*

TO CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out. *Kneller.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. [from *chance and medley.*] In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. *Cowell, South.*

CHANCEABLE. *a.* [from *chance.*] Accidental. *Sidney.*

CHANCEL. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. *Hooker, Addison.*

CHANCELLOR. *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. *Cowell, 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 benefit. *Cowell.* 5. **CHANCELLOR of an University.** The principal magistrate.

CHANCELLORSHIP. *f.* The office of chancellor. *Camden.*

CHANCERY. *f.* [probably *chancellery*; then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience. *Cowell.*

CHANCRE. *f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies. *Wiseman.*

CHANCROUS. *a.* [from *chancre*.] Ulcerous. *Wifeman*.

CHANDELIER. *f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHANDLER. *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 anything for the sake of another. *Swift*, *Dryden*. 3. To discount a large piece of money into several smaller. *Swift*. 4. To give and take reciprocally. *Taylor*. 5. To alter. 6. To mend the disposition or mind. *Shakeſp.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.* To undergo change; to suffer alteration. *Shakeſp.*

CHANGE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. An alteration of the state of any thing. *Shakeſp.* 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 founded. *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. *Shakeſp.*

CHANGEABLENESS. *f.* [from *changeable*.] 1. Suſceptibility of change. *Hooker*. 2. Inconſtancy; fickleneſs. *Sidney*.

CHANGEABLY. *adv.* Inconſtantly.

CHANGEFUL. *a.* Inconſtant; uncertain; mutable. *Pope*.

CHANGELING. *f.* [from *change*] 1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spencer*. 2. An idiot; a natural. *Dryden*. 3. One apt to change, a waverer. *Hudibras*.

CHANGER. *f.* One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL. *f.* [*canal*, Fr.] 1. The hollow bed of running waters. *Spencer*, *Bentley*. 2. Any cavity drawn longways. *Dryden*. 3. A ſtrait or narrow ſea. 4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL. *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels. *Watton*, *Blackmore*.

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.] 1. To ſing. *Spencer*. 2. To celebrate by ſong. *Bramhall*. 3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To ſing. *Amos*.

CHANT. *f.* Song; melody. *Milton*.

CHANTER. *f.* A ſinger; a ſongſter. *Watton*, *Pope*.

HANTICLEER. *f.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The cock, from his crow. *Ben. Johnson*, *Dryden*.

CHANTRESS. *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. *Shakeſp.*

CHAOS. *f.* [*chaos*, Lat.] 1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divid-

ed by the creator into its proper claſſes and elements. *Bentley*. 2. Confuſion; irregular mixture. *King Charles*. 3. Any thing where the parts are unſtinguiſhed. *Pope*.

CHAOTICK. *a.* [from *chaos*.] Reſembling chaos; confuſed. *Derham*.

To CHAP. *v. n.* [*tappen*, Dutch.] To break into hiatus, or gaping. *Blackmore*.

CHAP. *f.* A cleft: a gaping; a chink. *Burnet*.

CHAP. *f.* The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth. *Grew*.

CHAPE. *f.* [*chape*, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. *Shakeſp.*

CHAPEL. *f.* [*capella*, Lat.] A chapel is either adjoining a church, as a parcel of the ſame, or ſeparate, called a chapel of eaſe. *Cowell*, *Sidney*, *Ayliffe*.

CHAPELESS. *a.* Without a chape. *Shakeſp.*

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*.

CHAPFALN. *a.* [from *chap* and *faln*.] Having the mouth ſhrunk. *Addiſon*.

CHAPITER. *f.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The capital of a pillar. *Exodus*.

CHAPLAIN. *f.* [*capellanus*, Lat.] He that attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family. *Cowell*, *Shakeſp.*

CHAPLAINSHIP. *f.* [from *chaplain*.] 1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain. 2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS. *a.* [from *chap*.] Without any ſteſh about the mouth. *Shakeſp.*

CHAPLET. *f.* [*chapelet*, 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.

CHAPMAN. *f.* [*capman*, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer. *Shakeſp.* *Ben. Johnson*, *Dryden*.

CHAPS. *f.* [from *chap*.] The mouth of a beaſt of prey. *Dryden*.

CHAPT. { *part. paſſ.* [from *to chap*.]

CHAPPED. } Cracked; cleft. *Ben. Johnson*.

CHAPTER. *f.* [*chapitre*, Fr.] 1. A diviſion of a book. *South*. 2. Chapter, from *capitulum*, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral. *Cowell*. 3. The place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held. *Ayliffe*.

CHAPTREL. *f.* The capitals of pillars, or pillars, which ſupport arches. *Moxon*.

CHAR. *f.* A ſiſh found only in Winander meer in Lancaſhire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward*.

CHAR. *f.* [*cyrre*, 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*.

CHARACTER.

CHARACTER. *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. *Shakesp.* 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 **CHARACTER.** *v. a.* To inscribe, to engrave. *Shakesp.*

CHARACTERISTICAL. } *a.* [from *character*.
CHARACTERISTICK. } *rize.*] That which constitutes the character. *Woodward*.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *f.* [from *characteristical*.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK. *f.* That which constitutes the character. *Pope*.

To **CHARACTERIZE.** *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*.

CHARACTERLESS. *a.* [from *character*.] Without a character. *Shakesp.*

CHARACTERY. *f.* [from *character*.] Impression; mark. *Shakesp.*

CHARCOAL. *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. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.* 8. To command. *Dryden*. 9. To fall upon; to attack. *Graville*. 10. To burden; to load. *Temple*. 11. To fill. *Addison*. 12. To load a gun.

CHARGE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Care; trust; custody. *Knoles*. 2. Precept; mandate; command. *Hooker*. 3. Commission; trust conferred; office. *Pope*. 4. Accutation; imputation. *Shakesp.* 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-plates and sprains of horses. *Far. Dict.* 11. [In heraldry] The *charge* is that which is borne upon the colour. *Peacbam*.

CHARGEABLE. *a.* [from *charge*.] 1. Expensive; costly. *Watton*. 2. Imputable, as a debt or crime. *Soub.* 3. Subject to charge; accusable. *SpeBator*.

CHARGEABLENESS. *f.* [from *chargeable*.] Expence; cost; costliness. *Boyle*.

CHARGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.] Expensively. *Ascham*.

CHARGER. *f.* [from *charge*.] 1. A large dish. *Denham*. 2. A horse trained for war. *Dryden*.

CHARILY. *adv.* [from *chary*.] Warily; frugally.

CHARINESS. *f.* [from *chary*.] Caution; nicety. *Shakesp.*

CHARIOT. *f.* [*car-rhod*, Welch.] 1. A carriage of pleasure, or state. *Dryden*. 2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

To **CHARIOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. *Milton*.

CHARIOTEER. *f.* [from *chariot*.] He that drives the chariot. *Priser*.

CHARIOT RACE. *f.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addison*.

CHARITABLE. *a.* [*charitable*, Fr.] 1. Kind in giving alms. *Taylor*. 2. Kind in judging of others. *Bacon*.

CHARITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.] 1. Kindly; liberally. 2. Benevolently; without malignity. *Taylor*.

CHARITY. *f.* [*charité*, Fr.] 1. Tendernefs; 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'Estrange*.

To **CHARK.** *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder. *Grew*.

CHARLATAN. *f.* [*charlatan*, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. *Brown*.

CHARLATANICAL. *a.* [from *charlatan*.] Quackish; ignorant. *Cowley*.

CHARLATANRY. *f.* [from *charlatan*.] Wheedling; deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. *f.* The northern constellation, called the Great Bear. *Brown*.

CHARIOCK. *f.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM. *f.* [*charme*, Fr. *charmen*, Lat.] 1. Words or philtres, imagined to have some occult power. *Shakesp*, *Swift*. 2. Something of power to gain the affections. *Waller*.

To **CHARM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fortify with charms against evil. *Shakesp.* 2. To make powerful by charms. *Sidney*. 3. To subdue by some secret power. *Shakesp.* 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*.] Pleading in the highest degree. *Sprat*.

CHARMINGLY. *adv.* [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*.

CHARNEL HOUSE. *f.* [*charnier*, Fr.] The place where the bones of the dead are deposited. *Taylor*.

CHART. *f.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation of coasts. *Arbutnot*.

CHA

CHE

CHARTER. *f.* [*charta*, Lat.] 1. A *charter* is a written evidence. *Coxwell*. 2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights. *Raleigh*, *South*. 3. Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Shakefp.*

CHARTER-PARTY. *f.* [*charire partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale*.

CHARTERED. *a.* [from *charter*.] Privileged. *Shakefp.*

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. *Shakefp.* 6. The game hunted. *Sidney*, *Grasville*. 7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. *Shakefp.* 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*.

CHASER. *f.* [from *chase*] An Hunter; pursuer; driver. *Dentam*.

CHASM. *f.* [*γασμα*.] 1. A cleft; a gape; an opening. *Locke*. 2. A place unfiled; a vacancy. *Dryden*.

CHASSÉLÉAS. *f.* [French] A sort of grape.

CHASTE. *a.* [*castus*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.] 1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as a *chaste* virgin. 2. Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases. 3. Without obliquity. *Watts*. 4. True to the marriage bed. *Titus*.

CHASTE-TREE. *f.* [*vitex*, Lat.] A tree. *Miller*.

To CHASTEN. *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr.] To correct; to punish. *Proverbs*, *Rowe*.

To CHASTIZE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.] 1. To punish; to correct by punishment. *Boyle*, *Greene*. 2. To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shakefp.*

CHASTISEMENT. *f.* Correction; punishment. *Raleigh*, *Bentley*.

CHASTITY. *f.* [*castitas*, Lat.] 1. Purity of the body. *Taylor*, *Pope*. 2. Freedom from obliquity. *Shakefp.* 3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTISER. *f.* [from *chastise*.] A punisher; a corrector.

CHASTILY. *adv.* [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination. *Watts*, *Dryden*.

CHASTNESS. *f.* [from *chaste*.] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *causer*, Fr.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle. *Spenser*, *Milton*, *Dryden*.

CHAT. *f.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate. *Shakefp*, *Pope*.

CHAT. *f.* The keys of trees are called chats.

CHATELLANY. *f.* [*châtellenie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle. *Dryden*.

CHATTLE. *f.* Any movable possession. *Hudib.*

To CHATTER. *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*.

CHATTER. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey. *Swift*. 2. Idle prate.

CHATTERER. *f.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker.

CHATWOOD. *f.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHAVENDER. *f.* [*chevevine*, Fr.] The chub; a fish. *Walton*.

CHAUMONTELLE. *f.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kaueen*, German.] To masticate; to chew. *Dinne*, *Boyle*.

CHAW. *f.* [from the verb.] The chap. *Ezekiel*.

CHAWDRON. *f.* Entrails. *Shakefp.*

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 CHEAPEN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon, to buy.] 1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing. *Prior*. 2. To lessen value. *Dryden*.

CHEAPLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate. *Dryden*.

CHEAPNESS. *f.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price. *Temple*.

To CHAT. *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. *Scarb.*

CHEATER. *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. *Shakefp.* 3. To controul 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. *Villegien*, *Rogers*. 2. Restraint; curb; government. *Clarendon*. 3. A reproof; a slight. *Shakefp.* 4. A dislike; a sudden disgust. *Dryden*. 5. In falconry, when a hawk tor takes 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 CHECKER. *v. a.* [from *checkers*, chiefs.]

To CHECKER. *v. n.* [Fr.] To variegate or diversity, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours. *Dezob.*

CHECKER. *f.* Work varied alternate.

CHECKER-WORK. *f.* *ly. Kings*.

CHECKMATE. *f.* [*checq mat*, Fr.] The movement on the chess-board, that kills the opposite men. *Spenser*.

CHEEK. *f.* [ceca, Sax.] 1. The side of the face below the eye. *Dinne*. 2. A general name among mechanics for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double. *Chambers*.

CHEEK-TOOTH. *f.* The hinder tooth or tuft.

CHEER

C H E

CHEER. *f.* [*chere*, Fr.] 1. Entertainment; provisions. *Locke*. 2. Invitation to gaiety. *Shaksp.* 3. Gaiety; jollity. *Shaksp.* 4. Air of the countenance. *Daniel*. 5. Temper of mind. *Acts*.
To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit. *Kneller*. 2. To comfort; to console. *Dryden*. 3. To gladden. *Pope*.
To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladfome. *Philips*.
CHEERER. *f.* [from *to cheer*.] A gladder; giver of gaiety. *Wotton*, *Walton*.
CHEERFUL. *a.* [from *cheer* and *full*.] 1. Gay, full of life; full of mirth. *Spenser*. 2. Having an appearance of gaiety. *Proverbs*.
CHEERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful*.] Without dejection; with gaiety. *South*.
CHEERFULNESS. *f.* [from *cheerful*.] 1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity. *Tillotson*. 2. Freedom from gloominess. *Sidney*.
CHEERLESS. *a.* [from *cheer*.] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness. *Dryden*.
CHEERLY. *a.* [from *cheer*.] 1. Gay; cheerful. *Ray*. 2. Not gloomy.
CHEERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully. *Milton*.
CHEERY. *a.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly. *Gay*.
CHEESE. *f.* [*cyrse*, Sax.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk. *Shaksp.*
CHEESECAKE. *f.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter. *Prior*.
CHEESEMONGER. *f.* [from *cheese* and *menger*.] One who deals in cheese. *Ben. Johnson*.
CHEESEWAT. *f.* [from *cheese* and *wat*.] The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese. *Glanville*.
CHEESY. *a.* Having the nature or form of cheese. *Arbutnot*.
CHELY. *f.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shellfish. *Brown*.
To CHERISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To support; to shelter; to nurse up. *Tillotson*.
CHERISHER. *f.* [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter. *Sprat*.
CHERISHMENT. *f.* [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support; comfort. *Spenser*.
CHERRY. } *f.* [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*,
CHERRY-TREE. } Lat.] A tree and fruit.
Hale.
CHERRY. *a.* Resembling a cherry in colour. *Shaksp.*
CHERRYBAY. Laurel.
CHERRYCHECKED. *a.* [from *cherry* and *check*.] Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreve*.
CHERRYPIE. *f.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole. *Shaksp.*
CHERSONESE. *f.* [*χερσονεσος*.] A peninsula.
CHERT. *f.* [from *quartz*, German.] A kind of flint. *Worcester*.
CHERUB. *f.* [כַּרְוּבִים.] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. *Calvert*, *Prior*.
CHERUBICK. *a.* [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim. *Milton*.
CHERUBIM. *a.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical. *Shaksp.*

C H I

CHE'RVIL. *f.* [*chærøphillum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Mittar*.
To CHERUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up*.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. *Spenser*.
CHESLIP. *f.* A small vermin. *Stinner*.
CHESS. *f.* [*eschec*, Fr.] A game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition. *Dentam*.
CHESS-APPLE. *f.* Wild service.
CHESS-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*.
CHESSOM. *f.* Mellow earth. *Bacon*.
CHEST. *f.* [*cyrre*, 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.*
CHESTED. *a.* Having a chest.
CHESTNUT. } *f.* A tree. 1. The
CHESTNUT TREE. } fruit of the chestnut-tree. *Peacham*. 2. The name of a brown colour. *Cowell*.
CHESTON. *f.* A kind of plum.
CHEVALIER. *f.* A knight. *Shaksp.*
CHEVAUX 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*.
CHEVEN. *f.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish; the same with chub.
CHEVERIL. *f.* [*cheverau*, Fr.] A kid; kid-leather. *Shaksp.*
CHEVISCANCE. *f.* [*chevisance*, Fr.] Enterprize; achievement. *Spenser*.
CHEVRON. *f.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand. *Harris*.
To CHEW. *v. a.* [*ceopyan*, Sax.] 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*.
CHICANE. *f.* [*chicane*, Fr.] 1. The art of protracting a contest by artifice. *Locke*. 2. Artifice in general. *Prior*.
To CHICANE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.
CHICANER. *f.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty philosopher; wrangler. *Locke*.
CHICANERY. *f.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; wrangle. *Arbutnot*.
CHICK. } *f.* [*ciccen*, Sax. *kiecken*, Dutch.]
CHICKEN. } 1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird. *Dawies*, *Hale*, *Swift*. 2. A word of tenderness. *Shaksp.* 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.

CHICK-

- CHICKPEAS. *f.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] An herb.
- CHICKWEED. *f.* A plant. *Wifeman*.
- To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *cbode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*, [ciban, Sax.] 1. To reprove. *Waller*. 2. To drive away with reproof. *Shakefp.* 3. To blame; to reproach. *Prior*.
- To CHIDE. *v. n.* 1. To clamour; to scold. *Swift*. 2. To quarrel with. *Shakefp.* 3. To make a noise. *Shakefp.*
- CHIDER. *f.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover. *Shakefp.*
- 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. *adv.* [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*.
- CHIEVANCE. *f.* Traffic 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, Sax.] 1. An infant, or very young person. *Denham*, *Waller*. 2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. *Addison*. 3. A girl child. *Shakefp.* 4. Any thing, the product or effect of another. *Shakefp.* 5. To be with CHILD. To be pregnant.
- To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children. *Shakefp.* *Arbutnot*.
- CHILDBEARING. *particip.* 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*.
- CHILDLED. *a.* Furnished with a child. *Shakefp.*
- CHILDREMAS DAY. [from *child* and *mas*.] 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*, *Rescommon*.
- CHILDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childish*.] In a childish trifling way. *Hooker*, *Hayward*.
- CHILDISHNESS. *f.* [from *childish*.] 1. Puerility; triflingness. *Locke*. 2. Harmlessness. *Shakefp.*
- CHILDLESS. *a.* [from *child*.] Without children. *Bacon*, *Milton*.
- CHILDLIKE. *a.* [*child* and *like*.] Becoming or befitting a child. *Hooker*.
- CHILLIAD. *f.* [from *χιλιας*.] A thousand. *Helder*.
- CHILIA'EDRON. *f.* [from *χιλια*.] A figure of a thousand sides. *Locke*.
- CHILL. *a.* [cele, Sax.] 1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch. *Milton*. 2. Having the sensation of cold. *Rowe*. 3. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.
- CHILL. *f.* [from the adjective.] Chiliness; cold. *Derbam*.
- 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.* [*hime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.
- CHIME. *f.* [*chirme*, an old word.] 1. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments. *Ben Johnson*. 2. The correspondence of sound. *Dryden*. 3. The sound of bells struck with hammers. *Shakefp.* 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.
- CHIMERA. *f.* [*chimera*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden*.
- CHIMERICAL. *a.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fantastick. *Spectator*.
- CHIMERICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly.
- CHIMINAGE. *f.* [from *chemin*.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowell*.
- CHIMNEY. *f.* [*cheminte*, 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. *Shakefp.* 3. The fire-place. *Raleigh*.
- CHIMNEY-CORNER. *f.* The fire-side; the place of idlers. *Denham*.
- CHIMNEYPIECE. *f.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece round the fire-place. *Swift*.
- CHIMNEYSWEEPER. *f.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.] One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot. *Shakefp.*
- CHIN. *f.* [cinne, Sax.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. *Sidney*, *Dryden*.
- CHINA. *f.* [from *China*.] 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 *caugh*.] A violent and convulsive cough. *Floyer.*

CHINE. *f.* [*schine*, 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, Sax.] 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 sound by striking each other. *Arbutnot.*

CHINKY. *a.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping. *Dryden.*

CHINTS. *f.* Cloth of cotton made in India. *Pope.*

CHI'OPPIN. *f.* A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Cowley.*

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.*

CHIRAGRICAL. *a.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*

CHIROGRAPHER. *f.* [*χῆρ*, the hand, *γράφω*, to write.] He that exercises writing. *Bacon.*

CHIROGRAPHER. *f.* Chirographer.

CHIROGRAPHY. *f.* The art of writing.

CHIROMANCER. *f.* One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand. *Dryden.*

CHIROMANCY. *f.* [*χῆρ*, the hand, and *μαντις*, 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. *Spektator.*

CHIRPER. *f.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps.

TO CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceopian, Sax.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRURGEON. *f.* [*χῆρουργός*.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. A surgeon. *South.*

CHIRURGERY. *f.* [from *chirurgion*.] The art of curing by external applications. *Sidney, Wiseman.*

CHIRURGICAL. *a.* 1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer.* 2. Manual in general. *Wilkins.*

CHISEL. *f.* [*ciscan*, 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. *Spektator.*

CHITTLINGS. *f.* [from *schysterlingh*, Dut.] The guts.

CHITTY. *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. *Shakespeare.* 6. [In law.] A tenure of land by knight's service. *Cowell.*

CHIVES. *f.* [*ciwe*, Fr.] 1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. *Ray.* 2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*

CHLORO'SIS. *f.* [from *χλωρός*, green.] The green-sickness.

TO CHOAK. See **СНОКЪ.**

CHOCOLATE. *f.* [*chocolate*, Span.] 1. The nut of the cocoa-tree. 2. The mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water. 3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate. *Arbutnot, Pope.*

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *f.* [*chocolate and house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler.*

CHODE. The old preterite from *chide*. *Genesis.*

CHOICE. *f.* [*choix*, Fr.] 1. The act of choosing; election. *Dryden.* 2. The power of choosing; election. *Hooker, Crew.* 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. *Shakespeare.*

CHOICE. *a.* [*choisi*, Fr.] 1. Select; of extraordinary value. *Guardian.* 2. Chary; frugal; careful. *Taylor.*

CHOICELESS. *a.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing. *Hammond.*

CHOICELY. *adv.* [from *choice*.] 1. Curiously; with exact choice. *Shakespeare.* 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. *Shakespeare.* 3. The part of the church where the singers are placed. *Shakespeare.*

TO CHOK. *v. a.* [accocan, Sax.] 1. To suffocate. *Walker.* 2. To stop up; to block up a passage. *Chapman.* 3. To hinder by obstruction. *Shakespeare, Davier.* 4. To suppress. *Shakespeare.* 5. To overpower. *Luke, Dryden.*

CHOK. *f.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOK-PEAR. *f.* [from *choke* and *pear*.] 1. A rough harsh unpalatable pear. 2. Any sarcasm that stops the mouth. *Clarissa.*

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.* [*χολα, bilis*] 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. *Shakesp.* 3. Anger; rage. *Shakesp. Prior.*

CHOLERICK. *a.* [*cholericus, Lat.*] 1. Abounding with choler. *Dryden.* 2. Angry; irascible. *Arbutnot.* 3. Offensive. *Sidney, Raleigh.*

CHOLERICKNESS. *f.* [from *choleric.*] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

TO CHOOSE. *v. a.* I chole, I have chosen or choie. [*choisir, Fr.* *ceopan, Sax.*] 1. To take by way of preference of several things offered. *Shakesp.* 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. *Hecker, Tilliston.*

CHOOSEER. *f.* [from *choose.*] He that has the power of choosing; elector. *Drayton, Hammond.*

TO CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen, Dutch;* *couper, Fr.*] 1. To cut with a quick blow. *Shakesp.* 2. To devour eagerly. *Dryden.* 3. To mince; to cut into small pieces. *Micab.* 4. To break into chinks. *Shakesp.*

TO CHOP. *v. n.* 1. To do any thing with a quick motion. *Bacon.* 2. To light or happen upon any thing.

TO CHOP. *v. a.* [*ceapan, Sax.*] 1. To purchase; generally by way of truck. *Bacon.* 2. To put any 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. *Spektator.*

CHO PIN. *f.* [*Fr.*] 1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester. 2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING. *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.*

CHO'PPY. *a.* [from *chop*] Full of holes or cracks. *Shakesp.*

CHOPS. *f.* [from *chaps.*] 1. The mouth of a beast. *L'Estrange.* 2. The mouth of any thing in a familiar language.

CHORAL. *a.* [from *chorus, Lat.*] 1. Belonging to a choir. *Milten.* 2. Singing in a choir. *Amhurst.*

CHORD. *f.* [*chorda, Lat.*] 1. The string of a musical instrument. *Milten.* 2. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

TO CHORD. *v. a.* To furnish with strings. *Dryd.*

CHORDEE. *f.* [from *chorda, Lat.*] A contraction of the frenum of the yag:

CHORION. *f.* [*χωρίσ, to contain.*] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHORISTER. *f.* [from *chorus.*] 1. A singer in the cathedrals; a singing boy. 2. A singer in a concert. *Spenser, Ray.*

CHOROGRAPHER. *f.* [*χωρη, and γραφω.*] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL. *a.* Descriptive of particular regions. *Rahigh.*

CHOROGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* In a chorographical manner.

CHOROGRAPHY. *f.* The art of describing particular regions.

CHORUS. *f.* [*chorus, Lat.*] 1. A number of singers; a concert. *Dryden, Pope.* 2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy. *Shakesp.* 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.* *Dryd.*

CHOSEN. The participle passive, from *To choose.* *Shakesp.*

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.* [*χρισμα, an ointment.*] Unguent; or unction. *Hammond.*

CHRISOM. *f.* [See *CHRISM.*] A child that dies within a month after its birth. *Graunt.*

TO CHRISTEN. *a.* [*christian, 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. *Hecker.*

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. *Tilliston.*

CHRISTIAN. *a.* Professing the religion of Christ. *Shakesp.*

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.* [*christianité, Fr.*] The religion of christians. *Addison.*

TO CHRISTIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *christian.*] To make christian. *Dryden.*

CHRISTIANLY. *adv.* [from *christian.*] Like a christian.

CHRISTMAS. *f.* [from *Christ* and *mass.*] 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.

CHROMA TICK. *a.* [*χρωμα, colour.*] 1. Relating

CHU

lating to colour. *Dryden*. 2. Relating to a certain species of ancient music. *Arbutnot*.

CHRONICAL. } *a.* [from χρόνος, time.] A

CHRONICK. } *chronical* 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 γράβω.] An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *f.* A writer of chronograms.

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. *adv.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner; according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST. *f.* One that studies or explains time. *Locke*.

CHRONOLGY. *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 χρυσος, gold.] Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers*.

CHRYsolITE. *f.* [χρυσος, and λιθος.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward*.

CHRYSOPRASUS. *f.* [χρυσος, and πρασιος, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. *Re*. 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*, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently. *Prior*.

TO CHUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck*.] 1. To call as a hen. *Dryden*. 2. To cocker; to fondle. *Dryden*.

CHUET. *f.* Forced meat. *Bacon*.

CHUFF. *f.* A blunt clown. *Leisrange*.

CHY

CHUFFILY. *adv.* Stomachfully. *Clarissa*.

CHUFFINESS. *f.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness.

CHUFFY. *a.* [from *chuff*.] Surly; fat.

CHUM. *f.* [*chum*, Armorick.] A chamber fellow.

CHUMP. *f.* A thick heavy piece of wood. *Moxon*.

CHURCH. *f.* [cipce, Saxon, κυριακή.] 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. *Carver*.

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service. *Hooker*.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *f.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction. *Atterbury*.

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. *Cowell*, *Spenser*.

CHURCHYARD. *f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Bacon*, *Pope*.

CHURL. *f.* [ceorl, Saxon.] 1. A rustick; a countryman. *Dryden*. 2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney*. 3. A miser; a niggard. *Shakespeare*.

CHURLISH. *a.* [from *churl*.] 1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; uncivil. *Waller*. 2. Selfish; avaricious. *Sam*. 3. Unpliant; crossgrained; unmanageable. *Bacon*, *Mortimer*. 4. Intractable; vexatious. *Crajevau*.

CHURLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churlish*.] Rudely; brutally. *Hewel*.

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 *cýrr*, Saxon.] An insect that turns about nimby; called also a tancricket. *Skinner*.

CHYLACEOUS. *a.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle. *Floyer*.

CHYLE. *f.* [χυλος.] 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*.

CHYLIFACTIVE. *a.* Having the power of making chyle.

R

CHYLO-

CHYLOPOE TICK. *a.* [*χύλος*, and *ωσίνω*.] Having the power, of forming chyle. *Arbutnot.*

CHYLOUS. *a.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle. *Arbutnot.*

CHYMICAL. } *a.* [*chymicus*, Lat.] 1. Made
CHYMICK. } by chymistry. *Dryden.* 2. Relating to chymistry. *Pope.*

CHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical*.] In a chymical manner.

CHYMIST. *f.* [See **CHYMISTRY**.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire. *Pope.*

CHYMISTRY. *f.* Philosophy by fire. *Arbutnot.*

CIBARIOUS. *a.* [*cibarius*, Lat.] Relating to food.

CIBOL. *f.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion. *Mortimer.*

CICATRICE. or **CICATRIX.** *f.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.] 1. The scar remaining after a wound. *Shakefp.* 2. A mark; an imprefsure. *Shakefp.*

CICATRISANT. *f.* [from *cicatrice*.] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE. *a.* [from *cicatrice*.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION. *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.

CICHORACEOUS. *a.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory. *Floyer.*

To CICURATE. *v. a.* To tame; to reclaim from wildness. *Brown.*

CICURATION. *f.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness. *Ray.*

CIDER. [*cidre*, Fr. *fidra*, Ital.] 1. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed. *Bacon.* 2. The juice of apples expressed and fermented. *Philips.*

CIDERIST. *f.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CIDERKIN. *f.* [from *cider*.] The liquor made of the grofs 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. *Brown.*

CIMELIARCH. *f.* [from *κίμειον*.] The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church. *Diſt.*

CIMETER. *f.* [*cimitarra*, Span.] A sort of sword; short and recurvated. *Dryden.*

CINCTURE. *f.* [*cinclura*, Lat.] 1. Something worn round the body. *Pope.* 2. An inclosure. *Bacon.* 3. A ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column. *Chambers.*

CINDER. *f.* [*cendre*, Fr.] 1. A mass ignited and quenched. *Waller.* 2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame. *Swift.*

CINDER-WOMAN. } *f.* [*cinder* and *woman*.]
CINDER-WENCH. } 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.

CINERITIOUS. *a.* [*cinericus*, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes. *Cheyne.*

CINERULENT. *a.* Full of ashes.

CINGLE. *f.* [*cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR. *f.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion. The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur, by sublimation, compose cinnabar. *Woodward, Newton.*

CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *f.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. *f.* [French.] 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. *Shakefp.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *f.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.] Those havens that lie towards France. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rümney, and Hithe; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must have been added to the first institution. *Cowell.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *a.* Having five spots. *Shakefp.*

CION. *f.* [*ſon*, or *ſcion*, Fr.] 1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant. *Shakefp. Howell.* 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, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures. *Santb.* 3. An intertexture of leuers. *Pope.* 4. A character in general. *Raleigh.* 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 characters. *Hayward.*

To CIRCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle. *Baib.*

CIRCINATION. *f.* An orbicular motion.

CIRCLE. *f.* [*circulus*, Lat.] 1. A line continued till it ends where it begun. *Locke.* 2. The space included in a circular line. 3. A round body; an orb. *Isaiah.* 4. Compass; inclosure. *Shakefp.* 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 term 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.] To move round

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*, Lat.] 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 visitation of the judges for holding assizes.
 To CIRCUIT. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Philips*.
 CIRCUITER. *f.* One that travels a circuit. *Pope*.
 CIRCUITION. *f.* [*circuitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of going round any thing. 2. Compass; maze of argument; comprehension. *Hooker*.
 CIRCULAR. *a.* [*circularis*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [from *circular*.] 1. In form of a circle. *Burset*. 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. *Burset*. 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.
 CIRCUMAMBIENCY. *f.* [from *circumambiens*.] The act of encompassing. *Brown*.
 CIRCUMAMBIENT. *a.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing. *Wilkins*.
 To CIRCUMAMBULATE. *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 *circumciso*.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin. *Milton*.
 To CIRCUMDUCT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe*.
 CIRCUMDUCTION. *f.* [from *circumductio*.] 1. Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe*. 2. A leading about.
 CIRCUMFERENCE. *f.* [*circumferentia*, Lat.] 1. The periphery; the line including and sur-

rounding any thing. *Newton*. 2. The space inclosed in a circle. *Milton*. 3. The eternal part of an orbicular body. *Newton*. 4. An orb; a circle. *Milton*.
 To CIRCUMFERENCE. *v. a.* To include in a circular space. *Brown*.
 CIRCUMFERENTOR. *f.* [from *circumfero*.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles. *Chambers*.
 CIRCUMFLEX. *f.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating of the acute and grave. *Holder*.
 CIRCUMFLUENCE. *f.* An inclosure of waters.
 CIRCUMFLUENT. *a.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. *Pope*.
 CIRCUMFLUOUS. *a.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Enveloping with waters. *Milton*, *Pope*.
 CIRCUMFORANEUS. *a.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house.
 To CIRCUMFUSE. *v. a.* [*circumfundis*, 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. *Ray*.
 CIRCUMGYRATION. *f.* [from *circumgyrate*.] The act of running round.
 CIRCUMJACENT. *a.* [*circumjacent*, Lat.] Lying round any thing.
 CIRCUMJUNCTION. *f.* [*circumjunctio*, Lat.] The act of going round.
 CIRCUMLIGATION. *f.* [*circumligo*, Lat.] 1. The act of binding round. 2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.
 CIRCUMLOCUTION. *f.* [*circumlocutio*, Lat.] 1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis. *L'Estrange*.
 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. *Arbutnot*.
 CIRCUMPLICATION. *f.* [*circumplifico*, Lat.] 1. The act of enwrapping on every side. 2. The state of being enwrapped.
 CIRCUMPOLAR. *a.* [from *circum* and *polar*.] Round the pole.
 CIRCUMPOSITION. *f.* [from *circum* and *positio*.] The act of placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn*.
 CIRCUMRAISON. *f.* [*circumrasio*, Lat.] The act of shaving or pairing round.
 CIRCUMROTATION. *f.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel.
 To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.] 1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries. 2. To bound; to limit; to confine. *Southern*.

C I R

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *f.* [*circumscriptio*, Lat.]
 1. Determination of particular form or magnitude. *Ray*. 2. Limitation; confinement. *Shakesp.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE *a.* [from *circumscribe*.]
 Including the superfluous. *Grew*.

CIRCUMSPECT *a.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.]
 Cautious; attentive; watchful. *Boyle*.

CIRCUMSPECTION *f.* [from *circumspect*.]
 Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention. *Clarendon*.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE *a.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.]
 Attentive; vigilant; cautious. *Pope*.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY *adv.* [from *circumspectivus*.]
 Cautiously; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY *adv.* [from *circumspect*.]
 Watchfully; vigilantly. *Ray*.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS *f.* [from *circumspect*.]
 Caution; vigilance. *Watson*.

CIRCUMSTANCE *f.* [*circumstantia*, Lat.] 1. Something appendant or relative to 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. *Dinne*.

CIRCUMSTANT *a.* [*circumstans*, Lat.] Surrounding. *Digby*.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL *a.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.] 1. Accidental; not essential. *South*. 2. Incidental; casual. *Denne*. 3. Full of small events; detailed. *Prior*.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY *f.* The appendage of circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY *adv.* [from *circumstantial*.] 1. According to circumstance; not essentially. *Glanville*. 2. Minutely; exactly. *Bacon*.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE *v. a.* [from *circumstance*.] 1. To place in particular circumstances. *Bramhall*. 2. To place in a particular condition. *Swift*.

To CIRCUMVALLATE *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION *f.* [from *circumvallo*, Lat.] 1. The art or act of casting up fortifications 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. *Kneller*.

CIRCUMVENTION *f.* [from *circumvent*.] 1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion. *South*, *Collier*. 2. Prevention; pre-occupation. *Shakesp.*

To CIRCUMVECT *v. a.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment. *Watson*.

CIRCUMVOLUTION *f.* [*circumvolutio*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVOLVE *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round. *Glanville*.

C I V

CIRCUMVOLUTION *f.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.] 1. The act of rolling round. 2. The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins*.

CIRCUS } *f.* [*circus*, Lat.] An open space
CIRQUE } or area for sports. *Sidney*, *Stillingfleet*.

CIST [*cista*, Lat.] A case; a tegument; commonly the inclosure of a tumour.

CISTED *a.* [from *cista*.] Inclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERN *f.* [*cisterna*, Lat.] 1. A receptacle of water for domestic uses. *South*. 2. A reservoir, an inclosedountain. *Blackmore*. 3. Any watry receptacle. *Shakesp.*

CISTUS *f.* [Lat.] Rockrose.

CIT *f.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city. A petty low townsmen. *Johnson*.

CITADEL *f.* [*citadelle*, Fr.] A fortress; a castle. *Dryden*.

CITAL *f.* [from *cite*.] 1. Reproof; impeachment. *Shakesp.* 2. Summons; citation.

CITATION *f.* [*citatio*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 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. *Atterbury*.

CITRESS *f.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. *Dryden*.

CITHERN *f.* [*cithara*, Lat.] A kind of harp. *Mac*.

CITIZEN *f.* [*citoyen*, Fr.] A freeman of a city. *Raleigh*. 2. A townsman; not a gentleman. *Shakesp.* 3. An inhabitant. *Dryden*.

CITIZEN *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakesp.*

CITRINE *a.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon-coloured. *Grew*, *Floyer*.

CITRINE *f.* [from *citrinus*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem. *Miilar*, *Addison*.

CITRON-WATER *f.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope*.

CITRUL *f.* Pompion.

CITY *f.* [*citè*, Fr.] 1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants. *Temple*. 2. In the English law. A town corporate, that hath a bishop. *Cowell*. 3. The inhabitants of a certain city. *Shakesp.*

CITY *a.* Relating to the city. *Shakesp.*

CIVET *f.* [*civette*, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The civet, or civet cat, is a little animal,

animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his snout is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different. *Trevoux, Bacon.*

CIVICK. *a.* [*civicus*, Lat.] Relating to civil honours; not military. *Pope.*

CIVIL. *a.* [*civilis*, Lat.] 1. Relating to the community; political. *Hooker, Sprat* 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. Civilized; not barbarous. *Spenser.* 9. Complaisant; civilized; gentle; well bred. *Dryden.* 10. Grave; sober. *Milton.* 11. Relating to the ancient cenfular 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. *Clarendon.* 3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness. *Dryden.*

To CIVILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil*] To reclaim from savageness and brutality. *Dentam.*

CIVILIZER. *f.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life. *Philips.*

CIVILLY. *adv.* [from *civil*.] 1. In a manner relating to government. *Hooker.* 2. Politely; complaisantly; without rudeness. *Collier.* 3. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*

CIZE. *f.* [from *incisa*, Lat.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form. *Grew.*

CLACK. *f.* [*klatschen*, 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*, Fr.] 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. *Cowell.*

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. *Shakefp. Ray.*

To CLAMM. *v. a.* [*clæman*, Sax.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLAMMINESS. *f.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscosity. *Moxon.*

CLAMMY. *a.* [from *to clammy*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Bacon, Addison.*

CLAMOROUS. *a.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noisy. *Hooker, Swift.*

CLAMOUR. *f.* [*clamor*, Lat.] Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation. *K. Charles, Addj.*

To CLAMOUR. *v. n.* To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate. *Shakefp.*

CLAMP. *f.* [*clamp*, Fr.] 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.* [*clancularius*, Lat.] Claudefine; secret. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDESTINE. *a.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmere.*

CLANDESTINELY. *adv.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately. *Swift.*

CLANG. *f.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A sharp shrill noise. *Milton, Dryden.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clangere*, 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. *Spektator.*

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. *Hexael.*

To CLAP. *v. n.* 1. To move nimbly with a noise. *Dryden.* 2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing. *Shakefp.* 3. To strike the hands together in applause. *Epilogue to Hen. VIII.*

CLAP. *f.* [from the verb.] 2. 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. *Addj.* 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. *Addj.*

To CLAPPERCLAW. *v. a.* [from *clapper* and *claw*.] To tongue-beat; to scold. *Shakefp.*

CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCEUX. *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.* [*clairret*, Fr.] French wine.

CLARICORD. *f.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Lat.] A musical instrument in form of a spinetto. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICATION. *f.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities. *Bac.*

To CLARIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, Fr.] 1. To purify or clear. *Bacon.* 2. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*

CLARION. *f.* [*clarin*, Span.] A trumpet. *Spenser, Pope.*

CLARITY.

CLARITY. *f.* [*clarit*, Fr.] Brightness; splendour. *Raleigh*.
CLARY. *f.* An herb. *Bacon*.
To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kletsen*, Dutch] 1. To make a noise by mutual collision. *Denham*, *Bentley*.
 2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. *South*. 3. To contradict; oppose. *Speck*.
To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another
CLASH. *f.* 1. A noisy collision of two bodies. *Denb.* 2. Opposition; contradiction. *Atterb.*
A CLASP. *f.* [*cheipe*, Dutch] 1. A hook to hold any thing close. *Addison*. 2. An embrace. *Shaksp.*
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. *Shaksp.*
CLASPER. *f.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants. *Ray*.
CLA'SPKNIFÉ. *f.* A knife which folds into the handle.
CLASS. *f.* [from *classis*, Lat.] 1. A rank or order of persons. *Dryden*. 2. A number of boys learning the same lesson. *Watts*. 3. A set of beings or things. *Addison*.
To CLASS. *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution. *Arbutnot*.
CLASSICAL, or **CLAS'SICK.** *a.* [*classicus*, Lat.] 1. Relating to antique authors. *Addison*, *Felton*. 2. Of the first order or rank. *Arbutnot*.
CLAS'SICK. *f.* An author of the first rank.
CLAS'SIS. *f.* [Lat.] Order; fort; body. *Clarend.*
To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [*clatzunge*, a rattle, Sax.] 1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden*. 2. To utter a noise by being struck together. *Knolles*. 3. To talk fast and idly. *Decay of Piety*.
To CLA'TTER. *v. a.* 1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound. *Milton*. 2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin*.
A CLA'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies. *Swift*. 2. Any tumultuous and confused noise. *B. Johnson*.
CLAVATED. *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed. *Woodward*.
CLAUDENT. *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing.
To CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] To halt.
CLAUDICATION. *f.* The habit of halting. *Dist.*
CLAVE. [The preterite of *cleave*.]
CLAVELLATED. *a.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Arbutn.*
CLAVÉR. *f.* [*clazp*, Sax.] Clover.
CLAVICLE. *f.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone. *Brown*, *Wijeman*.
CLAUSE. *f.* [*clausula*, Lat.] 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*, Sax.] 1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails. *Spenser*, *Garth*. 2. A hand, in contempt.
To CLAW. *v. a.* [*clapan*, Sax.] 1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shaksp.* 2. To tear or scratch in general. *Hudibras*. 3. To tickle. *Shaksp.* 4. To CLAW off. To cold. *L'Estrange*.
CLA'WBACK. *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. *Rowe*.
CLAY-PIT. A pit where clay is dug. *Woodw.*
CLAY'Y. Consisting of clay. *Derbam*.
CLAY'MARL [*clay* and *marl*.] A chalky clay. *Mortimer*.
CLEAN. *a.* [*clæne*, Sax.] 1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenser*. 2. Chaste; innocent; guiltless. 3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; [not incumbered] *Waller*. 4. Not leprous. *Leviticus*.
CLEAN. *adv.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. *Hooker*.
To CLEAN. *v. a.* To free from dirt. *Thomson*.
CLEANLILY. *adv.* 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 which makes cleanliness. *Prior*. 3. Pure; immaculate. *Glanville*. 4. Nice; artful. *L'Estrange*.
CLEANLY. *adv.* [from *clean*.] Elegantly; neatly.
CLEANNESS. *f.* [from *clean*.] 1. Neatness; freedom from filth. 2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness. *Dryd.* 3. Purity; innocence. *Pope*.
To CLE'ANSE. *v. a.* [*clænjan*, Sax.] 1. To free from filth or dirt. *Prior*. 2. To purify from guilt. *Proverbs*. 3. To free from noxious humours. *Arbutnot*. 4. To free from leprosy. *Mark*. 5. To scour. *Addison*.
A CLE'ANSER. *f.* [*clænsepe*, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating. *Arbutn.*
CLEAR. *a.* [*clair*, Fr. *clarus*, Lat.] 1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; not opaque. *Denham*. 2. Free from clouds; serene; as a clear day. 3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled. 4. Perspicuous; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Temple*. 5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable. *Milton*. 6. Apparent; manifest; not hid. *Hooker*. 7. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable. *Shaksp.* *Pope*. 8. Unprepossessed; impartial. *Sidney*. 9. Free from distempers, prosecution, or imputed guilt. *Gay*. 10. Free from deductions or incumbrance. *Collier*. 11. Vacant; unobstructed. *Shaksp.* *Pope*. 12. Out of debt. 13. Unintangled; at a safe distance from danger. *Shaksp.* 14. Canorous; sounding distinctly. *Addison*. 15. Free; guiltless. *Sufas*.

CLEAR.

CLEAR. *adv.* Clean; quite; completely. *L'Estr.*
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 custom-house.
CLEARER. *f.* Brightener; purifier; enlightener. *Addison.*
CLEARLY. *adv.* [from *clear.*] 1. Brightly; luminously. *Hooker.* 2. Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.* 3. With discernment; acutely. *Ben. 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 sight.] Discerning; judicious. *Denham.*
To CLEARSTARCH. *v. a.* [clear and starch.] To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*
To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I cleave,* part. *cleaven.* [cleopan, Sax.] 1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to. *Job.* 2. To unite aptly; to fit. *Shakespeare.* 3. To unite in concord. *Hooker, Kneller.* 4. To be concomitant. *Hooker.*
To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I cleave,* *I cleave,* *I cleft;* part. pass. *cleaven,* or *cleft.* [cleopan, Sax.] 1. To divide with violence; to split. *Milton, Blackmore.* 2. To divide. *Deuteronom.*
To CLEAVE. *v. n.* 1. To part asunder. *Shakespeare.* 2. To suffer division. *Newton.*
A CLEAVER. *f.* [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 quarry. *Clefts* appear on the bought of the patterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour. *Farr. Diſ. Ben. Johnson.*
To CLEFTGRAFT. *v. a.* [cleft and graft.] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree. *Mortimer.*
CLEMENCY. *f.* [clemence, Fr. *clementia,* Lat.] Mercy; remission of severity. *Addison.*
CLEMENT. *a.* [clemens, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful.
To CLEPE. *v. n.* [clypan, Sax.] To call. *Shakespeare.*
CLE'RGY. *f.* [clerge, Fr. *clergé,*] The body of

men set apart by due ordination for the service of God. *Shakespeare.*
CLERGYMAN. *f.* A man in holy orders; not a laick. *Swift.*
CLERICAL. *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 publick 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.*
CL'VE. } At the beginning or end of the proper
CLIF. } name of a place, denotes it to be
CLIVE. } situated on a rock or hill.
CLEVER. *a.* 1. Dextrous; skilful. *Addison.* 2. Just; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.* 3. Well-shaped; handsome. *Arbutnot.*
CLEVERLY. *adv.* [from *clever.*] Dextrously; fitly; handsomely. *Hudibras.*
CLEVERNESS. *f.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; skill.
CLEW. *f.* [clype, 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, Dutch.] To make a sharp, successive noise. *Gay.*
CL'CKER. *f.* [from *click.*] A low word for the servant of a salesman.
CL'CKET. *f.* The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*
CL'IENT. *f.* [clients, Lat.] 1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence. *Taylor.* 2. A dependant. *Ben. Johnson.*
CL'IENTED. *parti. a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*
CL'IENTE'LE. *f.* [clientela, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben. Johnson.*
CL'IENTSHIP. *f.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*
CLIFF. *f.* [clivus, Lat. clif, Sax.] A steep rock; a rock. *Bacon.*
CLIFT. *f.* The same with *CLIFF.* *Spenser.*
CLIMA'CTER. *f.* [κλιμακτήρ.] A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time. *Brown.*
CLIMACTERICK. } *a.* [from *climacter.*]
CLIMACTERICAL. } 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 than that nearer to the equator. 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.*
CLIMATEURE. *f.* The same with climate. *Shakespeare.* CLIMAX.

CLIMAX. *f.* [κλιμαξ.] Gradation; ascent; a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually. *Dryden.*

To **CLIMB** *v. n.* pret. *climb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. [*climan*, Sax.] To ascend up any place. *Sam.*

To **CLIMB** *v. a.* To ascend. *Prior.*

CLIMBER. *f.* [from *climb*.] 1. One that mounts or scales any place; a mounter; a riser. *Carrew.* 2. A plant that creeps upon other supports. *Mortimer.* 3. The name of a particular herb. *Millar.*

CLIME. *f.* [from *climate*.] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milten*, *Atterbury.*

To **CLINCH.** *v. a.* [*clynxi*, 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; *a.*, to *clinck an argument.*

CLINCH. *f.* [from the verb.] A pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle*, *Dryden.*

CLINCHER. *f.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast. *Pepe.*

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. *Shakefp.*

CLINGY. *a.* [from *cling*.] Clinging; adhesive.

CLINICAL. } *a.* [*κλινω*, to lie down.] One

CLINICK. } 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. *Shakefp.*

CLIQUEANT. *f.* [Fr.] Embroidery; spangles. *Shakefp.*

To **CLIP.** *v. a.* [*clippan*, Sax.] 1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round. *Sidney*, *Ray.* 2. To cut with sheers. *Suckling*, *Beutley.* 3. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin. *Locke.* 4. To curtail; to cut short. *Addison.* 5. To confine; to hold. *Shakefp.*

CLIPPER. *f.* One that debases coin by cutting. *Addison.*

CLIPPING. *f.* The part cut or clipped off. *Locke.*

CLIVER. *f.* An herb. *Millar.*

A **CLOAK.** *f.* [*lach*, Sax.] 1. The outer garment. *Pepe.* 2. A concealment. *Peter.*

To **CLOAK.** *v. a.* 1. To cover with a cloak. 2. To hide; to conceal. *Spenser.*

CLOAKBAG. *f.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried. *Shakefp.*

CLOCK. *f.* [*clucc*, 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. *Derham.*

CLOCKWORK. *f.* Movements by weights or springs. *Prior.*

CLOD. *f.* [*clud*, Sax.] 1. A lump of earth or

clay. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. A turf; the ground.

Scrub. 3. Any thing vile, base, and earthy.

Milten. 4. A dull fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

To **CLOD.** *v. n.* [from the noun] To gather into concretions; to coagulate. *Milten.*

To **CLOD.** *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

CLODDY. *a.* [from *clod*.] 1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy. *Shakefp.* 2. Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*

CLODPATE. *f.* [*clod* & *d pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLODPATED. *a.* [from *clodpate*.] Doltish; thoughtless. *Arbutnot.*

CLODPOLL. *f.* A thickskull; a dolt. *Shakefp.*

To **CLOG.** *v. a.* [from *clag*.] 1. To load with something that may hinder motion. *Digby.* 2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Raleigh.* 3. To load; to burthen. *Shakefp. Addison.*

To **CLOG.** *v. n.* 1. To coalesce; to adhere. *Evelyn.* 2. To be encumbered or impeded. *Sharp.*

CLOG. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milten.* 2. A hindrance; an obstruction. *Hicker*, *Denne.* 3. A kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet. 4. A wooden shoe. *Harvey.*

CLOGGINESS. *f.* [from *cleggy*.] The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY. *a.* [from *clog*.] That which has the power of clogging up. *Boyle.*

CLOISTER. *f.* [*claufter*, Sax. *claustrum*, Lat.]

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. *Shakefp.* 2. Built with peristyles or piazzas. *Watson.*

CLOISTRESS. [from *cloister*.] A nun. *Shakefp.*

CLOMB. [pret. of *climb*.] *Milten*

To **CLOOM.** *v. a.* [*clæmar*, Sax.] To shut with viscous matter. *Mortimer.*

To **CLOSE.** *v. a.* [*clou*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.] 1.

To shut; to lay together. *Prior.* 2. To conclude; to end; to finish. *Wake.* 3. To inclose; to confine. *Shakefp.* 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, or *in with.* To come to an agreement with; to unite with. *Shakefp. 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. *Milten.*

CLOSE. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Shut fast. *Wilkins.* 2. Without vent; without inlet; private. *Dryden.* 3. Confined; stagnant. *Bacon.*

4. Com-

4. Compact; solid. *Barnet*. 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. 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*.

CLOSE-PENT. *a.* Shut close; without vent.

CLOSELY. *adv.* [from *close*.] 1. Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle*. 2. Without much space intervening; nearly. *Shakespeare*. 3. Secretly; slyly. *Carver*. 4. Without deviation. *Dryden*.

CLOSENESS. *f.* [from *close*.] 1. The state of being shut. *Bacon*. 2. Narrowness; straitness. 3. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift*. 4. Compassness; solidity. *Bentley*. 5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement. *Shakespeare*. 6. Secrecy; privacy. *Callier*. 7. Covetousness; sly 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. *Watson*. 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 congregate; to coagulate. *Philips*.

CLOTH. *f.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [clath, Sax.] 1. Any thing woven for dress or covering. *Swift*. 2. The piece of linen 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 *clath*.] 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 *clath*.] A maker of cloth. *Grann*.

CLOTHING. *f.* [from *to clothe*.] Dress; vesture; garments. *Fairfax*, *Swift*.

CLOTHSHEARER. *f.* One who trims the cloth. *Hakewell*.

CLOT'POLL. *f.* [from *clot* and *poll*.] 1. Thick-skull; blockhead. *Shakespeare*. 2. Head, in scorn. *Shakespeare*.

To CLOTTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To congregate; to coagulate. *Dryden*.

CLOTTY. *a.* [from *clot*.] Full of clots; concreted. *Harvey*, *Mortimer*.

A CLOUD. *f.* 1. The dark collection of vapours in the air. *Greiv*, *Rescommen*. 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.

CLO'UBERRY. *f.* [from *cloud* and *berry*.] A plant, called also knotberry.

CLO'UDCAPT. *a.* Topped with clouds. *Shakespeare*.

CLOUDCOMPELLING. *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected. *Waller*.

CLOUDILY. *adv.* [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*.

CLO'UDLESS. *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 with spots or veins.

CLOVE. *f.* [the preterite of *cleave*.]

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 garlic separates. *Tate*.

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *f.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.]

CLOVEN. part. pret. [from *cleave*.] *Waller*.

CLOVEN-FOOTED. } *a.* [*cloven* and *foot*, or
CLOVEN-HOOFED. } *hoof*.] Having the foot divided into two parts. *Dryden*, *Ray*.

CLOVER. *f.* [clæpæn, Saxon.] 1. A species of trefoil. *Shakespeare*. *Mortimer*. 2. To live in clover, is to live luxuriously. *Ogle*.

CLOVERED. *a.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover. *Thomson*.

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.* [clut, 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. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Spencer.* 3. To join awkwardly together. *Aſcham.*

CLOUTED. *particip. a.* Congealed; coagulated. *Gay.*

CLOUTERLY. *a.* Clumſy; awkward. *Mortim.*

CLOWN. *f.* [lopn, Sax.] 1. A ruſtick; a churl. *Sidney.* 2. A coarſe ill bred man. *Speſtator.*

CLOWNERY. *f.* [from clown.] Ill-breeding; churliſhneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLOWNISH. *a.* [from clown.] 1. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns. *Dryden.* 2. Coarſe; rough; rugged. *Spencer.* 3. Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shakeſp.* 4. Clumſy; ungainly. *Prior.*

CLOWNISHLY. *adv.* Coarſely; rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS. *f.* [from clowniſh.] 1. Ruſticity; coarſeneſs. *Locke.* 2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *f.* An herb.

To CLOY. *v. a.* [enclouer, Fr.] 1. To ſatiate; to ſate; to ſurfeit. *Sidney.* 2. To ſtrike the beak together. *Shakeſp.* 3. To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch hole.

CLOYLESS. *a.* [from cloy.] That which cannot cauſe ſatiety. *Shakeſp.*

CLOYMENT. *f.* [from cloy.] Satiety; repletion. *Shakeſp.*

CLUB. *f.* [cluppa, Welch.] 1. A heavy ſtick. *Spencer.* 2. The name of one of the ſuits of cards. *Pope.* 3. The ſhot or dividend. *L'Eſtrange.* 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.*

CLUB-HEADED. *a.* [club and head.] Having a thick head. *Derbam.*

CLUBLAW. *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 lump.] A ſhapeleſs piece of wood.

CLUMPS. *f.* A nurſcull. *Skinner.*

CLUMSILY. *adv.* [from clumſy.] Awkwardly. *Ray.*

CLUMSINESS. *f.* [from clumſy.] Awkwardneſs; ungainlineſs; want of dexterity. *Colſer.*

CLUMSY. *a.* [lumpſch, Dutch, ſtupid.] Awkward; heavy; artleſs; unhandy. *Ray, Dryden.*

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of cling.

To CLUNG. *v. a.* [clingan, Saxon.] To dry as wood does

CLUNG. *a.* [clungu, Saxon.] Waſted with leanneſs.

CLUSTER. *f.* [cljrtet, Saxon.] 1. A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing

or joined together. *Bacon, Denbam, Newton.*

2. A number of animals gathered together. *Milton.* 3. A body of people collected. *Addiſon.*

To CLUSTER. *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Dryd.*

To CLUSTER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER GRAPE. *f.* The ſmall black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer.*

CLUSTERY. *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. *Shakeſp.*

CLUTCH. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The gripe; graſp; ſeizure. 2. The paws, the talons. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Hands. *Stillingfleet.*

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. *Speſtator.*

COACH-MAN. *f.* The driver of a coach. *South.*

To COACT. *v. n.* To act together in concert. *Shakeſp.*

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. *Shakeſp.*

COADJUMENT. *f.* Mutual aſſiſtance.

COADJUTANT. *f.* Helping; co-operating. *Phil.*

COADJUTOR. *f.* 1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate. *Gartb.* 2. In the canon law, one who is employed to perform the duties of another. *Ayliffe.*

COADJUVANCY. *f.* Help; concurrent help. *Brown.*

COADJUNCTION. *f.* The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs. *Ha e.*

To COAGMENT. *v. a.* To congregate. *Glawe.*

COAGMENTATION. *f.* [from coagment.] Coaggregation into one maſs; union. *Ben. Johnſon.*

COAGULABLE. *a.* [from coagulate.] That which is capable of concretion. *Boyle.*

To COAGULATE. *v. a.* [coagule, 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.

COAGULATOR. *f.* [from *coagulate*.] That which causes coagulation. *Arbutnot.*

COAL. *f.* [col, Saxon, *kol*, Germ.] 1. The common fossil fuel. *Denham.* 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. *Woodw.*

COAL-WORK. *f.* A coality; 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.

COALESCENCE. *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*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle, Brucine.*

To COARCT. *v. a.* [*coarctus*, Lat.] 1. To straighten; to confine. 2. To contract power. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTATION. *f.* [from *coarctus*.] 1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow place. *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. Cross; not delicate. *Thomson.* 5. Inelegant; unpolished. *Dryden.* 6. Unaccomplished by education. *Arbutnot.* 7. Mean; not nice; vile. *Rejcommon, Otway.*

COARSELY. *adv.* [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'Estrange.* 4. Roughness; rudeness of manners. *Garth.* 5. Meanness; want of nicety. *Addison.*

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 sail close by the coast. *Arbutnot.*

To COAST. *v. n.* To sail by. *Addison.*

COASTER. *f.* He that sails timorously near the shore. *Dryden.*

COAT. *f.* [*coste*, Fr.] 1. The upper garment. *Samuel.* 2. A 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. *Howel.* 4. The covering of any animal. *Milton, Mortimer.* 5. Any tegument. *Derham.* 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, Farquhar.*

COAXER. *f.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. *f.* The head or top.

COB. *f.* A sort of sea fowl. *Philips.*

COBALT. *f.* A marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick. *Woodward.*

To COBBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.] 1. To mend any thing coarsely. *Shakespeare.* 2. To do or make any thing clumsily. *Bentley.*

COBBLER. *f.* [from *cobble*.] 1. A mender of old shoes. *Addison.* 2. A clumsy workman in general. *Shakespeare.* 3. Any mean person. *Dryden.*

COBIRONS. *f.* Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon.*

COBISHOP. *f.* A coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

COBNUT. *f.* [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game.

COBSWAN. *f.* [*cob*, head, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan. *Ben. Johnson.*

COBWEB. *f.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.] 1. The web or net of a spider. *Spenser, L'Estrange.* 2. Any snare or trap. *Swift.*

COCCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*κocciferus* and *fero*.] Plants are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

COCHINEAL. *f.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, from which a red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

COCHLEARY. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform. *Brown.*

COCHLEATED. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form. *Woodward.*

COCK. *f.* [*cocc*, Saxon] 1. The male to the hen. *Dryden.* 2. The male of any small birds. *Arbutnot.* 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. *Spenser.*

To COCK. *v. n.* 1. To strut; to hold up the head. *Addison.* 2. To train or use fighting cocks. *Ben. Johnson.*

COCKADE. *f.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

A COCKATRICE. *f.* [*cock* and *atrep*, Saxon; A serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg. *Bacon.*

COCKBOAT. *f.* [*cock and boat*] A small boat belonging to a ship. *Stillingfleet.*

COCKBROTH. *f.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

COCKCROWING. *f.* [*cock and crow.*] The time at which cocks crow. *Mark.*

TO COCKER. *v. a.* [*coquerer, Fr.*] To cede; to settle. *Lecke, Swift.*

COCKER. *f.* One who follows the sport of cock-fighting.

COCKEREL. *f.* [from *cock.*] A young cock. *Dryden.*

COCKET. *f.* A seal belonging to the king's custom house: likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the custom house to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. *Cowell, Davies.*

COCKFIGHT. *f.* A match of cocks. *Bacon.*

COCKHORSE. [*cock and horse.*] On horseback; triumphant. *Prior.*

COCKLE. *f.* [*esquille, Fr.*] A small testaceous shell. *Locke.*

COCKLE-STAIRS. *f.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*

COCKLE. *f.* [*coccol, Saxon.*] A weed that grows in corn; corn-rose. *Donne.*

TO COCKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles. *Gay.*

COCKLED. *a.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled, or turbinated. *Shaksp.*

COCKLOFT. *f.* [*cock and loft.*] The room over the garret. *Dryden.*

COCKMASTER. *f.* One that breeds game cocks. *L'Estrange.*

COCKMATCH. *f.* A cockfight for a prize. *Addison.*

COCKNEY. *f.* 1. A native of London. *Derfet.* 2. Any effeminate, low citizen. *Shaksp.*

COCKPIT. *f.* [*cock and pit.*] 1. The area where cocks fight. *Hewel.* 2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war. *Harris.*

COCKSCOMB. *f.* A plant; lobsewort.

COCKSHEAD. *f.* A plant; faintoin.

COCKSHUT. *f.* The close of the evening. *Shaksp.*

COCKSPUR. *f.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.

COCKSURE. [from *cock and sure*] Confidently certain. *Shaksp. Pope.*

COCKSWAIN. *f.* [*cocksyraine, Saxon.*] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. *Corruptly Coxon.*

COCKWEED. *f.* A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

COCOA. *f.* [*cacaotal, 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 sorts of fruits. *Millar, Hill.*

COCTILE. *a.* [*coctilis, Lat.*] Made by baking.

COCTION. *f.* [*coctio, Lat.*] The act of boiling. *Arbutnot.*

COD. } *f.* A sea fish.

CO'DFISH. } *f.* A sea fish.

COD. *f.* [*codde, Saxon.*] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged. *Mortimer.*

TO COD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod. *Mortimer.*

CODDERS. [from *cod.*] Gatherers of pease. *Ditt.*

CODE. *f.* [*codex, Lat.*] 1. A book. 2. A book of the civil law. *Arbutnot.*

CO'DICIL. *f.* [*codicillus, Lat.*] An appendage to a will. *Prior.*

CODILLE. *f.* [*codille, Fr.*] A term at ombre. *Pope.*

TO CODLE. *v. a.* [*codul, Lat.*] To parboil.

CODLING. *f.* [from *codle.*] An apple generally codled. *King.*

COEFFICACY. *f.* [*con and efficacia, Lat.*] The power of several things acting together. *Brown.*

COEFFICIENCY. *f.* [*con and officio, Lat.*] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end. *Glanville.*

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. *Shaksp.*

COEQUALITY. *f.* [from *coequal.*] The state of being equal.

TO COERCE. *v. a.* [*coerces, Lat.*] To restrain; to keep in order by force. *Aylffe.*

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 etas, Lat.*] Of the same age with another. *Brown, Gov. of the Tongue, Bentley.*

COETERNAL. *a.* [*con and aternus, Lat.*] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

COETERNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal.*] In a state of equal eternity with another. *Hooker.*

COETERNITY. *f.* [from *coeternal.*] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*

COEVAL. *a.* [*coævus, Lat.*] Of the same age. *Prior, Bentley.*

COEVAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary. *Pope.*

COEVOUS. *a.* [*coævus, Lat.*] Of the same age. *South.*

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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. *Bramhal, Bentley.*
 To COEXTEND. *v. a.* [*con and extendo, Lat.*] To extend to the same space or duration with another. *Grew.*
 COEXTENSION. *f.* [from *coextend.*] The state of extending to the same space with another. *Hale.*
 COFFEE. *f.* [Arabic.] They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, 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.*
 COFFEEHOUSE. *f.* [*coffee and house.*] A house where coffee is sold. *Prior.*
 COFFEEMAN. *f.* One that keeps a coffeehouse. *Addison.*
 COFFEEPOT. *f.* [*coffee and pot.*] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.
 COFFER. *f.* [*coffe, Sax.*] 1. A chest generally for keeping money. *Spenser, L'Estrange.* 2. Treasure. *Bacon.* 3. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat. *Chambers.*
 To COPPER. *v. a.* To treasure up in chests. *Bacon.*
 COPPENER of the King's Household. *f.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller. *Cowell.*
 COFFIN. *f.* [*cofin, Fr.*] 1. The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. *Sidney, Swift.* 2. A mould of paste for a pye. 3. CORNUS of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. *Farrier's Dict.*
 To COFFIN. *v. a.* To inclose in a coffin. *Donne.*
 To COG. *v. n.* 1. To flatter; to wheedle. *Shaks.* 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. *Shaksfp.*
 COG. *f.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.
 To COG. *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.
 COGENCY. *f.* [from *cogent.*] Force; strength. *Locke.*
 COGENT. *a.* [*cogens, Lat.*] Forcible, resiless; convincing. *Bentley.*
 COGENTLY. *adv.* [from *cogent.*] With a resiless force; forcibly. *Locke.*
 COGGER. *f.* [from *to cog.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.
 COGGLESTONE. *f.* [*cuogolo, Ital.*] A little stone. *Skinner.*
 COGITABLE. *a.* [from *cogito, Lat.*] What may be the subject of thought.
 To COGITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito, Lat.*] To think.
 COGITATION. *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

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the power of thought. *Bentley.* 2. Given to meditation. *Watton.*
 COGNATION. *f.* [*cognatio, Lat.*] 1. Kindred. *South.* 2. Relation; participation of the same nature. *Brown.*
 COGNISE. *f.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell.*
 COGNISOUR. *f.* [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine. *Cowell.*
 COGNITION. *f.* [*cognitio, Lat.*] Knowledge; complete conviction. *Brown.*
 COGNITIVE. *a.* [from *cognitus, Lat.*] Having the power of knowing. *South.*
 COGNIZABLE. *a.* [*cognizable, 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.*
 COGNOMINAL. *a.* [*cognomen, Lat.*] Having the same name. *Brown.*
 COGNOMINATION. *f.* [*cognomen, Lat.*] A surname; the name of a family. 2. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*
 COGNOSCE. *f.* [*cognosco, Lat.*] Knowledge.
 COGNOSCIBLE. *a.* [*cognosco, Lat.*] That may be known. *Hale.*
 To COHABIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito, 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.*
 COHABITATION. *f.* [from *cohabit.*] 1. The state of inhabiting the same place with another. 2. The state of living together as married persons. *Tatler.*
 COHEIR. *f.* [*coheres, Lat.*] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. *Taylor.*
 COHEIRESS. *f.* A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.
 To COHERE. *v. n.* [*coherco, Lat.*] 1. To stick together. *Woodward.* 2. To be well connected. 3. To suit; to fit. *Shaksfp.* 4. To agree.
 COHERENCE. } *f.* [*coherentia, Lat.*] 1. That
 COHERENCY. } state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist division and separation. *Quincy, Bentley.* 2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. *Hecker.* 3. The texture of a discourse. 4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating. *Locke.*
 COHERENT. *a.* [*coherens, Lat.*] 1. Sticking together. *Arbutnot.* 2. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted. *Shaksfp.* 3. Consistent; not contradictory. *Watts.*
 COHESION. *f.* [from *cohere.*] 1. The act of sticking together. *Newton.* 2. The state of union. *Blackmore.* 3. Connection; dependency. *Locke.*
 COHESIVE. *a.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of sticking to another.
 COHESIVENESS. *f.* [from *cohesive.*] The quality of being cohesive.
 To COHIBIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo, Lat.*] To restrain; to hinder.

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- TO COHOBATE.** *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again. *Arbuthnot.*
- COHOBATION.** *f.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy, Grew.*
- COHORT.** *f.* [*cohors*, Lat.] 1. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden.* 2. A body of warriors. *Milton.*
- COHORTATION.** *f.* [*cohortatio*, Lat.] Incitement.
- COIF.** *f.* [*coiffe*, Fr.] The head-dress; a cap. *Bacon.*
- COIFED.** *a.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.
- COIFFURE.** *f.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Head dress. *Addif.*
- COIGNÉ.** *f.* [Fr.] A corner.
- TO COIL.** *v. a.* [*cueiller*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compass. *Beyle.*
- COIL.** *f.* [*kalleren*, German.] 1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle. *Shakespeare.* 2. A rope wound into a ring.
- COIN.** *f.* [*coigne*, Fr.] A corner; called often *quoin*. *Shakespeare.*
- COIN.** *f.* [*cuens*.] 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. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Coin; money. *Brown.* 3. The charges of coining money. 4. Forgery; invention. *Shakespeare.*
- TO COINCIDE.** *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.] 1. To fall upon the same point. *Cheyne.* 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 counterfeit 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.* [*kete*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. *Carew.*
- COITION.** *f.* [*coitio*, Lat.] 1. Copulation; the act of generation. *Grew.* 2. The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*
- COKE.** *f.* [*coquo*.] Fuel 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.*
- COLATION.** *f.* The art of filtering or straining.
- COLATURE.** *f.* [from *cole*, 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.* [cold, Sax.] 1. Not hot; not warm. *Arbuth.* 2. Chill; having sense of cold. *Shakespeare.* 3. Having cold qualities; not volatile. *Bacon.* 4. Unaffected; frigid; without passion. *Ascham, Rowe.* 5. Unaffected; 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.** *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat. *Bacon.* 2. The sensation of cold; chilnels. *Dryden.* 3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration. *Shakespeare, Roscommon.*
- COLDLY.** *adv.* [from *cold.*] 1. Without heat. 2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently. *Swift.*
- COLDNESS.** *f.* [from *cold.*] 1. Want of heat. *Boyle.* 2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker, Arbuth.* 3. Coyness; want of kindness. *Addison, Prior.* 4. Chastity. *Pope.*
- COLE.** *f.* [capl, Sax.] Cabbage. *Dryden.*
- COLEWORT.** *f.* [caplywrt, Sax.] Cabbage. *Dryden.*
- COLICK.** *f.* [*colicus*, Lat.] It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. *Quincy, Arbuthnot.*
- COLICK.** *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*
- TO COLLA'PSE.** *v. n.* [*collapsus*, Lat.] To close so as one side touches the other. *Arbuthnot.*
- COLLAPSION.** *f.* [from *collapse.*] 1. The state of vessels closed. 2. The act of closing or collapsing.
- COLLAR.** *f.* [*collare*, Lat.] 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. *Hubbard.* 5. A COLLAR of *Brown*, 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. *Wiseñan.*
- 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 COLLATE.** *v. a.* [*collatum*, Lat.] 1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another. *South.* 2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting. 3. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice. *Atterbury.*
- COLLATERAL.** *a.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.] 1. Side to side. *Milton.* 2. Running parallel. 3. Diffused on either side. 4. Those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor. *Ayliffe.* 5. Not direct; not immediate. *Shakespeare.* 6. Concurrent. *Atterbury.*
- COLLATERALLY.** *adv.* [from *collateral.*] 1. Side

- Side by side. *Wilkins*. 2. Indirectly. *Dryden*.
 3. In collateral relation.
- COLLATION.** [*collatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift. *Ray*. 2. Comparison of one thing of the same kind, with another. *Grew*. 2. In law. *Collation* is the bestowing of a benefice. *Cowell*. 4. A reapit.
- COLLATITIOUS.** *a.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many.
- COLLATOR.** *f.* [from *collate*.] One that compares copies, or manuscripts. *Addison*. 2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Ayliffe*.
- To COLLAUD.** *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising. *Diſt.*
- COLLEAGUE.** *f.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. *Milton*, *Swift*.
- To COLLEAGUE.** *v. a.* To unite with. *Shakespeare*.
- To COLLECT.** *v. a.* [*colleſtum*, Lat.] 1. To gather together. *Watts*. 2. To draw many units into one sum. *Luthe*. 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.* [*colleſta*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer. *Taylor*.
- COLLECTA'NEOUS.** *a.* [*colleſtanus*, Lat.] Gathered up together.
- COLLECTIBLE.** *a.* [from *colleſt.*] That which may be gathered from the premises. *Brown*.
- COLLECTION.** *f.* [from *colleſt.*] 1. The act of gathering together. 2. The things gathered. *Addison*. 3. The act of deducing consequences. *Hooker*. 4. A conſectary deduced from premises. *Hooker*, *Davies*.
- COLLECTITIOUS.** *a.* [*colleſtitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.
- COLLECTIVE.** *a.* [*colleſtif*, Fr.] 1. Gathered into one maſs; accumulative. *Hooker*, *Watts*. 2. Employed in deducing consequences. *Brown*. 3. A collective noun expreſſes a multitude, though itſelf be ſingular; as a company.
- COLLECTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *colleſtive*.] In a general maſs; in a body; not ſingly. *Hale*.
- COLLECTOR.** *f.* [*colleſtor*, Lat.] 1. A gatherer. *Addison*. 2. A tax-gatherer. *Temple*.
- COLLEGATARY.** *f.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Lat.] A perſon to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more. *Chambers*.
- COLLEGE.** *f.* [*collegium*, Lat.] 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.
- COLLEGIAN.** *f.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college.
- COLLEGIAN.** *f.* [from *college*] An inhabitant of a college.
- COLLEGIATE.** *a.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.] 1. Containing a college; intituted 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 preb-
 yters 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 COLLI'DE.** *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 *capl*, Sax. and *flower*.] Cauliflower.
- COLLIGATION.** *f.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together. *Brown*.
- COLLIMATION.** *f.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] Aim. *Diſt.*
- COLLINEA'TION.** [*collineo*, 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*, Lat.] 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.* [*colliquefacio*, Lat.] 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. *Dentam*.
- To COLLOCATE.** *v. a.* [*colloco*; Lat.] To place, to ſtation. *Bacon*.
- COLLOCATIO.** *f.* [*collocatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of placing. 2. The ſtate of being placed. *Bacon*.
- COLLOCUTION.** *f.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Conference; converſation.
- To COLLOGUE.** *v. n.* To wheedle; to flatter.
- COLLOP.** *f.* [from *coal* and *op*, a rather broiled upon the coals.] 1. A ſmall ſlice of meat. *King's Cockery*. 2. A piece of any animal. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. A child. *Shakespeare*.
- COLLOQUY.** *f.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference; converſation; talk. *Milton*, *Taylor*.
- COLLOW.** *f.* Black grime of coals. *Woodward*.
- COLLUTANCY.** *f.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] Oppoſition of nature.
- COLLUCTION.** *f.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Con-
 telt; contrariety; oppoſition. *Woodward*.

- To COLLUDE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud.
- COLLUSION. *f.* [*collusio*, Lat.] A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more. *Cowell, Swift.*
- COLLUSIVE. *a.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted.
- COLLUSIVELY. *adv.* [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. *Shakesp.*
- COLLY'RUM. [Lat.] An ointment for the eyes.
- COLMAR. *f.* [Fr.] A sort of PEAR.
- CO'LOGN. *Earth. f.* A deep brown, very light bastard ochre. *Hill.*
- CO'LN. [αὐλόν.] 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, Fleyer.*
- CO'LONEL. *f.* The chief commander of a regiment. Generallyounded *col'nel*. *Milton.*
- CO'LONELSHIP. *f.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel. *Swift.*
- To COLONISE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants. *Hewel.*
- COLONNADE. *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.*
- COLONY. *f.* [*colonia*, Lat.] 1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place. *Davies.* 2. The country planted; a plantation. *Dryden.*
- COLOPHONY. *f.* [from *Colephon*, a city whence it came.] *Robin, Boyle, Fleyer.*
- COLOQUINTIDA. *f.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative. *Chambers.*
- COLORATE. *a.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died. *Ray.*
- COLORATION. *f.* [*coloro*, Lat.] 1. The art or practice of colouring. 2. The state of being coloured. *Bacon.*
- COLORIFICK. *a.* [*colorificus*, Lat.] That has the power of producing colours. *Newton.*
- COLOSSE. } *f.* [*colossus*, Lat.] A statue of enormous magnitude. *Temple.*
- COLOSSUS. } enormous magnitude.
- COLOSSEAN. *a.* [*colossicus*, Lat.] Giantlike.
- COLOUR. *f.* [*color*, Lat.] 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 expression of any thing superficially examined. *Swift.* 5. Concealment; palliation. *K. Charles.* 6. Appearance; false shew. *Kaules.* 7. Kind; species; character. *Shakesp.* 8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war. *Knales.*
- To COLOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Lat.] 1. To mark with some hue or die. *Newton.*
- To palliate; to excuse. *Raleigh.* 3. To make plausible. *Addison.*
- To COLOUR. *v. n.* To blush.
- COLOURABLE. [from *colour*] Specious; plausible. *Spenser, Hooker, Brown.*
- COLOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly. *Bacon.*
- COLOURED. *part. a.* Streaked; diversified with hues. *Bacon.*
- COLOURING. *f.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours. *Prier.*
- COLOURIST. *f.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs. *Dryden.*
- COLOURLESS. *a.* [from *colour*.] Without colour; transparent. *Newton, Bentley.*
- COLT. *f.* [*colt*, Sax.] 1. A young horse. *Taylor.* 2. A young foolish fellow. *Shakesp.*
- To COLT. *v. n.* To frisk; to frolick. *Spenser.*
- To COLT. *v. a.* To befool. *Shakesp.*
- 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. *Shakesp.*
- COLTER. *f.* [*cultop*, Sax.] The sharp iron of a plough.
- COLTISH. *a.* [from *colt*.] Wanton.
- COLUBRINE. *a.* [*colubrinus*, Lat.] 1. Relating to a serpent. 2. Cunning; crafty.
- COLU'MBARY. *f.* [*colubarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeonhouse. *Brown.*
- CO'LUMBINE. *f.* [*columbina*, Lat.] A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue. *Millar.*
- CO'LUMBINE. *f.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour. *Diã.*
- CO'LUMN. *f.* [*columna*,] 1. A round pillar. *Peacham.* 2. Any body pressing vertically upon its base. *Bentley.* 3. The long file or row of troops. 4. Halt a page when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.
- CO'LUMNAR. } *a.* [from *columna*.] Formed
- COLUMNARIAN. } in columns. *Woodward.*
- COLURES. *f.* [*coluri*, Latin; αὐλοῦροι.] 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 ecliptick into four parts. *Harris, Milon.*
- COMA. *f.* [κῆμα] A morbid disposition to sleep.
- COMATE. *f.* [con and mate.] Companion. *Shakesp.*
- COMAT'OSE. *a.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick. *Greav.*
- COMB in the end, and COME in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *Kum*, a low situation. *Gibson.*
- COMB. *f.* [comb. Sax.] 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. *Shakesp. Swift.* 2. To lay anything consisting of filaments smooth; as, to comb wool.

COMB BRUSH. *f.* [*comb* and *brush*.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *f.* One whose trade is to make combs. *Mortimer.*

TO COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] To fight. *Shakefp.*

TO COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose. *Granville.*

COMBAT. *f.* Contest; battle; duel. *Dryden.*

COMBATANT. *f.* [*combattant*, Fr.] 1. He that fights with another; an 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. *Shakefp.*

COMBINATION. *f.* [from *combine*.] 1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. *Shakefp.* 2. Union of bodies; commixture; conjunction. *Boyle*, *South.* 3. Copulation of ideas. *Locke.* 4. COMBINATION is used in mathematicks, 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. *Shakefp.* 3. To agree; to accord. *Shakefp.* 4. To join together; opposed to *analyse*.

TO COMBINE. *v. n.* 1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. *Shakefp.* 2. To unite in friendship or design. *Dryden.*

COMBLESS. *a.* [from *comb*.] Wanting a comb or crest. *Shakefp.*

COMBUST. *a.* [*combustum*, Lat.] 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.*

COMBUSTIBLENESSE. *f.* Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION. *f.* 1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire. *Burnet.* 2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub. *Hooker*, *Raleigh*, *Addison.*

TO COME. *v. n.* pret. I came. particip. come. [coman, Sax. *komen*, Dut.] 1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place. Opposed to *go*. *Knolles.* 2. To draw near; to advance towards. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 14. To follow as a consequence. *Shakefp.* 15. To cease very lately from some act of state. 2 *Sam.* 16. To come about. To come to pass; to fall out. *Shakefp.* 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. *Hooker*, *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. *Atterbury.* 25. To come in for. To be early enough to obtain. *Collier.* 26. To come in to. To join with; to bring help. *Bacon.* 27. To come in to. To comply with; to agree to. *Atterbury.* 28. To come near. To approach in excellence. *Ben Johnson.* 29. To come off. To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors. *Dryden.* 30. To come off. To proceed; as effects from their causes. *Locke.* 31. To come off. To deviate; to depart from a rule. *Bacon.* 32. To come off. To escape. *Milton*, *South.* 33. To come off. To end an affair. *Hudibras.* 34. To come off from. To leave; to forbear. *Felton.* 35. To come on. To advance; to make progress. *Bacon*, *Knolles.* 36. To come on. To advance to combat. *Knolles.* 37. To come on. To thrive; to grow big. *Bacon.* 38. To come over. To repeat an act. *Shakefp.* 39. To come over. To revolt. *Addison.* 40. To come over. To raise in distillation. *Boyle.* 41. To come out. To be made publick. *Stillingfleet.* 42. To come out. To appear upon trial; to be discovered. *Arbutnot.* 43. To come out with. To give a vent to. *Boyle.* 44. To come to. To content or yield. *Swift.* 45. To come to. To amount to. *Knolles*, *Locke.* 46. To come to himself. To recover his senses. *Temple.* 47. To come to pass. To be effected; to fall out. *Hooker*, *Boyle.* 48. To come up. To grow out of the ground. *Bacon*, *Temple.* 49. To come up. To make appearance. *Bacon.* 50. To come up. To come into use. 51. To come up to. To amount to. *Woodward.* 52. To come up to. To rise to. *Wake.* 53. To come up with. To overtake. 54. To come upon. To invade; to attack. *South.*

COME. Be quick; make no delay. *Genesiv.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt.

P. p.

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. *Camden.* 3. A writer of comedies. *Peacbam.*

COMEDY. *f.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramattick representation of the lighter faults of mankind. *Pope.*

COMELINESS. *f.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. *Sidney*, *Ray*, *Priest.*

COMELY. *a.* [from *become*.] 1. Graceful; decent. *South.* 2. Decent; according to propriety. *Shakefp.*

COMELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully. *Ajcbam.*

COMER. *f.* [from *come.*] One that comes. *Bacon, Locke.*

COMET. *f.* [*cometa*, Lat. 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. *Crafbow.*

COMETARY } *a.* [from *comet.*] Relating to
COMETICK. } a comet. *Cheyne.*

COMFIT. [from *confect.*] A dry sweatmeat. *Hudibras.*

To **COMFIT.** *v. a.* To preserve dry with sugar. *Cowley.*

COMFITURE. *f.* [from *comfit.*] Sweetmeat. *Donne.*

To **COMFORT.** *v. a.* [*comfarto*, Lat.] 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. *Bacon.* 2. Consolation; support under calamity. *Tillotson.* 3. That which gives consolation or support. *Shakespeare.*

COMFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comfort.*] 1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort. *South.* 2. Dispensing comfort. *Dryden.*

COMFORTABLY. *adv.* [from *comfortable.*] With comfort; without despair. *Hammond.*

COMFORTER. *f.* [from *comfort.*] 1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes. *Shakespeare.* 2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.

COMFORTLESS. *a.* [from *comfort.*] Without comfort. *Sidney, Swift.*

COMFREY. *f.* [*comfrie*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMICAL. *a.* [*comicus*, Lat.] 1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting. *Addison.* 2. Relating to comedy; besiting comedy. *Hayward.*

COMICALLY. *adv.* [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. *Shakespeare.*

COMING. *f.* [from *To come.*] 1. The act of coming; approach. *Milton.* 2. State of being come; arrival. *Locke.*

COMING-IN. *f.* Revenue; income. *Shakespeare.*

COMING. *parti. a.* [from *come.*] 1. Fond; forward; ready to come. *Shakespeare. Pope.* 2. Future; to come. *Roscommon.*

COMITIAL. *a.* [*comitia*, Lat.] Relating to the assemblies of the people.

COMITY. *f.* [*comitas*, Lat.] Courtesy; civility.

COMMA. *f.* [*comma*,] The point which notes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,] *Pope.*

To **COMMAND.** *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr.] 1. To govern; to give orders to. *Decay of Piety.* 2. To order; to direct to be done. *Shakespeare.* 3. To have in power. *Gay.* 4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed. *Milton.*

To **COMMAND.** *v. n.* To have the supreme authority. *South.*

COMMAND. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. *Waller.* 2. Cogent authority; despotism. *Locke.* 3. The act of commanding; order. *Taylor.* 4. The 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.*

COMMANDERY. *f.* [from *command.*] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMANDMENT. *f.* [*commandement*, Fr.] 1. Mandate; command; order; precept. *Raleigh.* 2. Authority; coercive power. *Shakespeare.* 3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue by God to Moses. *Exodus.*

COMMANDRESS. *f.* A woman vested with supreme authority. *Hooker, Fairfax.*

COMMATERIAL. *a.* [from *com* and *materia*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIALITY. *f.* Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMMELINE. *f.* [*commelina*, Lat.] A plant.

COMMEMORABLE. *a.* [from *commemorare.*] Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To **COMMEMORATE.** *v. a.* *com* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some publick act. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORATION. *f.* [from *commemorare.*] An act of publick celebration. *Taylor.*

COMMEMORATIVE. *a.* [from *commemorare.*] Tending to preserve memory of any thing. *Asterbury.*

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.* [*commend*, Lat.] 1. To represent as worthy of notice; to recommend. *Knolles.* 2. To deliver up with confidence. *Luke.* 3. To mention with approbation. *Cowley.* 4. To recommend to remembrance. *Shakespeare.*

COMMEND. *f.* Commendation. *Shakespeare.*

COMMENDABLE. *a.* [from *commend*] Laudable; worthy of praise. *Bacon.*

COMMENDABLY. *adv.* [from *commendable*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation. *Carew.*

COMMENDAM. *f.* [*commenda*, low Lat.] *Commendam* is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied. *Cowell, Clarendon.*

COMMENDATORY. *f.* [from *commendam.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION. *f.* [from *commend.*] 1. Recommendation; favourable representation. *Bacon*

Bacon. 2. Praise; declaration of esteem. *Dryden*. 3. Message of love. *Shakeſp.*
COMMENDATORY. *a.* [from *commend.*] Favourably representative; containing praise. *Pope*.
COMMENDER. *f.* [from *commend.*] Praiser. *Wotton*.
COMMENSALITY. *f.* [from *commensalis*, Lat.] 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*.
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. *adv.* [from *commensurate*.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing. *Holder*.
COMMENSURATION. *f.* [from *commensurate*.] Reduction of some things to some common measure. *Bacon*, *South*.
TO COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.] To annotate; to write notes; to expound. *Herbert*.
COMMENT. *f.* Annotations on an author; notes; exposition. *Hammond*.
COMMENTARY. *f.* [*commentarius*, Lat.] 1. An exposition; an annotation; remark. *King Charles*. 2. Narrative in a familiar manner. *Addison*.
COMMENTATOR. *f.* [from *comment.*] Expofitor; annotator. *Dryden*.
COMMENTER. *f.* [from *comment.*] An explainer; an annotator. *Donne*.
COMMENTITIOUS. *a.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; imaginary. *Glanville*.
COMMERCE. *f.* [*commercium*, Lat.] Exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Hosker*, *Tillotſon*.
TO COMMERCE. *v. n.* To hold; intercourse. *Milton*.
COMMERCIAL. *a.* [from *commerce*.] Relating to commerce or traffick.
COMMERE. *f.* A common mother. *Shakeſp.*
TO COMMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Lat.] To remove by consent, from one country to another.
COMMIGRATION. *f.* [from *commigrat.*] A removal of a people from one country to another. *Woodward*.
COMMINATION. *f.* [*comminatio*, Lat.] 1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment. *Decay of Piety*. 2. The recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.
COMMINATORY. *a.* [from *commination*.] Denunciatory; threatening.

TO COMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*commiſco*, Lat.] To mix into one maſs; to mix; to blend. *Shakeſp.*
TO COMMINGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing. *Bacon*.
COMMINUABLE. *a.* [from *comminute*.] Frangible; reducible to powder. *Browne*.
TO COMMINUTE. *v. a.* [*comminus*, Lat.] To grind; to pulveriſe. *Bacon*.
COMMINATION. *f.* [from *comminute*.] The act of grinding into ſmall parts; pulveriſation. *Bentley*.
COMMISERABLE. *a.* [from *commiferate*.] Worthy of compaſſion; pitiable. *Bacon*.
TO COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miſeror*, Lat.] To pity; to compaſſionate. *Denbam*.
COMMISERATION. *f.* [from *commiferate*.] Pity; compaſſion; tendernels. *Hosker*, *Sprat*.
COMMISSARY. *f.* [*commiſſarius*, low Lat.] 1. An officer made occaſionally; a delegate; a deputy. 2. Such as exerciſe ſpiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocelſe, iar diſtant from the chief city. *Cowell*. 3. An officer who draws up liſts of an army, and regulates the procuration 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. *Cowell*, *Shakeſp.* 3. A warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted. *Knollys*, *Pope*. 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 COMMISSIGN. *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*, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Wotton*.
TO COMMIT. *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.] 1. To intruſt; to give in truſt. *Shakeſp.* 2. To put in any place to be kept ſafe. *Dryden*. 3. To ſend to priſon; to impruſon. *Clarendon*. 4. To perpetrate; to do a fault. *Clarendon*.
COMMITMENT. *f.* [from *commit*] 1. An act of ſending 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. *Cowell*, *Clarendon*, *Walton*.
COMMITTER. *f.* [from *commit*] Perpetrator; he that commits. *South*.
COMMITTABLE. *adv.* [from *commit*.] Liable to be committed. *Brown*.

To **COMMIX**. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend. *Newton*.

COMMIXION. *f.* [from *commix*.] Mixture; incorporation. *Brown*.

COMMIXTURE. *f.* [from *commix*.] 1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Bacon*. 2. The mass formed by mingling different things; compound. *Bacon*, *Wotton*.

COMMODE. *f.* [Fr.] The head-dress of women. *Granville*.

COMMODOUS. *a.* [*commodus*, Lat.] 1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate; *Raleigh*. 2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities. *Raleigh*.

COMMODOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodus*.] 1. Conveniently. *Cowley*. 2. Without distress. *Milton*. 3. Suitably to a certain purpose. *Hooker*.

COMMODOUSNESS. *f.* [from *commodus*.] Convenience; advantage. *Temple*.

COMMODITY. *f.* [*commoditas*, Lat.] 1. Interest; advantage; profit. *Hooker*. 2. Convenience of time or place. *Ben. Johnson*. 3. Wares; merchandise. *Locke*.

COMMODORE. *f.* [corrupted from the Spanish *comendador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

COMMON. *a.* [*communis*, Lat.] 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. Public; general. *Walton*, *Addison*. 5. Mean; without birth or descent. *Wallar*. 6. Frequent; usual; ordinary. *Eccles*, *Clarendon*. 7. Prostitute. *Spectator*. 8. Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as *aspurnor*, *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. *Saith*.

COMMON. *adv.* [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, and were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict law of the realm. *Cowell*.

COMMONABLE. *a.* [from *common*.] What is held in common. *Bacon*.

COMMONAGE. *f.* [from *common*.] The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY. *f.* [*communauté*, Fr.] 1. The common people. *Milton*. 2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker*.

COMMONER. *f.* [from *common*.] 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. *Bacon*. 5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford. 6. A prostitute. *Shakespeare*.

COMMONITION. *f.* [*communis*, Lat.] Advice; warning.

COMMONLY. *adv.* [from *common*.] Frequently; usually. *Temple*.

COMMONNESS. *f.* [from *common*.] 1. Equal participation among many. *Government of the Tongue*. 2. Frequent occurrence; frequency. *Swift*.

To COMMON-PLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. *Felton*.

COMMON-PLACE-BOOK. *f.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Tatler*.

COMMONS. *f.* 1. The vulgar; the low people. *Dryden*. 2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented. *King Charles*. 3. Food; fare; diet. *Swift*.

COMMONWEAL. } *f.* [from *common* and

COMMONWEALTH. } *weal*, or *wealth*] 1. A polity; an established form of civil life. *Hooker*, *Davies*, *Locke*. 2. The public; the general body of the people. *Shakespeare*. 3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic. *Ben. Johnson*, *Temple*.

COMMORANCE. } *f.* [from *commorant*.]

COMMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; residence. *Hale*.

COMMORANT. *a.* [*commorant*, Lat.] Resident; dwelling. *Ayliffe*.

COMMOTION. *f.* [*commotio*, Lat.] 1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; *Luke*, *Broome*. 2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; agitation. *Clarendon*. 3. Disturbance; restlessness. *Woodward*.

COMMOTIONER. *f.* [from *commotion*.] A disturber of the peace. *Maynard*.

To COMMOVE. *v. a.* [*commovo*, Lat.] To disturb; to unsettle. *Temple*.

To COMMUNE. *v. n.* [*communio*, Lat.] To converse; to impart sentiments mutually. *Spenser*, *Locke*.

COMMUNICABILITY. *f.* [from *communicabile*.] 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*.

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.* [*communio*, Lat.] 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*.

COM-

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. Inter-

course; fellowship; common possession. *Raleigh*, *Fiddes*. 2. The common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper. *Clarendon*. 3. A common or public act. *Raleigh*. 4. Union in the common worship of any church. *Stillingfleet*.

COMMUNITY. *f.* [*communitas*, Lat.] 1. The

commonwealth; the body politick. *Hammond*. 2. Common possession. *Locke*. 3. Frequency; commonness. *Shakefp.*

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. *South*. 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.* [*commute*, 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'Estrange*.

To COMMUTE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain

for exemption. *South*.

COMMUTUAL. *a.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual;

reciprocal. *Pope*.

COMPACT. *f.* [*pañum*, Lat.] A contract; an

accord; an agreement. *South*.

To COMPACT. *v. a.* [*compingo*, *compactum*,

Lat.] 1. To join together with firmness; to consolidate. *Rofcommon*. 2. To make out of something. *Shakefp.* 3. To league with. *Shakefp.* 4. To join together; to bring into a system. *Hooker*.

COMPACT. *a.* [*compactus*, Lat.] 1. Firm;

solid; close; dense. *Newton*, *Bentley*. 2. Brief; as a *compact discourse*.

COMPACTEDNESS. *f.* [from *compacted*.]

Firmness; density. *Digby*.

COMPACTLY. *adv.* [from *compact*.] 1. Closely;

densely. 2. With neat joining.

COMPACTNESS. *f.* [from *compact*.] Firm-

ness; closeness. *Woodward*.

COMPACTURE. *f.* [from *compact*.] Structure;

compagination. *Spenser*.

COMPAGES. *f.* [Lat.] A substance of many

parts united. *Ray*.

COMPAGINATION. *f.* [*compago*, Lat.] U-

nion; structure. *Brown*.

COMPANABLENESS. *f.* [from *company*.] The

quality of being a good companion. *Sidney*.

COMPANION. *f.* [*compagnus*, 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*.

COMPANIONABLE. *adv.* [from *companion-*

able.] In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP. *f.* [from *companion*.] 1.

Company; train. *Shakefp.* 2. Fellowship;

association. *Shakefp.*

COMPANY. *f.* [*compagnie*, Fr.] 1. Persons

assembled together. *Shakefp.* 2. An assembly

of pleasure. *Bacon*. 3. Persons considered as

capable of conversation. *Temple*. 4. Con-

versation; 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. *Karvels*.

9. To bear COMPANY. } To associate with;

To keep COMPANY. } to be a companion

to. *Shakefp.* *Pope*. 10. To keep COMPANY.

To frequent houses of entertainment. *Shakefp.*

To COMPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

accompany; to be associated with. *Shakefp.*

Prior

To COMPANY. *v. n.* To associate one's self

with. *Corinthians*.

COMPARABLE. *a.* [from *to compare*.] Worthy

to be compared; of equal regard. *Knolles*.

COMPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable*] In a

manner worthy to be compared. *Watton*.

COMPARATES. *f.* [from *compare*] In logic,

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 compara-

tive degree expresses more of any quantity in

one thing than in another; as, *the right hand*

is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY. *adv.* [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. *Til-*

lotson. 2. To get; to procure; to obtain.

Spenser.

COMPARE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Compa-

rative estimate; comparison. *Suckling*. 2.

Simile; similitude. *Shakefp.*

COMPARISON. *f.* [*comparison*, 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. *Shakefp.* 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 di-

vide. *Watton*.

COM-

- COMPARTIMENT.** *f.* [*compartment*, Fr.] A division of a picture, or design. *Pope*.
- COMPARTITION.** *f.* [from *compart.*] 1. The act of comparing or dividing. 2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part. *Watson*.
- COMPARTMENT.** *f.* [*compartment*, Fr.] Division. *Peacham*
- 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 music. *Shakespeare*, *Dryden*. 8. The instrument with which circles are drawn. *Dante*. 9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer. *King Charles*, *Réve*.
- 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.** *adv.* [from *compassionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon*.
- COMPATERNITY.** *f.* [from *com* and *paternitas*, Lat.] Gosspired, or *compaternity*, by the canon 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. *Brome*.
- COMPATIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency.
- COMPATIBLY.** *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly; suitably.
- COMPATIENT.** *a.* [from *com* and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together.
- COMPATRIOT.** *f.* One of the same country.
- COMPETER.** *f.* [*compar*, Lat.] Equal; companion; colleague. *Philips*.
- To COMPETER.** *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. *Shakespeare*.
- COMPELLABLE.** *a.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced.
- COMPELLATION.** *f.* [from *compello*, Lat.] The style of address. *Duppa*.
- COMPILER.** *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.** *adv.* [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.* [*compensare*, Lat.] To recompense; to counterbalance; to counter-vail. *Bacon*, *Prior*.
- COMPENSATION.** *f.* [from *compensate*.] Re-compense; something equivalent. *Dryden*.
- COMPENSATIVE.** *a.* [*compensative*.] That which compensates.
- To COMPENSE.** *v. a.* [*compensare*, Lat.] To compensate; to counterbalance; to recompense. *Bacon*.
- To COMPERENDINATE.** *v. a.* [*comperendinare*, Lat.] To delay.
- COMPERENDINATION.** *f.* [from *comperendinare*.] Delay.
- COMPETENCE.** } *f.* [from *competens*.] 1.
- COMPETENCY.** } Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient. *Government of the Tongue*.
2. A fortune equal to the necessities of life. *Shakespeare*, *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. *Atterbury*. 4. Qualified; fit. *Govern of the Tongue*. 5. Consistent with. *Locke*.
- COMPETENTLY.** *adv.* [from *competens*.] 1. Reasonably; moderately. *Watson*. 2. Adequately; properly. *Bentley*.
- COMPETIBLE.** *a.* [*competo*, Lat.] Suitable to; consistent with. *Hammond*, *Glanville*.
- COMPETIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *competible*.] Suitableness; fitness.
- COMPETITION.** *f.* [from *com* and *petitio*, Lat.] 1. Rivalry; contest. *Rogers*. 2. Claim of more than one to one thing. *Bacon*.
- COMPETITOR.** *f.* [from *com* and *petitor*, Lat.] 1. rival. *Rogers*. 2. An opponent. *Shakespeare*.
- COMPILATION.** *f.* [from *compilo*, Lat.] 1. A collection from various authors. 2. An assemblage; a concoction. *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*.
- COMPILEMENT.** *f.* [from *compilo*.] Concoction; the act of heaping up. *Watson*.

COMPI'LER. *f.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE. } *f.* [from *complacentia*, low Lat.]

COMPLA'CENCY. } 1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. *Milton. South.* 2. The cause of pleasure; joy. *Milton.* 3. Civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*

COMPLA'CENT. *a.* [from *complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [from *complaindre*, Fr.] 1. To mention with sorrow; to lament. *Burnet's Theory.* 2. To inform against. *Shakespeare.*

To COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Dryden.*

COMPLA'INANT. *f.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a suit against another. *Collier.*

COMPLA'INER. *f.* One who complains; a lamenter. *Government of the Tongue*

COMPLA'INT. *f.* [from *complainte*, Fr.] 1. Representation of pains or injuries. *Job.* 2. The cause or subject of complaint. *Swift.* 3. A malady; a disease. *Arbutnot.* 4. Remonstrance against. *Shakespeare.*

COMPLAISANCE. *f.* [from *complaisance*, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation. *Dryden, Prior.*

COMPLAISANT. *a.* [from *complaisant*, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTLY. *adv.* [from *complaisant.*] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTNESS. *f.* [from *complaisant.*] Civility.

To COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*, Lat.]

To COMPLA'NE. } To level; to reduce to a flat surface. *Derham.*

COMPLEMENT. *f.* [from *complementum*, Lat.] 1. Perfection; fulness; completion. *Hooker.* 2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity. *Prior.* 3. Additional circumstances; appendages. *Hooker, Shakespeare.*

COMPLETE. *a.* [from *completus*, Lat.] 1. Perfect; full; without any defects. *Coleridge, Swift.* 2. Finished; ended; concluded. *Prior.*

To COMPLETE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish. *Walton.*

COMPLETELY. *adv.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore, Swift.*

COMPLEMENT. *f.* [from *complementum*, Fr.] The act of completing. *Dryden.*

COMPLETENESS. *f.* [from *complete.*] Perfection. *King Charles.*

COMPLETION. *f.* [from *complete.*] 1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling. *South.* 2. Utmost height; perfect state. *Pope.*

COMPLEX. *a.* [from *complexus*, Lat.] Composite; of many parts; not simple. *Locke.*

COMPLEX. *f.* Complication; collection. *South.*

COMPLEXEDNESS. *f.* [from *complexus.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLEXION. *f.* [from *complexio*, Lat.] 1. Involution of one thing in another. *Watts.* 2. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies.*

3. The temperature of the body. *Dryden.*

COMPLEXIONAL. *a.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. *Fiddes.*

COMPLEXIONALLY. *adv.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion. *Brown.*

COMPLEXLY. *adv.* [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.

COMPLIANCE. *f.* [from *comply.*] 1. The act of yielding; accord; submission. *Rogers.* 2. A disposition to yield to others. *Clarendon.*

COMPLIANT. *a.* [from *comply.*] 1. Yielding; bending. *Milton.* 2. Civil; complaisant.

To COMPLICATE. *v. a.* [from *complicare*, Lat.] 1. To entangle one with another; to join. *Tallatf.*

2. To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle.* 3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLICATE. *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts.*

COMPLICATENESS. *f.* [from *complicate.*] The state of being complicated; intricacy. *Hale.*

COMPLICATION. *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.*

COMPLICE. *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.

COMPLIMENT. *f.* [from *compliment*, Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares. *Sidney, Rogers.*

To COMPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To soothe with expressions of respect; to flatter. *Prior.*

COMPLIMENTAL. *a.* [from *compliment.*] Expressive of respect or civility. *Wotton.*

COMPLIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civilly. *Brown.*

COMPLIMENTER. *f.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE. *f.* [from *compline*, Fr. *completium*, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night. *Hubberd.*

To COMPLOR'E. *v. n.* [from *complorare*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

COMPTOT. *f.* [French.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot. *Hubberd, Shakespeare.*

To COMPTOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire. *Pope.*

COMPTOTTER. *f.* [from *complot.*] A conspirator; one joined in a plot. *Dryden.*

To COMPLY. *v. n.* [from *comply.*] To yield to; to be obsequious to. *Tillotson.*

COMPONENT. *a.* [from *componens*, Lat.] That which constitutes the compound body. *Newton.*

To COMPOR'T. *v. n.* [from *comporter*, Fr.] To agree; to *Donne*

to bear; to endure. *Dani l.*

COMPORT. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. *COMPORT.*

COMFORT. *f.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct. *Taylor.*

COMFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comfort.*] Consistent. *Wotton.*

COMFORTANCE. *f.* [from *comfort.*] Behaviour. *Spenser.*

COMFORTMENT. *f.* [from *comfort.*] Behaviour. *Addison.*

TO COMPOSE. *v. a.* [*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 adjust; to settle; as, to *compose a difference.* 9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters. 10. [In music.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED. *particip a.* Calm; serious; even; sedate. *Addison.*

COMPOSEDLY. *adv.* [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 music 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 Italic 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. *Shakel.* 11. [In grammar.] The joining two words together. 12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematics, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. *Harris.*

COMPOSITIVE. *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Diſc.*

COMPOSITOR. *f.* [from *composere.*] He that arranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COMPOST. *f.* [Fr. *compositum*, Lat.] Manure. *Evelyn.*

TO COMPOST. *v. a.* To manure. *Bacon.*

COMPOSTURE. *f.* [from *composit.*] Soil; manure. *Shakel.*

COMPOSURE. *f.* [from *composere.*] 1. The act of composing or inditing. *King Charles.* 2. Arrangement; combination; order. *Holder.* 3. The form arising from the disposition of the va-

rious parts. *Crasſæus.* 4. Frame; make. *Shakel.* 5. Relative adjustment. *Wotton.* 6. Composition; framed discourse. *Atterbury.* 7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. *Milton.* 8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences. *Milton.*

COMPOTA'TION. *f.* [*compositio*, Lat.] 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, Beyle.* 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. *Shakel.* 6. To adjust a difference by recession from the rigour of claims. *Shakel. 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. *Clarendon.* 2. To bargain in the lump. *Shakel.* 3. To come to terms. *Carew.* 4. To determine. *Shakel.*

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*, Lat.] 1. To comprise; to include. *Romans.* 2. To contain in the mind; to conceive. *Waller.*

COMPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [*comprehensibile*, Fr.] Intelligible; conceivable. *Locke.*

COMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [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.*

COMPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *comprehensivæ.*] 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. 2. To embrace. *Pope.*

COMPRESS. *f.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags. *Quincy.*

COMPRESSIBILITY. *f.* [from *compressibile.*] The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSIBLE. *a.* [from *compress.*] Yielding

- ing 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 a body pressing against another. *Boyle.*
- TO COMPRI'NT.** *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, Roscommon.*
- COMPROBATION.** *f.* [*comprobo*, Lat.] Proof; attestation. *Brown.*
- COMPROMI'SE.** *f.* [*compromissum*, Lat.] 1. A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators. *Cowell.* 2. A compact or bargain, in which concessions are made. *Shakeſp.*
- TO COMPROMISE.** *v. a.* [from the noun,] 1. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions. 2. to accord; to agree. *Shakeſp.*
- COMPROMISSORIAL.** *a.* [from *compromise.*] Relating to a compromise.
- COMPROVINCIAL.** *f.* [*con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the same province. *Ayliffe.*
- COMPT.** *f.* [*compte*, Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shakeſp.*
- TO COMPT.** *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.] To compute; to number. We now use *TO COUNT.*
- COMPTIBLE.** *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakeſp.*
- TO COMPTROL.** *v. a.* To control; to overrule; to oppose.
- COMPTROLLER.** *f.* [from *comptrol.*] A director; supervisor. *Femple.*
- COMPTROLLERSHIP.** *f.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendance. *Carew.*
- COMPUISATIVELY.** *adv.* By constraint. *Clarissa.*
- COMPUISATORY.** *f.* [from *compulsor*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling. *Shakeſp.*
- COMPUSSION.** *f.* [*compulsio*, Lat.] 1. The act of compelling to something; force. *Milton.* 2. The state of being compelled. *Hale.*
- COMPUSSIVE.** *a.* [from *compulſer*, Fr.] Having the power to compel; forcible. *Philips.*
- COMPUSSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *compulſive.*] By force; by violence.
- COMPUSSIVENESS.** *f.* [from *compulſive.*] Force; compulsion.
- COMPUSSORILY.** *adv.* [from *compulſory.*] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by violence. *Bacon.*
- COMPUSSORY.** *a.* [*compulſoire*, Fr.] 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. *Shakeſp.*
- COMPUNCTIVE.** *a.* [from *compunctio.*] Causing remorse.
- COMPURGATION.** *f.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
- COMPURGA'TOR.** *f.* [Lat.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. *Woodew.*
- 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. A companion; a partner. *Milton.*
- CON.** A Latin inseparable proposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union; as *concurſe*, a running together.
- CON.** One who is on the negative side of a question.
- TO CON.** *v. a.* [connan, Sax.] 1. To know. *Spenser.* 2. To study. *Shakeſp. Holder, Prior.* 3. To CON thanks. To thank. *Shakeſp.*
- TO CONCAMERATE.** *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault. *Greav.*
- TO CONCA'TENATE.** *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To link together.
- CONCATE'NATION.** *f.* [from *concatenate.*] A series of links. *South.*
- CONCAVATION.** *f.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.
- CONCAVE.** *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Hollow; opposed to convex. *Burnet.*
- CONCAVENEſS.** *f.* [from *concave.*] Hollowness. *Diſt.*
- CONCAVITY.** *f.* [from *concave.*] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body. *Woodward.*
- CONCAVO-CONCAVE.** *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides.
- CONCAVO-CONVEX.** *a.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other. *Newton.*
- CONCAVOUS.** *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave.
- CONCAVOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *concavus.*] With hollowness. *Brown.*
- TO CONCEAL.** *v. a.* [*concelo*, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge. *Broom.*
- CONCEALABLE.** *a.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*
- CONCEALEDNESS.** *f.* [from *conceal.*] Privacy; obscurity. *Diſt.*
- CONCEALER.** *f.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing.
- CONCEALMENT.** *f.* [from *conceal.*] 1. The act of hiding; secrecy. *Glanville.* 2. The state of being hid; privacy. *Addiſon.* 3. Hiding place; retreat. *Rogers.*
- TO CONCEDE.** *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*
- CONCEIT.** *f.* [*conceptus*, Fr.] 1. Conception; thought;

- thought; idea. *Sidney*. 2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension. *Wisdom*. 3. Fancy; fantastical notion. *Shakeſp. Locke*. 4. Opinion in a neutral ſenſe. *Shakeſp.* 5. A pleaſant fancy. *Shakeſp.* 6. Sentiment. *Pope*. 7. Fondneſs; favourable opinion. *Bentley*. 8. *Out of CONCEIT with*. No longer fond of. *Tilloſon*.
TO CONCEIT. *v. a.* To imagine; to believe. *South*.
- CONCEITED**. *particip. a.* [from *conceit*.] 1. Endowed with fancy. *Knolles*. 2. Proud; fond of himſelf; opinionative. *Felton*.
- CONCEITEDLY**. *adv.* [from *conceited*] Fan- ciſfully; whimically. *Donne*.
- CONCEITEDNESS**. *f.* [from *conceited*.] Pride; fondneſs of himſelf. *Collier*.
- CONCEITLESS**. *a.* [from *conceit*] Stupid; without thought. *Shakeſp.*
- CONCEIVABLE**. *a.* [from *conceive*.] 1. That may be imagined or thought. *Wilkins*. 2. That may be underſtood or believed. *Atterb.*
- CONCEIVABLENESS**. *f.* [from *conceivable*.] The quality of being conceivable.
- CONCEIVABLY**. *adv.* [from *conceivable*.] In a conceivable manner.
- TO CONCEIVE**. *v. a.* [*conceivir*, Fr.] 1. To admit into the womb. *Pſalm*. 2. To form in the mind. *Jeremiab*. 3. To comprehend; to underſtand. *Shakeſp.* 4. To think; to be of opinion. *Swift*.
- TO CONCEIVE**. *v. n.* 1. To think; to have an idea of. *Watts*. 2. To become pregnant. *Genefis*.
- CONCEIVER**. *f.* [from *conceive*.] One that underſtands or apprehends. *Brown*.
- CONCENT**. *f.* [*concentus*, Lat.] 1. Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon*. 2. Conſiſtency. *Atterb.*
- TO CONCENTRATE**. *v. a.* [*concentrar*, Fr.] To drive into a narrow compaſs. *Arbutnot*.
- CONCENTRATION**. *f.* [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow ſpace round the centre. *Peacham*.
- TO CONCENTRE**. *v. n.* [*concentre*, Fr.] To tend to one common centre. *Hale*.
- TO CONCENTRE**. *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*.
- CONCEPTIBLE**. *a.* [from *concipio*, *conceptum*, Lat.] Intelligible; capable to be underſtood. *Hale*.
- CONCEPTION**. *f.* [*conceptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. *Milton*. 2. The ſtate of being conceived. *Shakeſp.* 3. Notion; idea. *South*. 4. Sentiment; purpoſe. *Shakeſp.* 5. Apprehenſion; knowledge. *Davies*. 6. Conceit; ſentiment; pointed thought. *Dryden*.
- CONCEPTIOUS**. *a.* [*conceptivus*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; pregnant. *Shakeſp.*
- CONCEPTIVE**. *a.* [*conceptivus*, 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. *Shakeſp. Rogers*. 3. To intereſt; to engage by intereſt. *Boyle*. 4. To diſturb; to make uneaſy. *Denham*.
- 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, Tilloſon*.
- CONCERNMENT**. *f.* [from *concern*.] 1. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted; buſineſs; intereſt. *Tilloſon*. 2. Relation; influence. *Denham*. 3. Intercourſe; buſineſs. *Locke*. 4. Importance; moment. *Boyle*. 5. Interpoſition; regard; meddling. *Clarendon*. 6. Paſſion; emotion of mind. *Dryden*.
- TO CONCERT**. *v. a.* [*concertar*, Fr.] 1. To ſettle any thing in private. 2. To ſettle; to contrive; to adjult. *Rouve*.
- CONCERT**. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Communi- cation of deſigns. *Swift*. 2. A ſymphony; many performers playing to the ſame tune.
- CONCERTATION**. [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife; contention.
- CONCERTATIVE**. *a.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious. *Diſt*.
- 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**. *adv.* [from *conceſſion*.] By way of conceſſion. *Brown*.
- CONCH**. *f.* [*concha*, Lat.] A ſhell; a ſea-ſhell. *Dryden*.
- CONCHOID**. *f.* The name of a curve.
- TO CONCILIATE**. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] 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. *Diſt*.
- CONCINNITY**. *f.* [from *concinuitas*, Lat.] De- cency; fitneſs.
- CONCINNOUS**. *a.* [*concinuus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleaſant.
- CONCISE**. *a.* [*conciſus*, Lat.] Brief; ſhort. *Ben. Johnson*.
- CONCIſELY**. *adv.* [from *conciſe*.] Briefly; ſhortly. *Broome*.
- 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. *Diſt*.
- CONCLAVE**. *f.* [*conclave*, Lat.] 1. A private apartment. 2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the aſſembly of the cardinals. *Shakeſp. South*. 3. A cloſe aſſembly. *Garrib.*
- TO CONCLUDE**. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.] 1. To ſhut

shut. *Hooker*. 2. To collect by ratiocination. *Tillotson*. 3. To decide; to determine. *Addis.*
 4. To end; to finish. *Bacon, Dryden*. 5. To oblige, as by the final determination. *Hale, Att.*
 To CONCLUDE. *v. n.* 1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to determine. *Davies, Beyle*. 2. To settle opinion. *Atterbury*. 3. Finally to determine. *Shakefp.* 4. To end. *Dryd.*
 CONCLUSION. *f.* [from *concludent.*] Consequence; regular proof. *Hale*.
 CONCLU'DENT. *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. *Shakefp.* 5. The end; the upshot. 6. Silence; confinement of the thoughts. *Shakefp.*
 CONCLUSIVE. *a.* [from *conclude.*] 1. Decisive; giving the last determination. *Bramhall, Rogers*. 2. Regularly consequential. *Locke*.
 CONCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *conclusive.*] Decisively. *Bacon*.
 CONCLUSIVENESS. *f.* [from *conclusive.*] Power of determining the opinion. *Hale*.
 To CONCOAGULATE. *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another. *Beyle*.
 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. *Thomson*.
 CONCOCTION. *f.* [from *concoct.*] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat. *Donue*.
 CONCOLOUR. *a.* [*concolor, Lat.*] Of one colour. *Brown*.
 CONCOMITANCE. } *f.* [from *concomitor, Lat.*]
 CONCOMITANCY. } Subsistence together with another thing. *Brown, Glanville*.
 CONCOMITANT. *a.* [*concomitans, Lat.*] Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Locke*.
 CONCOMITANT. *f.* Companion; person connected. *South*.
 CONCOMITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others.
 To CONCOMITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus, Lat.*] To be connected with any thing. *Harvey*.
 CONCORD. *f.* [*concordia, Lat.*] 1. Agreement between persons or things; peace; union. *Shakefp.* 2. A compact. *Davies*. 3. Harmony; consent of sounds. *Shakefp.* 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, Lat.*] Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown*.
 CONCORDATE. *f.* [*concordat, Fr.*] A compact; a convention. *Swift*.
 CONCORPORAL. *a.* [from *concorpore, Lat.*] Of the same body. *Diſt.*

To CONCORPORATE. *v. a.* [*con and corpus.*] To unite in one mass or substance. *Taylor*.
 CONCORPORATION. *f.* [from *concorpore.*] Union in one mass. *Diſt.*
 CONCOURSE. *f.* [*concurfus, Lat.*] 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 *concrems, Lat.*] The act of burning together. *Diſt.*
 CONCREMENT. *f.* [from *concreſco, Lat.*] The mass formed by concretion. *Hale*.
 CONCRESCENCE. *f.* [from *concreſco, Lat.*] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles. *Raleigh*.
 To CONCRETE. *v. n.* [*concreſco, Lat.*] 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. *adv.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the subject with the predicate. *Norris*.
 CONCRETENESS. *f.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Diſt.*
 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.* [*concupinage, Fr.*] The act of living with a woman not married. *Brome*.
 CONCUBINE. *f.* [*concupina, Lat.*] 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.
 CONCUSPISCENCE. *f.* [*concupiscentia, Lat.*] Irregular desire; libidinous wish. *Bentley*.
 CONCUSPISCENT. *a.* [*concupiscent, Lat.*] Libidinous; lecherous. *Shakefp.*
 CONCUSPISCENTIAL. *a.* [from *concupiscent.*] Relating to concupiscence.
 CONCUSPISCIBLE. *a.* [*concupisibilis, Lat.*] Impressing desire. *South*.
 To CONCUR. *v. n.* [*concurro, Lat.*] 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*.
 CONCURRENT. } *f.* [from *concur.*] 1. Union;
 CONCURRENTCY. } allocation; conjunction. *Clarendon*. 2. Combination of many agents or circumstances. *Craſhaw*. 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*, Lat.] 1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment. *Fiddes*. 2. To censure; to blame; contrary to approve. *Locke*. 3. To fine. *Chronicles*.

CONDEMNABLE. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Blamable; 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. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

CONDEMNER. *f.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer. *Taylor*.

CONDENSABLE. *a.* [from *condensate*] 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*, Lat.] Made thick; compressed into less space. *Peacock*.

CONDENSATION. *f.* [from *condensate*.] The act of thickening any body. Opposite to rarefaction. *Raleigh*, *Bentley*.

TO CONDENSE. *v. a.* [*condense*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, close and weighty. *Wood*.

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*, Fr.] 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. *Cowell*.

TO CONDESCEND. *v. n.* [*condescendre*, Fr.] 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*, Fr.] Voluntary submission.

CONDESCENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condescend-ing*.] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

CONDESCENSION. *f.* [from *condescend*.] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority.

CONDESCENSIVE. *a.* [from *condescend*.] Courtous.

CONDIGN. *a.* [*condignus*, Lat.] Suitable; deserved. *Arbutnot*.

CONDIGNESS. *f.* [from *condign*] Suitable-ness; agreeable to deserts.

CONDIGNLY. *adv.* [from *condign*.] Deservedly; according to merit.

CONDIMENT. *f.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] Seasoning; sauce. *Bacon*.

CONDISCIPLE. *f.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow.

TO CONDITE. *m. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts. *Taylor*.

CONDITEMENT. *f.* [from *condite*] A composition of conserves. *Dicit*.

CONDITION. *f.* [*condition*, Fr.] 1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shaksp*. 2. Attribute; accident; property. *Newton*. 3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament. *Shaksp*. 4. Moral quality; virtue or vice. *Raleigh*, *South*. 5. State; circumstances. *Wake*. 6. Rank. *Shaksp*, *Clarendon*. 7. Stipulation; terms of compact. *B. Johnson*, *Clarendon*. 8. The writing of agreement; compact. *Shaksp*.

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. *adv.* [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. *Shaksp*.

TO CONDOLE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune. *Temple*.

TO CONDOLE. *v. a.* To bewail with another. *Dryden*.

CONDOLEMENT. *f.* [from *condole*.] Grief; sorrow. *Shaksp*.

CONDOLENCE. *f.* [*condolance*, Fr.] 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*.

CONDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*conducibilis*, Lat.] Having the power of conducting. *Bentley*.

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *f.* [from *conducibile*.] The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *conduce*.] That which may contribute to any end. *Rogers*.

CONDU'CIVENESS. *f.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducting.

CONDUIT. *f.* [*conduit*, Fr.] 1. Management; economy. *Bacon*. 2. The act of leading troops. *Halicr*. 3. Convoy; escort; guard. 1. *Ejdras*.

1. *Esdras*. 4. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed. 5. Behaviour; regular life. *Swift*.
TO CONDUCT. *v. n.* [*condurre*, Fr.] 1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way. *Milton*. 2. To attend in civility. *Shakefp.* 3. To manage; as, *to conduct an affair*. 4. To head an army.
CONDUCTIVIOUS. *a.* [*conductivus*, Lat.] Hired. *Ayliffe*.
CONDUCTOR. *f.* [from *conduct.*] 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*, Fr.] 1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters. *Davies*. 2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakefp.*
CONDUPLICATION. *f.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling.
CONE. *f.* [*κων*]. A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.
TO CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily together; to chat
CONFABULATION. *f.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversation.
CONFABULATORY. *a.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk.
CONFARRICATION. *f.* [*confarratio*, Lat.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe*.
TO CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats.
CONFECT. *f.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.
CONFECTION. *f.* [*confectio*, Lat.] 1. A preparation of fruit with sugar; or a sweetmeat. *Addison*. 2. A composition; a mixture. *Shakefp.*
CONFECTINARY. *f.* [from *confectio*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Shakefp.*
CONFECTOR. *f.* [from *confectio*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Boyle*.
CONFEDERACY. *f.* [*confederatio*, Fr.] League; union; engagement. *Shakefp.*
TO CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, Fr.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Kneller*.
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.* [*confederatio*, Fr.] League; alliance. *Bacon*.
TO CONFER. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject. *Clarendon*.
TO CONFER. *v. a.* 1. To compare. *Raleigh*, *Boyle*. 2. To give; to bestow. *Clarendon*, *Tillotson*. 3. To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville*.
CONFERENCE. *f.* [*conference*, Fr.] 1. Formal discourse; oral discussion of any question. *Sidney*. 2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point. 3. Comparison. *Alchem*.
CONFERER. *f.* [from *confer*.] 1. He that conveys. 2. He that bestows.

TO CONFESS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr.] 1. To acknowledge a crime. *Shakefp.* 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. *Lodge*. 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. *adv.* [from *confessed*.] Avowedly; indisputably. *South*.
CONFESSIO. *f.* [from *confess*.] 1. The acknowledgment of a crime. *Temple*. 2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest. *Wake*. 3. Profession; avowal. *Tim.* 4. A formula in which the articles of faith are comprized.
CONFESSIOAL. *f.* [Fr.] The seat in which the confessor sits. *Addison*.
CONFESSIOINARY. *f.* [*confessionaire*, Fr.] The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.
CONFESSOR. *f.* [*confesseur*, Fr.] 1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. *Stillingfleet*. 2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes penitence. *Taylor*. 3. He who confesses his crimes.
CONFEST. *a.* Open; known; not concealed. *Rowe*.
CONFESTLY. *adv.* Indisputably; evidently. *Decay of Piety*.
CONFICIENT. *a.* That causes or procures. *Diel*.
CONFIDANT. *f.* [*confident*, Fr.] A person trusted with private affairs. *Arbutnot*.
TO CONFIDE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in. *Congreve*.
CONFIDENCE. *f.* [*confidentia*, Lat.] 1. Firm belief of another. *South*. 2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune. *Clarendon*. 3. Vicious boldness. Opposed to modesty. *Hosker*. 4. Honest boldness; firmness; integrity. *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. *Hanmond*. 2. Positive; assumptive; dogmatical. 3. Secure of success. *Sidney*, *South*. 4. Without suspicion; trusting without limits. *Shakefp.* 5. Bold to a vice; impudent.
CONFIDENT. *f.* [from *confide*.] One trusted with secrets. *South*.
CONFIDENTLY. *adv.* [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.
CONFIGURATIO. *f.* [*configuratio*, Fr.] 1. The forms of the various parts, adapted to each other. *Woodward*. 2. The face of the horoscope.
TO CONFIGURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Lat.] To dispose into any form. *Bentley*.
CONFINE.

CONFINE. *f.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Common boundary; border; edge. *Locke*.

CONFINE. *a.* [*confinis*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. To refrain; to tie up to. *Dryden*.

CONFINELESS. *a.* [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited. *Shakeſp.*

CONFINEMENT. *f.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Addiſon*.

CONFINER. *f.* [from *confine*.] 1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines. *Daniel*. 2. A near neighbour. *Wotton*. 3. One which touches upon two different regions. *Bacon*.

CONFINITY. *f.* [*confinitas*, Lat.] Nearness. *Diſt.*

TO CONFIRM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.] 1. To put paſt doubt by new evidence. *Addiſon*. 2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh. 1 *Mac. Shakeſp.* 3. To fix; to radicate. *Wiſeman*. 4. To complete; to perfect. *Shakeſp.* 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; ſettle-ment. *Shakeſp.* 2. Evidence; additional proof. *Knolls*. 3. Proof; convincing teſtimony. *South*. 4. An eccleſiaſtical rite. *Hammond*.

CONFIRMATOR. *f.* An aſſeſſor; 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 aſſeſſor; an eſtabliſher. *Shakeſp.*

CONFISCABLE. *a.* [from *confiscate*.] Liable to forfeiture.

TO CONFISCATE. *v. a.* [*confisquer*, Fr.] To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty. *Bacon*.

CONFISCATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shakeſp.*

CONFISCATION. *f.* [from *confiscate*.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe. *Bacon*.

CONFITENT. *f.* [*confitens*, Lat.] One confeſſing. *Decay of Piety*.

CONFITURE. *f.* [Fr.] A ſweetmeat; a confection. *Bacon*.

TO CONFIX. *v. a.* [*confixum*, Lat.] To fix down. *Shakeſp.*

CONFLAGRANT. *a.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Involved in a general fire. *Milton*.

CONFLAGRATION. *f.* [*conflagratis*, Lat.] 1. A general fire. *Bentley*. 2. It is taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation.

CONFLATION. *f.* [*conflatum*, Lat.] 1. The

act of blowing many instruments together. *Bacon*. 2. A caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE. *f.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending.

TO CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*configo*, Lat.] To ſtrive; to conteſt; to fight; to ſtruggle. *Tillotſon*.

A CONFLICT. *f.* [*conflictus*, Lat.] 1. A violent collision, or oppoſition. *Boyle*. 2. A combat; a fight between two. *Shakeſp.* 3. Conteſt; ſtrife; contention. *Shakeſp.* 4. Struggle; agony; pang. *Rogers*.

CONFLUENCE. *f.* [*confluo*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. The union of ſeveral currents. *Clarendon*. 2. Crowd; multitude collected. *Milton*.

CONFORM. *a.* [*conformis*, Lat.] Aſſuming the ſame form; reſembling. *Bacon*.

TO CONFORM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.] To reduce to the like appearance with ſomething elſe. *Hooker*.

TO CONFORM. *v. n.* To comply with. *Dryden*.

CONFORMABLE. *a.* [from *conform*.] 1. Having the ſame form; ſimilar. *Hooker*. 2. Agreeable; ſuitable; not oppoſite. *Addiſon*. 3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; obſequious. *Sprat*.

CONFORMABLY. *adv.* [from *conformable*] With conformity; ſuitably. *Locke*.

CONFORMATION. *f.* [French; *conformatio*, Lat.] 1. The form of things as relating to each other. *Holder*. 2. The act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity. *Watts*.

CONFORMIST. *f.* [from *conform*.] One that complies with the worſhip of the church of England.

CONFORMITY. *f.* [from *conform*.] 1. Similitude; reſemblance. *Hooker*, *Addiſon*. 2. Conſiſtency. *Arbutnot*.

CONFORTATION. *f.* [from *conforto*, Lat.] Collation of ſtrength. *Bacon*.

TO CONFOUND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr.] 1. To mingle things. *Genſis*. 2. To perplex; to mention without due diſtinction. *Locke*. 3. To diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct words. *Locke*. 4. To throw into conternation; to perplex; to aſtoniſh; to ſtupify. *Milton*. 5. To deſtroy. *Daniel*.

CONFOUNDED. *part. a.* [from *confound*.] Hatelul; deteſtable. *Grew*.

CONFOUNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded*.] Hatelully; ſhamefully. *Addiſon*.

CONFOUNDER. *f.* [from *confound*.] He who diſturbes, perplexes, or deſtroyes.

CONFRATERNITY. *f.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe. *Stillingfleet*.

CONFRICATION. *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.

- 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*, Lat.] 1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly. 2. To mix; not to separate. 3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure. *Watts*: 4. To hurry the mind. *Pope*.
- CONFUSEDLY. *adv.* [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. *Dawies*. 2. Tumult. *Hooker*. 3. Indistinct combination. *Locke*. 4. Overthrow; destruction. *Shakeſp*. 5. Ait-nishment; distraction of mind. *Spectator*.
- CONFUTABLE. *a.* [from *confute*.] Possible to be disproved. *Brown*.
- CONFUTATION. *f.* [*confutatio*, Lat.] The act of confuting; disproof.
- To CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Lat.] To convict of error; to disprove. *Hudibras*.
- CONGE. *f.* [*congé*, Fr.] 1. Act of reverence; how; courteſy. *Swiſt*. 2. Leave; farewel. *Spenser*.
- To CONGE. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakeſp*.
- CONGE DELIRE. *f.* The king's permission royal to a dean or chapter, in time of vacation, to chooſe a biſhop. *Spectator*.
- CONGE. *f.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto. *Chambers*.
- To CONGEAL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Lat.] 1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate. *Spenser*. 2. To bind or fix, as by cold. *Shakeſp*.
- To CONGEAL. *v. n.* To concrete, by cold. *Burnet*.
- CONGEALABLE. *a.* [from *congeal*.] Suſceptible of congelation. *Bacon*.
- CONGEALMENT. *f.* [from *congeal*.] The clot formed by congelation. *Shakeſp*.
- CONGELA'TION. *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*, Lat.] 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. *Weston*, *Pope*.
- CONGENIALITY. *f.* [from *congenial*.] Cognation of mind.
- CONGENIALNESS. *f.* [from *congenial*.] Cognation of mind.
- CONGENITE. *a.* [*congenitus*, Lat.] Of the ſame birth; connate. *Hale*.
- CONGER. *f.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The ſea-eel. *Walton*.
- CONGERIES. *f.* [Latin.] A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together. *Boyle*.
- To CONGEST. *v. a.* [*congeſtum*, Lat.] To heap up.
- CONGESTIBLE. *a.* [from *congeſt*.] That may be heaped up.
- CONGESTION. *f.* [*congeſtio*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] To turn to ice. *Brown*.
- CONGLACIATION. *f.* [from *conglaciate*.] The act of changing into ice. *Brown*.
- To CONGLOBATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard firm ball. *Greav*.
- CONGLOBATE. *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. *Cheyne*.
- CONGLOBATELY. *adv.* In a ſpherical form.
- CONGLOBATION. *f.* [from *conglobate*.] A round body. *Brown*.
- To CONGLOBE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] 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. *Greav*.
- CONGLOMERATE. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the fibres are diſtinck. *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*, Lat.] 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. *Woodw*.
- 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.* [*gratulari*, Lat.] To compliment upon any happy event. *Sprat*.
- To CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation. *Swiſt*.
- CONGRATULATION. *f.* [from *congratulate*.] 1. The act of proſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another. 2. The form in which joy is proſſed.
- CONGRATULATORY. *a.* [from *congratulate*.] Expreſſing joy for the good of another.
- To CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To agree; to join. *Shake*.
- To CONGREET. *v. a.* [rom *con* and *greet*.] To ſalute reciprocally. *Shakeſp*.
- To CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect; to aſſemble; to bring into one place. *Raleigh*, *Newton*. To

To CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet. *Dehham.*
 CONGREGATE *a.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact. *Bacon.*
 CONGREGATION *f.* [from *congregare*.] 1. A collection; a mass brought together. *Shakefp.*
 2. An assembly met to worship God in publick. *Hosker, Swift.*
 CONGREGATIONAL *a.* [from *congregation*.] Publick; pertaining to a congregation.
 CONGRESS *f.* [from *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 *congruus*, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit. *Shakefp.*
 CONGRUENCE *f.* [from *congruentia*, Lat.] Agreement; suitability of one thing to another.
 CONGRUENT *a.* [from *congruus*, Lat.] Agreeing; correspondent. *Cheyne.*
 CONGRUITY *f.* [from *congruus*.] 1. Suitableness; agreeableness. *Glanville.* 2. Fitnes; pertinence. 3. Confidence of argument; reason; consistency. *Hosker.*
 CONGRUMENT *f.* [from *congruus*.] Fitnes; adaptation. *B. Johnson.*
 CONGRUOUS *a.* [from *congruus*, Lat.] 1. Agreeable to; consistent with. *Locke.* 2. Suitable to; accommodated to. *Cheyne.* 3. Rational; fit. *Atterbury.*
 CONGRUOUSLY *adv.* [from *congruus*.] Suitable; pertinently. *Boyle.*
 CONICAL } *a.* [from *conicus*, Lat.] Having the
 CONICK } form of a cone. *Prior.*
 CONICALLY *adv.* [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
 CONICKS } which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.
 To CONJECT. *v. n.* [from *conjectum*, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. *Shakefp.*
 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 guesses. *Brown.*
 CONJECTURALLY *adv.* [from *conjectural*.] By guesses; by conjecture. *Hosker.*
 CONJECTURE *f.* [from *conjectura*, Lat.] 1. Guesses; imperfect knowledge. *South.* 2. Idea; notion; conception. *Shakefp.*
 To CONJECTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guesses. *South.*
 A CONJECTURER *f.* [from *conjecture*.] A guesser. *Addison.*

CONIFEROUS. *a.* [from *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 CONJOBBLE. *v. a.* To concert. *L. F. Strange.*
 To CONJOIN. *v. a.* [from *conjungere*, Fr.] 1. To unite; to congregate into one. *Dryden.* 2. To unite in marriage. *Shakefp.* 3. To associate; to connect. *Taylor.*
 To CONJOIN. *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Shakefp.*
 CONJOINT. *a.* [from *conjunct*, Fr.] United; connected.
 CONJOINTLY *adv.* [from *conjunct*.] In union; together. *Brown.*
 CONJUGAL. *a.* [from *conjugal*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. *Swift.*
 CONJUGALLY *adv.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.
 To CONJUGATE. *v. a.* [from *conjugo*, Lat.] 1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite. *Wotton.* 2. To inflect verbs.
 CONJUGATE *f.* [from *conjugatus*, Lat.] Agreeing in a derivation with another word. *Bramhall.*
 CONJUGATION *f.* [from *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. Unipa; assemblage. *Taylor.*
 CONJUNCT. *a.* [from *conjunctus*, Lat.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Shakefp.*
 CONJUNCTION. *f.* [from *conjunctio*, Lat.] 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.* [from *conjunctivus*, Lat.] 1. Closely united. *Shakefp.* 2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.
 CONJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive*.] In union. *Brown.*
 CONJUNCTIVENESS *f.* [from *conjunctive*.] The quality of joining or uniting.
 CONJUNCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct*.] Jointly; together.
 CONJUNCTURE *f.* [from *conjunctura*, Fr.] 1. Combination of many circumstances. *K. Charles.* 2. Occasion; critical time. *Clarendon.* 3. Mode of union; connexion. *Holder.* 4. Constancy. *K. Charles.*
 CONJURATION *f.* [from *conjurare*.] 1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name. *Shakefp.* 2. An incantation; an enchantment. *Sidney.* 3. A plot; a conspiracy.
 To CONJURE. *v. a.* [from *conjuro*, Lat.] 1. To summon in a sacred name. *Clarendon.* 2. To conjure. *Milton.*
 To CONJURE. *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments. *Shakefp.*
 CONJURER *f.* [from *conjuro*.] 1. An enchanter. *Donne.* 2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man. *Prior.* 3. A man of shrewd conjecture. *Addison.*

CON-

CONJUREMENT. *f.* [from *conjur.*] Serious injunction. *Milton.*

CONNA'SCENCE. [*con* and *nascor*, Lat.] 1. Common birth; community of birth. 2. The act of uniting or growing together. *Wise man.*

CONNATE. *a.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another. *South.*

CONNATURAL. *a.* [*con* and *natural*, Lat.] 1. Suitable to nature. *Milton.* 2. United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.* 3. Participation of the same nature. *Hale.*

CONNATURALITY. *f.* [from *connatural*, Lat.] Participation of the same nature. *Hale.*

CONNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural*, Lat.] By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*

CONNATURALNESS. *f.* [from *connatural*, Lat.] Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Pearson.*

To CONNECT. *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 reason well.*

To CONNECT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connecti*, Lat.] In conjunction; in union.

To CONNEX. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together. *Hale, Philips.*

CONNEXION. *f.* [from *connex*, Lat.] 1. Union; junction. *Atterbury.* 2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent. *Blackmore.*

CONNEXIVE. *a.* [from *connex*, Lat.] Having the force of connexion. *Watts.*

CONNICTAION. *f.* [from *connicte*, Lat.] 1. A winking. *Diſt.* 2. The act of winking. 3. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South.*

To CONNIVE. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Lat.] 1. To wink. *Spectator.* 2. To pretend blindness or ignorance. *Rogers.*

CONNOISSEUR. *f.* [Fr.] A judge; a critic. *Swift.*

To CONNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself. *Hammond.*

CONNOTATION. *f.* [from *connotate*, Lat.] Implication of something besides itself. *Hale.*

To CONNOTE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include. *South.*

CONNUBIAL. *a.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal. *Pope.*

CONOID. *f.* [*κωνοειδής*] A figure partaking of a cone. *Holder.*

CONOIDICAL. *a.* [from *conoid*, Lat.] Approaching to a conic form.

To CONQUASSATE. *v. a.* [*conquasso*, Lat.] To shake; to agitate. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSATION. *f.* [from *conquassate*, Lat.] Agitation; concussion.

To CONQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr.] 1. To gain by conquest; to win. 1 *Msc.* 2. To overcome; to subdue. *Smith.* 3. To sur-

mount; to overcome; as, *he conquered his reluctance.*

To CONQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome. *Decay of Piety.*

CONQUERABLE. *a.* [from *conquer*, Lat.] Possible to be overcome. *South.*

CONQUEROR. *f.* [from *conquer*, Lat.] 1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor. *Shakespeare.* 2. One that subdues and ruins countries. *Milton.*

CONQUEST. *f.* [*conqueste*, Fr.] 1. The act of conquest; subjection. *Davies.* 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.*

CONSANGUINITY. *f.* [*consanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood. *South.*

CONSAARCINATION. *f.* [from *consarcino*, Lat.] The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE. *f.* [*scientia*, Lat.] 1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves. *Spenser.* 2. Justice; the estimate of conscience. *Kneller, Swift.* 3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. *Hosker.* 4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts. *Clarendon.* 5. Scruple; difficulty. *Taylor.* 6. Reason; reasonableness. *Swift.*

CONSCIENTIOUS. *a.* [from *conscience*, Lat.] Scrupulous; exactly just. *L'Esrange.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscientious*, Lat.] According to the direction of conscience. *L'Esrange.*

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conscientious*, Lat.] Exactness of justice. *Locke.*

CONSCIONABLE. *a.* [from *conscience*, Lat.] Reasonable; just. *Shakespeare.*

CONSCIONABLENESS. *f.* [from *conscionable*, Lat.] Equity; reasonableness.

CONSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conscionable*, Lat.] Reasonably; justly. *Taylor.*

CONSCIOUS. *a.* [*conscius*, Lat.] 1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentley.* 2. Knowing from memory. *Dryden.* 3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. *Bentley.* 4. Bearing witness by conscience to any thing. *Clarendon.*

CONSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscius*, Lat.] With knowledge of one's own actions. *Locke.*

CONSCIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conscius*, Lat.] 1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.* 2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CONSCRIPT. *a.* A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*.

CONSCRIPTION. *f.* [*conscriptio*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] One that

- 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. *Hale*.
- CONSECTARY.** *a.* [from *consecrarius*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential. *Brown*.
- CONSECTARY.** *f.* Deduction from premises; corollary. *Woodward*.
- CONSECUTION.** *f.* [*consecutio*, Lat.] 1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions. *Hale*. 2. Succession. *Newton*. 3. [In astronomy.] The month of *consecutio*, 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.* [*consemis*, Lat.] To low different seeds together.
- CONSENSION.** *f.* [*consensio*, Lat.] Agreement; accord. *Bentley*.
- CONSENT.** *f.* [*consensus*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. To be of the same mind; to agree. 2. To co-operate to the same end. 3. To yield; to allow; to admit. *Genfis*.
- CONSENT'NEOUS.** *a.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with. *Hammond*.
- CONSENT'NEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Boyle*.
- CONSENT'NEOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreement; confidence. *Dix*.
- CONSENTIENT.** *a.* [*consentiens*, Lat.] 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. *Decay of Piety*. 4. The last proposition of a syllogism introduced by therefore; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded; therefore prayer is our duty*. *Prior*. 5. Concatenation of causes and effect. *Sautb*. 6. Influence; tendency. *Hammond*. 7. Importance; moment. *Swift*.
- CONSEQUENT.** *a.* [*consequens*, 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.** *adv.* [from *consequentia*.] 1. With just deduction of consequences. *Addison*. 2. By consequence; eventually.
- Sautb*. 3. In a regular series. *Addison*.
- CONSEQUENTIALNESS.** *f.* [from *consequentia*.] Regular consecution of discourse.
- CONSEQUENTLY.** *adv.* [from *consequent*.] 1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably. *Woodw*. 2. In consequence; pursuantly. *Sautb*.
- CONSEQUENTNESS.** *f.* [from *consequent*.] Regular connexion. *Digby*.
- CONSERVABLE.** *a.* [from *conseruo*, 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.** *adv.* [from *conseruo*, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peacbam*.
- CONSERVATOR.** *f.* [Lat.] Preserver. *Clarend*.
- CONSERVATORY.** *f.* [from *conseruo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept. *Woodward*.
- CONSERVATORY.** *a.* Having a preservative 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 repository. *Hayward*. 2. A preparer of conserves.
- CONSESSION.** *f.* [*confessio*, Lat.] A fitting together.
- CONSESSOR.** *f.* [Lat.] One that sits with others.
- To CONSIDER.** *v. a.* [*confidero*, Lat.] 1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. *Spectator*. 2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple*. 3. To have regard to; to respect. *Hebrews*. 4. To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakesp*.
- To CONSIDER.** *v. n.* 1. To think maturely. *Isaiah*. 2. To deliberate; to work in the mind. *Swift*. 3. To doubt; to hesitate. *Shakesp*.
- CONSIDERABLE.** *a.* [from *confider*.] 1. Worth of consideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotson*. 2. Respectable; above neglect. *Sprat*. 3. Important; valuable. *Decay of Piety*. 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.** *adv.* [from *considerable*.] 1. In a degree deserving notice. *Roscommon*. 2. With importance; importantly. *Pope*.
- CONSIDERANCE.** *f.* [from *confider*.] Consideration; reflection. *Shakesp*.
- CONSIDERATE.** *a.* [*confideratus*, Lat.] 1. Serious; prudent; not rash. *Tillotson*. 2. Having respect to; regardful. *Decay of Piety*. 3. Moderate; not rigorous.
- CONSIDERATELY.** *adv.* [from *confiderate*.] 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. *Cowell.*

CONSIDERER. *f.* A man of reflection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TO CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*consigno,* Lat.] 1. To give to another any thing. *South.* 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. *Shakesp.* 2. To sign; to consent to. *Shakesp.*

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 *consimilis,* Lat.] Having one common resemblance.

TO CONSIST. *v. n.* [*consisto,* Lat.] 1. To subsist; not to perish. *Colossians.* 2. To continue fixed; without dissipation. *Brerewood.* 3. To be comprised; to be contained. *Walsh.* 4. To be composed. *Burnet.* 5. To agree; not to oppose. *Clarendon.*

CONSISTENCE. } *f.* [*consistentia,* low Lat.]

CONSISTENCY. } 1. State with respect to material existence. *Bacon.* 2. Degree of denseness or rarity. *Arbutnot.* 3. Substance; form; make. *South.* 4. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing. *Addison.* 5. A state in which things continue for some time at a stand. *Chambers.*

CONSISTENT. *a.* [*consistens,* Lat.] 1. Not contradictory; not opposed. *South.* 2. Firm; not fluid. *Woodward.*

CONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *consistent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably. *Broom.*

CONSISTORIAL. *a.* [from *consistorium.*] Relating to the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

CONSISTORY. *f.* [*consistorium,* Lat.] 1. The place of justice in the court Christian. *Hooker.* *South.* 2. The assembly of cardinals. *Atterb.* 3. Any solemn assembly. *Milton.* 4. Place of residence. *Shakesp.*

CONSOciate. *f.* [from *consocio,* Lat.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner. *Hayw.*

TO CONSOciate. *v. a.* [*consocio,* Lat.] 1. To unite; to join. *Wotton.* 2. To cement; to hold together. *Burnet.*

TO CONSOciate. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite. *Bentley.*

CONSOciATION. *f.* [from *consociate.*] 1. Alliance. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. Union; intimacy; companionship. *Wotton.*

CONSO'LABLE. *a.* [from *consolare.*] That which admits comfort.

TO CONSOlate. *v. a.* [*consolor,* Lat.] To comfort; to console. *Brown.*

CONSOlation. *f.* [*consolatio,* Lat.] Comfort; alleviation of misery. *Bacon, Rogers.*

CONSOlator. *f.* [Lat.] A comforter.

CONSOlatory. *f.* [from *consolare.*] A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. *Milt.*

CONSO'latory. *a.* [from *consolare.*] Tending to give comfort.

TO CONSO'LE. *v. a.* To comfort; to cheer. *Pope.*

CONSO'LE. *f.* [Fr.] In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER. *f.* [from *consolare.*] One that gives comfort. *Warburton.*

CONSOlidANT. *a.* [from *consolidate.*] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

TO CONSO'lidate. *v. a.* [*consolidare,* Fr.] 1. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden. *Burnet, Arbutnot.* 2. To combine two parliamentary bills into one.

TO CONSO'lidate. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid. *Bacon, Woodward.*

CONSOlidation. *f.* [from *consolidate.*] 1. The act of uniting into a solid mass. *Woodcu.* 2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another. 3. The combining two benefices in one. *Cowell.*

CONSO'lidative. *a.* [from *consolidate.*] That which has the quality of healing wounds. *DiE.*

CO'NSONANCE. } *f.* [*consonance,* Fr.] 1. Ac-

CO'NSONANCY. } cord of sound. *Wotton.*

2. Consistency; congruence. *Hammond.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. *Shakesp.*

CO'NSONANT. *a.* [*consonans,* Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent. *Hooker.*

CO'NSONANT. *f.* [*consonans,* Lat.] A letter which cannot be sounded by itself. *Holder.*

CO'NSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant.*] Consistently; agreeably. *Hooker, Tillotson.*

CO'NSONANTNESS. *f.* [from *consonant.*] Agreeableness; consistency.

CO'NSONOUS. *a.* [*consonus,* Lat.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIA'tion. *f.* [from *conspicio,* Lat.] The act of laying to sleep. *Digby.*

CO'NSORT. *f.* [*consortis,* Lat.] 1. Companion; partner. *Denham.* 2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation. *Spenser.* 3. A number of instruments playing together. *Ecclus.* 4. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*

TO CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with. *Dryden.*

TO CONSO'RT. *v. a.* 1. To join; to mix; to marry. He with his *consorted* Eve. *Milton, Locke.* 2. To accompany. *Shakesp.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *confort.*] To be compared with; suitable. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *f.* [*confortio,* Lat.] Partnership; society.

CONSO'PECTABLE. *a.* [from *conspicuus,* Lat.] Easy to be seen.

CONSPICUITY. *f.* [*conspicuus*, Lat.] Sense of seeing. *Shakeſp.*

CONSPERſION. *f.* [*conſperſo*, Lat.] A ſprinkling about.

CONSPICU'ITY. *f.* [from *conſpicuus*.] Brightneſs; favourableneſs to the ſight. *Glanville.*

CONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*conſpicuus*, Lat.] 1. Obvious to the ſight; ſeen at a diſtance. *Milton.* 2. Eminent; famous; diſtinguiſhed. *Addiſon.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſpicuus*.] 1. Obviously to the view. *Watts.* 2. Eminently; ſamouſly; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conſpicuus*.] 1. Expoſure to the view. *Boyle.* 2. Eminentneſs; fame; celebrity. *Boyle.*

CONSPI'RACY. *f.* [*conſpiratio*, Lat.] 1. A plot; a concerted treaſon. *Dryden.* 2. An agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. *Cowell.* 3. Tendency of many cauſes to one event. *Sidney.*

CONSPI'RANT. *a.* [*conſpirans*, Lat.] Conſpiring; engaged in a conſpiracy; plotting. *Shakeſp.*

CONSPI'RATION. *f.* [*conſpiratio*, Lat.] A plot.

CONSPI'RATOR. *f.* [from *conſpiro*, Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; a plotter. *Samuel, South.*

TO CONSPIRE. *v. n.* [*conſpiro*, Lat.] 1. To concert a crime; to plot. *Shakeſp. Roſcommon.* 2. To agree together; as, *all things conſpire to make him happy.*

CONSPIRER. *f.* [from *conſpire*.] A conſpirator; a plotter. *Shakeſp.*

CONSPIRING POWERS. [In mechanicks.] All ſuch as act in direction not oppoſite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCATION. *f.* [from *conſpurco*, Lat.] Deſilement; 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 maſtal 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, inferior officers whoſe office is to take care that the peace be kept in their diſtricts, and arreſt and carry offenders to priſon, &c. *Cowell, 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*, Lat.] 1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Hooker.* 2. Conſtancy; varied late. *Ray.* 3. Reſolution; ſteadineſs. *Prior.* 4. Laſting affection. *South.* 5. Certainty; veracity. *Shakeſp.*

CONSTANT. *a.* [*conſtans*, Lat.] 1. Firm; not fluid. *Boyle.* 2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable. 3. Firm; reſolute; determined. *Shakeſp.* 4. Free from change of affection. *Sidney.* 5. Certain; not various. *Addiſon.*

CONSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *conſtant*.] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; ſteadily. *Viller.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. n.* [*conſtellarus*, Lat.] To ſhine with one general light. *Boyle.*

TO CONSTELLATE. *v. a.* To unite ſeveral ſhining bodies in one ſplendour. *Glanville.*

CONSTELLATION. *f.* [from *conſtellarus*.] 1. A cluster of fixed ſtars. *Iſaiah.* 2. An aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNATION. *f.* [from *conſternus*, Lat.] Atoniſhment; amazement; wonder. *South.*

TO CONSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *conſtipis*, Lat.] 1. To crowd together into a narrow room. *Bentley.* 2. To ſtop by filling up the paſſages. *Arbutnot.* 3. To bind the belly.

CONSTIPATION. *f.* [from *conſtipate*.] 1. The act of crowding any thing into leiſ room. *Bentley.* 2. Stoppage; obſtruction by plenitude. *Arbutnot.*

CONSTITUENT. *a.* [*conſtituens*, Lat.] 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 deſutes 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 *conſtitute*.] 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. *Temp.* 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. *Starp.* 2. Conſiſtent with the conſtitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE. *a.* [from *conſtitute*.] 1. Elemental; eſſential; productive. *Decay of Piety.* 2. Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

TO CONSTRAIN. *v. a.* [*conſtraindre*, Fr.] 1. To compel; to force to ſome action. *Shakeſp.* 2. To hinder by force. *Dryden.* 3. To neceſſitate. *Pope.* 4. To violate; to raviſh. *Shakeſp.* 5. To conſine; to preſs. *Gay.*

CONSTRAINABLE. *a.* [from *conſtrain*.] Liable to constraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINER. *f.* [from *conſtrain*.] He that conſtrains.

CONSTRAINT. *f.* [*contrainte*, Fr.] Compulſion; violence; confinement. *Locke.*

TO CONSTRICT. *v. a.* [*conſtrictum*, Lat.] 1. To bind; to cramp. 2. To contract; to cauſe to ſhrink. *Arbutnot.*

CONSTRICION. *f.* [from *conſtrict*.] Contraction; compreſſion. *Ray.*

CONSTRICTOR. *f.* [*conſtrictor*, Lat.] That which compreſſes or contracts. *Arbutnot.*

TO CONSTRICT. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] To compreſs; to contract; to bind. *Shakeſp.*

CONSTRINGENT. *a.* [*conſtringens*, Lat.] Having

- ing the quality of binding or compressing. *Bacon*.
- TO CONSTRUCT.** *v. a.* [*construere*, Lat.] To build; to form; *Boyle*.
- CONSTRUCTION.** *f.* [*construere*, 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. *Shakeſp.* 5. The sense; the meaning. *Collier*. 6. Judgment; mental representation. *Brown*. 7. The manner of describing a figure in geometry.
- CONSTRUCTURE.** *f.* [*construere*] 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.* [*constuprate*] Violation; defilement.
- CONSUBSTANTIAL.** *a.* [*consubstantialis*, Lat.] 1. Having the same essence or substance. *Hooker*. 2. Being of the same kind or nature. *Brerewood*.
- CONSUBSTANTIALLY.** *f.* [*consubstantial*] Existence of more than one in the same substance. *Hammond*.
- TO CONSUBSTANTIATE.** *v. a.* [*con* and *substantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.
- CONSUBSTANTIATION.** *f.* [*consubstantiate*] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans. *Atterbury*.
- CONSUL.** *f.* [*consul*, Lat.] 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. *Spektor*. 2. **CONSULAR MAN.** One who had been consul. *Ben. Johnson*.
- CONSULATE.** *f.* [*consulatus*, Lat.] The office of consul. *Addison*.
- CONSULSHIP.** *f.* [*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, *be consulted his friends*. 2. To regard; to act with view or respect to. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. To plan; to contrive. *Hebrews*, *Clarendon*. 4. To search into; to examine; as, *to consult an author*.
- CONSULT.** *f.* [*consulto*] 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.* [*consulto*] 1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation. *Mark*. 2. A number of persons consulted together. *Wiseman*.
- CONSULTER.** *f.* [*consulto*] One that consults or asks council. *Deuteronomy*.
- CONSUMABLE.** *a.* [*consumere*] 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. *Shakeſp.*
- CONSUMER.** *f.* [*consumere*] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing. *Locke*.
- TO CONSUMMATE.** *v. a.* [*consummare*, Fr.] To complete; to perfect. *Shakeſp.*
- CONSUMMATE.** *a.* [*consummare*] Complete; perfect. *Addison*.
- CONSUMMATION.** *f.* [*consummare*] 1. Completion; perfection; end. *Addison*. 2. The end of the present system of things. *Hooker*. 3. Death; end of life. *Shakeſp.*
- 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 hectic fever. *Quincy*, *Shakeſp.*
- CONSUMPTIVE.** *a.* [*consumere*] 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting. *Addison*. 2. Dileated with a consumption. *Harvey*.
- CONSUMPTIVENESS.** *f.* [*consumptio*] A tendency to a consumption.
- CONSUTILE.** *a.* [*consutilis*, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together.
- TO CONTABULATE.** *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*, Lat.] 1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated. *Bacon*. 2. Infection; propagation of mischief. *King Charles*. 3. Pettilence; venomous emanations. *Shakeſp.*
- CONTAGIOUS.** *a.* [*contagiosus*, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach. *Prior*.
- CONTAGIOUSNESS.** *f.* [*contagiosus*] The quality of being contagious.
- TO CONTAIN.** *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.] 1. To hold as a vessel. 2. To comprise; as a writing. *John*. 3. To restrain; to withhold. *Spenser*.
- TO CONTAIN.** *v. n.* To live in continence. *Arbutnot*.
- CONTAINABLE.** *a.* [*contineo*] Possible to be contained. *Boyle*.
- TO CONTAMINATE.** *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to corrupt by base mixture. *Shakeſp.*
- CONTAMINATE.** *a.* [*contamino*] Polluted; defiled. *Shakeſp.*
- CONTAMINATION.** *f.* [*contamino*] Pollution; defilement.
- CONTEMERATED.** *a.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted.
- TO CONTEMN.** *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to neglect. *Dryden*.
- CONTEMNER.** *f.* [*contemno*] One that contemns; a despiser. *South*.
- TO CONTEMPER.** *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate. *Ray*.
- CONTEM-**

CONTEMPERAMENT. *f.* [from *contempero*, Lat.] The degree of any quality. *Derham.*
To CONTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contempero*.] To moderate; to temper. *Wiseman.*
CONTEMPERATION. *f.* [from *contemperate*.] 1. The act of moderating or tempering. *Brown.* 2. Proportionate mixture; proportion. *Hale.*
To CONTEMPLATE. *v. n.* [*contemplar*, Lat.] To study; to meditate. *Watts.*
To CONTEMPLATE. *v. a.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention. *Peacbam.*
CONTEMPLATION. *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.*
CONTEMPLATIVE. *a.* [from *contemplate*.] 1. Given to thought; studious; thoughtful. *Denham.* 2. Employed in study; dedicated to study. *Grew.* 3. Having the power of thought. *Ray.*
CONTEMPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully; attentively.
CONTEMPLATOR. *f.* [Lat.] One employed in study. *Raleigh.*
CONTEMPORARY. *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.*
CONTEMPORARY. *f.* One who lives at the same time with another. *Dryden.*
To CONTEMPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] To make contemporary. *Brown.*
CONTEMPT. *f.* [*contemptus*, Lat.] 1. The act of despising others; scorn. *Fisher, South.* 2. The state of being despised; vileness. *Maccab.*
CONTEMPTIBLE. *a.* [from *contempt*.] 1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn. *Taylor.* 2. Despised; scorned; neglected. *Locke.* 3. Scornful; apt to despise. *Shakespeare.*
CONTEMPTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *contemptible*.] The state of being contemptible; vileness; cheapness. *Decay of Piety.*
CONTEMPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible*.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt. *Milton.*
CONTEMPTUOUS. *a.* [from *contempt*.] Scornful; apt to despise. *Raleigh, Atterbury.*
CONTEMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn; with despite. *Taylor, Tillot.*
CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt.
To CONTEST. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.] 1. To strive; to struggle in opposition. *Deuteronomy.* 2. To vie; to act in emulation.
To CONTEST. *v. a.* To dispute anything; to contest. *Dryden.*
CONTENTENT. *f.* [from *contend*.] Antagonist; opponent. *L'Estrange.*
CONTENTENDER. *f.* [from *contend*.] Combatant; champion. *Locke.*
CONTENT. *a.* [*contentus*, Lat.] 1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy. *Locke.* 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.*
CONTENTATION. *f.* [from *content*.] Satisfaction; content. *Sidney.*
CONTENTED. *part. a.* [from *content*.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining. *Kueller.*
CONTENTION. *f.* [*contentio*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [from *contentious*.] Perverisely; 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.*
CONTERRANEOUS. *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.
CONTESTATION. *f.* [from *contest*.] The act of contesting; debate; strife. *Clarendon.*
To CONTEX. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together. *Boyle.*
CONTEXT. *f.* [*contextus*, Lat.] The general series of a discourse. *Hammond.*
CONTEXT. *a.* [from *contex*.] Knit together; firm. *Derham.*
CONTEXTURE. *f.* [from *contex*.] The disposition of parts one among another; the system; the constitution. *Wotton, Blackmore.*
CONTIGNATION. *f.* [*contignatio*, Lat.] 1. A frame of beams or boards joined together. *Wot.* 2. The act of framing or joining a labrick.
CONTIGUITY. *f.* [from *contiguous*.] Actual contact; situation. *Brown, Hale.*
CONTIGUOUS. *a.* [*contiguus*, Lat.] Meeting so as to touch. *Newton.*
CONTIGUOUSLY.

CONTIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguus*.] Without any intervening spaces. *Dryden*.

CONTIGUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contiguus*.] Close connection.

CONTINENCE. } *f.* [from *continentia*, Lat.] 1. Restraint; command of one's self. *Dryden*. 2. Chastity in general. *Shakefp.* 3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. *Grew*. 4. Moderation in lawful pleasures. *Taylor*. 5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. *Ayliffe*.

CONTINENT. *a.* [from *continens*, Lat.] 1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. *Shakefp.* 2. Restrained; moderate; temperate. *Shakefp.* 3. Continuous; connected. *Brerewood*.

CONTINENT. *f.* [from *continens*, Lat.] 1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands. *Bentley*. 2. That which contains any thing. *Shakefp.*

TO CONTINGE. *v. n.* [from *contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach.

CONTINGENCE. } *f.* [from *contingent*.] The

CONTINGENCY. } quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility. *Brown*, *South*.

CONTINGENT. *a.* [from *contingens*, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental. *South*.

CONTINGENT. *f.* 1. A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew*. 2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentally; without any settled rule. *Woodward*.

CONTINGENTNESS. *f.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentalness.

CONTINUAL. *a.* [from *continuus*, Lat.] 1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption. *Pope*. 2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Cowell*.

CONTINUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual*] 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. 4. Duration; lastingness. *Hayward*. 5. Perseverance. *Romans*. 6. Progression of time. *Psalms*.

CONTINUATE. *a.* [from *continuatus*, Lat.] 1. Immediately united. *Hooker*. 2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. *Shakefp.*

CONTINUATION. *f.* [from *continuate*.] 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.* [from *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. *adv.* [from *continued*.] Without interruption; without ceasing. *Norris*.

CONTINUER. *f.* [from *continue*.] Having the power of perseverance. *Shakefp.*

CONTINUITY. *f.* [from *continuitas*, Lat.] 1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion. *Bacon*. 2. The texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body. *Quincy*, *Arbuthnot*.

CONTINUOUS. *a.* [from *continuus*, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any space. *Newton*.

TO CONTORT. *v. a.* [from *contortus*, Lat.] 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 proposition used in composition, which signifies *against*.

CONTRABAND. *a.* [from *contrabando*, Ital.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden*.

TO CONTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

TO CONTRACT. *v. a.* [from *contractus*, Lat.] 1. To draw together; to shorten. *Donne*. 2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain. *Dryden*. 3. To betroth; to affianc. *Tatler*. 4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get. *K. Charles*. 5. To shorten; to abridge; to epitomize.

TO CONTRACT. *v. n.* 1. To shrink up; to grow short. *Arbuthnot*. 2. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted. *Shakefp.*

CONTRACT. *f.* 1. A bargain; a compact. *Temple*. 2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. *Shakefp.* 3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDNESS. *f.* [from *contracted*.] The state of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY. *f.* [from *contractibile*.] Possibility of being contracted. *Arbuthnot*.

CONTRACTIBLE. *a.* [from *contracti*.] Capable of contraction. *Arbuthnot*.

CONTRACTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *contractibile*.] The quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE. *a.* [from *contracti*.] Having the power of shortening itself. *Arbuthnot*.

CONTRACTION. *f.* [from *contractio*, Lat.] 1. The act of contracting or shortening. *Pope*. 2. The act of shrinking or shriveling. *Arbuth.* 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 *contracti*.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain. *Taylor*.

TO CONTRADICT. *v. a.* [from *contradico*, Lat.] 1. To oppose verbally. *Dryden*. 2. To be contrary to; to repugn. *Hooker*.

CONTRADICTER. *f.* [from *contradicti*.] One that contradicts; an opposer. *Swift*.

CONTRADICTION. *f.* [from *contradicti*.] 1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion. *Milt.* 2. Opposition. *Hebrews*. 3. Inconsistency; incongruity.

- congruity. *South*. 4. Contrariety, in thought or effect. *Sidney*.
- CONTRADICTION.** *a.* [from *contradict.*] 1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. *Collier*. 2. Inclined to contradict.
- CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *contradictious.*] Inconsistency. *Norris*
- CONTRADICTIONILY.** *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others. *Brown*.
- CONTRADICTIONINESS.** *f.* [from *contradictory.*] Opposition in the highest degree. *DiA.*
- CONTRADICTIONARY.** *a.* [from *contradictorius, Lat.*] 1. Opposite to; inconsistent with. *South*. 2. [In logic.] That which is in the fullest opposition.
- CONTRADICTIONARY.** *f.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency. *Bramhall*.
- CONTRADISTINCTION.** *f.* Distinction by opposite qualities. *Glanville*.
- To CONTRADISTINGUISH.** *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguisb.*] To distinguish by opposite qualities. *Locke*.
- CONTRAFISSURE.** *f.* [from *contra* and *fissure.*] A crack of the skull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but on the contrary part, *contrafissure*. *Wijeman*.
- To CONTRAINDICATE.** *v. a.* [from *contra* and *indico, Lat.*] To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady. *Harvey*.
- CONTRAINDICATION.** *f.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy*.
- CONTRAMURE.** *f.* [from *contramur, Fr.*] An out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers*.
- CONTRANITENCY.** *f.* [from *contra* and *nitens, Lat.*] Re-action; a resistance against pressure. *DiA.*
- CONTRAPOSITION.** *f.* [from *contra* and *positio, n.*] A placing over-against.
- CONTRAREGULARITY.** *f.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule. *Norris*.
- CONTRARIANT.** *a.* [from *contrariant, contrariety, Fr.*] Inconsistent; contradictory. *Ayliffe*.
- CONTRARIETIES.** *f.* [from *contrary.*] In logic, propositions which destroy each other. *Watts*.
- CONTRARIETY.** *f.* [from *contrarietas, Lat.*] 1. Repugnance; opposition. *Wotton*. 2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite. *Sidney*.
- CONTRARILY.** *adv.* [from *contrary*] 1. In a manner contrary. *Ray*. 2. Different ways; in different directions. *Locke*.
- CONTRARINESS.** *f.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; opposition.
- CONTRARIOUS.** *a.* [from *contrary.*] Opposite; repugnant. *Milton*.
- CONTRARIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *contrarius.*] Oppositely. *Shakespeare*.
- CONTRARIWISE.** *adv.* 1. Conversely. *Bacon*. 2. On the contrary. *Davies, Raleigh*.
- CONTRARY.** *a.* [from *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.* [from *contrarius, Fr.*] To oppose; to thwart. *Latimer*.
- CONTRAST.** *f.* [from *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. 2. To shew another figure to advantage. *Dryden*.
- CONTRAVALLATION.** *f.* [from *contra* and *vallis, Lat.*] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the sallies of the garrison. *Watts*.
- To CONTRAVENTE.** *v. a.* [from *contra* and *venio, Lat.*] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.
- CONTRAVENTER.** *f.* [from *contravens.*] He who opposes another.
- CONTRAVENTION.** *f.* [from *Fr.*] Opposition. *Swift*.
- CONTRAYERVA.** *f.* A species of birthwort. *Miller*.
- CONTRECTATION.** *f.* [from *contrectatio, Lat.*] A touching.
- CONTRIBUTARY.** *a.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the same sovereign. *Glanville*.
- To CONTRIBUTE.** *v. a.* [from *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 *contributio.*] 1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons. 2. That which is given by several persons for some common purpose. *Graunt*. 3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country. *Shakespeare*.
- CONTRIBUTIVE.** *a.* [from *contribuo.*] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives. *Decay of Piety*.
- CONTRIBUTOR.** *f.* [from *contribuo.*] One that bears a part in some common design. *Stak*.
- CONTRIBUTORY.** *a.* [from *contribuo.*] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.
- To CONTRISTATE.** *v. a.* [from *contristare, Lat.*] To adden; to make sorrowful. *Bacon*.
- CONTRISTATION.** *f.* [from *contristatio.*] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad. *Bacon*.
- CONTRITE.** *a.* [from *contritus, Lat.*] 1. Bruised; much worn. 2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. *Contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *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. *Glawville*. 3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Asterbury*.

TO CONTRIVE. *v. a.* [*contriver*, Fr.] 1. To plan out; to excogitate. *Tillotson*. 2. To wear away. *Spenser*.

TO CONTRIVE. *v. n.* To form or design; to plan. *Shaksp.*

CONTRIVEMENT. *f.* [from *contrive*.] Invention.

CONTRIVER. *f.* [from *contrive*.] An inventor. *Deakam*.

CONTROL. *f.* [*control*, Fr.] 1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other. 2. Check; restraint. *Waller*. 3. Power; authority; superintendence. *Shaksp.*

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*.

CONTROLLABLE. *a.* [from *control*.] Subject to control; subject to be over-ruled. *Soutb.*

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.* [*controversia*, Lat.] 1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. *Denham*. 2. A suit in law. *Deuteron*. 3. A quarrel. *Jeremiab*. 4. Opposition; enmity. *Shaksp.*

TO CONTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to dispute any thing in writing. *Cheyne*.

CONTRVERTIBLE. *a.* [from *controvert*.] Disputable. *Brown*

CONTRVERTIST. *f.* [from *controvert*.] Disputant. *Tiltsiss*.

CONTUMACIOUS. *a.* [*contumax*, Lat.] Obdurate; perverse; stubborn. *Hammond*.

CONTUMACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacius*.] Obstinate; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contumacius*.] Obtinacy; perverseness. *Wiseman*.

CONTUMACY. *f.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.] 1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility. *Mistron*. 2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe*.

CONTUMELIOUS. *a.* [*contumeliosus*, Lat.] 1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick. *Shaksp.* 2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude.

Government of the Tongue. 3. Productive of reproach; shameful Decay of Piety.

CONTUMELIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumeliosus*.] Reproachful; contemptuously; rudely. *Hooker*.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contumeliosus*.] Rudeness; reproach.

CONTUMELY. *f.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Hooker*, *Tillotson*.

TO CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Lat.] 1. To beat together; to bruise. *Bacon*. 2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wileman*.

CONTUSION. *f.* [from *confusio*.] 1. The act of beating or bruising. 2. The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle*. 3. A bruise. *Bacon*.

CONVALESCENCE. *f.* [from *convalesco*.]

CONVALESCENCY. *f.* [Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease. *Clarendon*.

CONVALESCENT. *a.* [*convalescens*, Lat.] Recovering.

CONVENABLE. *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. *Spenser*.

CONVENE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Lat.] To come together; to assemble. *Boyle*.

TO CONVENE. *v. a.* 1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke. *Clarendon*. 2. To summon judicially. *Ayliffe*.

CONVENIENCE. *f.* [*convenientia*, Lat.] 1.

CONVENIENCY. *f.* Fitness; propriety. *Hook*.

2. Commodiousness; ease. *Calamy*. 3. Cause of ease; accommodation. *Dryden*. 4. Fitness of time or place. *Shaksp.*

CONVENIENT. *a.* [*conveniens*, Lat.] Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted. *Tillotson*.

CONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from *convenient*.] 1. Commodiously; without difficulty. *Shaksp.* 2. Fitly. *Wilkins*.

CONVENT. *f.* [*conventus*, Lat.] 1. An assembly of religious persons. *Shaksp.* 2. A religious house; a monastery; a nunnery. *Addis*.

TO CONVENT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Lat.] To call before a judge or judicator. *Shaksp.* *Bacon*.

CONVENTICLE. *f.* [*conventiculum*, Lat.] 1. An assembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe*. 2. An assembly for worship. *Hooker*. 3. A secret assembly. *Shaksp.*

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*, Fr.] 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*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places. *Newton*.

CONVERGENT. } *a* [from *converge*.] Tend-
CONVERGING. } ing to one point from dif-
 ferent places.

CONVERSABLE. *a.* [from *converse*.] Quali-
 fied for conversation; fit for company. *Guardi.*

CONVERSABLENESS. *f.* [from *conversible*.]
 The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVERSABLY. *adv.* [from *conversible*.] In
 a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT. *a.* [from *conversant*, Fr.] 1. Ac-
 quainted with; familiar. *Hooker.* 2. Having
 intercourse with any; acquainted. *Jobna.*
 3. Relating to; having for its object; con-
 cerning. *Hooker, Addison.*

CONVERSATION. *f.* [from *conversatio*, Lat.] 1. Fa-
 miliar discourse; chat; easy talk. *Swift.* 2.
 A particular act of discoursing upon any subject.
 3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. *Dryd.*
 4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common
 life. *Peter.*

CONVERSATIVE. *a.* [from *converse*.] Relat-
 ing to publick life; not contemplative. *Woll.*

TO CONVERSE. *v. n.* [from *converser*, Fr.] 1. To
 cohabit with; to hold intercourse with. *Locke.*
 2. To be acquainted with. *Shakesp.* 3. To
 convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milt.*
 4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject.
Dryden. 5. To have commerce with a dif-
 ferent sex. *Guardian.*

CONVERSE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Manner
 of discoursing in familiar life. *Pope.* 2. Ac-
 quaintance; cohabitation; familiarity. *Glanv.*

CONVERSELY. *adv.* [from *converse*.] With
 change of order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. *f.* [from *conversio*, Lat.] 1. Change
 from one state into another; transmutation.
Arbutnot. 2. Change from reprobation to
 grace. 3. Change from one religion to ano-
 ther. *Acts.* 4. The interchange of terms in
 an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is*
virtue. *Chambers.*

CONVERSIVE. *a.* [from *converse*.] Convers-
 able; sociable.

TO CONVERT. *v. a.* [from *convertio*, 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 appropri-
 ate. *Isaiah.*

TO CONVERT. *v. n.* To undergo a change;
 to be transmuted. *Shakesp.*

CONVERT. *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 *converti*.] 1. Sus-
 ceptible of change; transmutable. *Arbutnot.*
 2. So much alike as that one may be used for
 the other. *Swift.*

CONVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible*] Re-
 ciprocally. *South.*

CONVERTITE. *f.* [from *converti*, Fr.] A convert.
Dinne.

CONVEX. *adv.* [from *convexus*, Lat.] Rising in a
 circular form; opposite to concave. *Dryden.*

CONVEX. *f.* A convex body. *Tickell.*

CONVEXED. *parti. a.* [from *convexus*.] Protu-
 berant in a circular form. *Brown.*

CONVEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed*.] In a
 convex form. *Brown.*

CONVEXITY. *f.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance
 in a circular form. *Newton.*

CONVEXLY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex
 form. *Green.*

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.* [from *conveho*, Lat.] 1. To
 carry; to transport from one place to another.
1 Kings. 2. To hand from one to another.
Locke. 3. To move secretly. *Shakesp.* 4.
 To bring; to transmit. *Locke.* 5. To trans-
 fer; to deliver to another. *Locke.* 6. To im-
 part. *Locke.* 7. To introduce. *Locke.* 8. To
 manage with privacy. *Shakesp.*

CONVEYANCE. *f.* [from *convey*.] 1. The act
 of removing any thing. *Shakesp.* 2. Way for
 carriage or transportation. *Raleigh.* 3. The
 method of removing secretly. *Shakesp.* 4. The
 means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shakesp.*
 5. Delivery from one to another. *Locke.* 6.
 Act of transferring property. *Spenser.* 7. Writ-
 ing by which property is transferred. *Clarend.*
 8. Secret management; juggling artifice.
Hooker, Hadibras.

CONVEYANCER. *f.* [from *conveyance*.] A
 lawyer who draws writings by which property
 is transferred.

CONVEYER. *f.* [from *convey*.] One who car-
 ries or transmits any thing. *Brerewood.*

TO CONVICT. *v. a.* [from *convincio*, Lat.] 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. *Cowell.* 2. The act of convicting;
 confutation. *Swift.*

CONVICTIVE. *a.* [from *convict*.] Having the
 power of convicting.

TO CONVINC. *v. a.* [from *convincio*, Lat.] 1. To
 force another to acknowledge a contested po-
 sition. *Tillotson.* 2. To convict; to prove
 guilty of. *Raleigh.* 3. To evince; to prove.
Shakesp. 4. To overpower; to surmount.
Shakesp.

CONVINCEMENT. *f.* [from *convince*.] Con-
 viction. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVINCIBLE. *a.* [from *convince*.] 1. Ca-
 pable of conviction. 2. Capable of being evi-
 dently disproved. *Brown.*

CONVINCINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince*.] In
 such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.
Clarendon.

CONVINCING-

CONVININGNESS. *f.* [from *convincing*.] The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Lat.] To entertain; to feast. *Shakeſp.*

CONVIVAL. } *a.* [*convivalis*, Lat.] Relating
CONVIVIAL. } to an entertainment; feſtal;
 ſocial. *Denham.*

CONVINDRUM. *f.* A low jeſt; a quibble. *Philips.*

To CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together.

CONVOCA'TION. *f.* [*convocatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of calling to an aſſembly. *Sidney.* 2. An aſſembly. *Lewitticus.* 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*, Lat.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly. *Locke.*

To CONVOLVE. *v. a.* [*convolvoo*, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another. *Milton.*

CONVOLUTED. *part.* Twiſted; rolled upon itſelf. *Woodward.*

CONVOLUTION. *f.* [*convolutio*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. The act of attending as a defence.

CONVUSANCE. *f.* [*convuiſance*, Fr.] Cogniſance; notice.

To CONVULSE. *v. a.* [*convulſus*, Lat.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Thomſon.*

CONVULSION. *f.* [*convulſio*, Lat.] 1. A convulſion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles. *Quincy.* 2. An irregular and violent motion; commotion. *Temple.*

CONVULSIVE. *a.* [*convulſiff*, Fr.] That which gives twitches or ſpafms. *Hale.*

CONY. *f.* [*connil*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that borrows 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. *Shakeſp.*

CONYCATCHER. *f.* A thief; a cheat.

To COO. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomſon.*

COOK. *f.* [*coquus*, Lat.] One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table. *Shakeſp.*

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*, Lat.] 1. To prepare victuals for the table. *Decay of Piety.* 2. To prepare for any purpoſe. *Shakeſp.*

COOKERY. *f.* [from *cook*.] The art of dreſſing victuals. *Davies.*

COOL. *a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.] 1. Something 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. *Swift.*

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. *Marti.*

CO'LLY. *adv.* [from *cool*] 1. Without heat, or ſharp cold. *Thomſon.* 2. Without paſſion. *Atterbury.*

CO'LNNESS. *f.* [from *cool*.] 1. Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold. *Bacon.* 2. Want of affection; diſinclination. *Clarend.* 3. Freedom from paſſion.

COOM. *f.* [*ecume*, Fr.] 1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Philips.* 2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bail.*

COOMB. *f.* 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.*

COOPEE. *f.* [*coupe*, Fr.] A motion in dancing.

A CO'OPER. *f.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels. *Child.*

COOPERAGE. *f.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COOPERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Lat.] 1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end. *Bacon*, *Boyle.* 2. To concur in producing the ſame effect. *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*, Lat.] Adoption; aſſumption.

COO'RDINATE. *a.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the ſame rank. *Watts.*

COORDINATELY. *adv.* [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. *Howel.*

COOT. *f.* [*cotee*, Fr.] A ſmall black water fowl. *Dryden.*

COP. *f.* [*kop*, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'PAL. *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. *Cowell, 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 or bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. *Hale.*

COPATAIN. *a.* [from *cope.*] High raised; pointed. *Hammer.*

COPYVA. *f.* A gum which distills 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*, Lat.] 1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities. 2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise.

COPIOUSLY. *adv.* [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 style. *Dryden.*

COPIST. *f.* [from *copy.*] A copier; an imitator.

COPLAND. *f.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle. *Diction.*

COPPED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Rising to a top or head. *Wise man.*

COPPEL. *f.* An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.

COPPER. *f.* [*keper*, 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. *Chambers.*

COPPER. *f.* A boiler larger than a moveable pot. *Bacon.*

COPPER-NOSE. *f.* [*copper* and *nose.*] A red nose. *Wise man.*

COPPER-PLATE. *f.* A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK. *f.* [*copper* and *work.*] A place where copper is manufactured. *Woodward.*

COPPERAS. *f.* [*kepperroose*, 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 sea shore in Effex.

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.*

COPPEL. *f.* [*coppeaux*, Fr.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel. *Sidney, Mortimer.*

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. *Waller.*

To **COPSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods. *Swift.*

COPULA. *f.* [Lat.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *books are dear.* *Watts.*

To **COPULATE.** *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin. *Bacon.*

To **COPULATE.** *v. n.* To come together as different sexes. *Wijeman.*

COPULATION. [from *copulate.*] The congress or embrace of the two sexes. *Hosker.*

COPULATIVE. *a.* [*copulativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar. *Copulative* propositions are those which have more subjects; as, riches and honours are temptations. *Watts.*

COPY. *f.* [*copie*, Fr.] 1. A transcript from the archetype or original. *Denham.* 2. An individual book; as, a good or fair copy. *Hosker.* 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. *Cowell.*

COPY-HOLDER. *f.* One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To **COPY.** *v. a.* 1. To transcribe; to write after an original. *Pepe.* 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.

COQUETRY. *f.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances. *Addison*.

COQUETTE. *f.* [*coquette*, Fr.] A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice. *Hope*.

CORACLE. *f.* [*corwagle*, Welch] A boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CORAL. *f.* [*corallium*, Lat.] 1. *Coral* is a plant of great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it has a 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. *adv.* [*κοραλλοειδης*.] Resembling coral.

CORANT. *f.* [*courant*, Fr.] A nimble, sprightly dance. *Walsh*.

CORBAN. *f.* [כֶּרֶבֶת] An alms basket; a gift; an alms. *King Charles*.

CORBE. *a.* [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked. *Spenser*.

CORBELS. *f.* Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL. *f.* [In architecture.] The representation of a basket.

CORBEL, or CORAIL. *f.* A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall.

CORD. *f.* [*cort*, Welch; *corda*, Lat.] 1. 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 ropemaker.

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. *Shak*.

CORDELIER. *f.* A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture. *Priest*.

CORDIAL. *f.* [from *cor*, the heart, Lat.] 1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation. 2. Any medicine that increases strength. *Arbutnot*. 3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates. *Dryden*.

CORDIAL. *a.* 1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative. *Shakesp*. 2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond*.

CORDIALITY. *f.* [from *cordial*.] 1. Relation to the heart. *Brown*. 2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

CORDIALLY. *adv.* [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily. *South*.

CORDINER. *f.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoemaker. *Cowell*.

CORDON. *f.* [Fr.] A row of stones. *Chambers*.

CORDWAYN. *f.* [*Cordowan* leather.] Spanish leather. *Spenser*.

CORDWAINER. *f.* A shoemaker.

CORE. *f.* [*cor*, Fr.] 1. The heart. *Shakesp*. 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 bowl or fore. *Dryden*.

CORIA CEUS. *a.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.] 1. Consisting of leather. 2. Of a substance resembling leather. *Arbutnot*.

CORIANDEK. *f.* A plant.

CORINTH. *f.* A small fruit commonly called currant. *Bacon*.

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. *Shaksp*.

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. *John* xii. 25. 2. Grain yet unthreshed. *Kneller*. 3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed. *Job*. 4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wiseman*.

TO CORN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. 2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *f.* A field where corn is growing. *Shaksp*.

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. *Hes*. 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 fitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Tickel*.

CORN-SALAD. *f.* *Corn-salad* is an herb, whose top-leaves are a salad of themselves. *Mortimer*.

CORNAGE. *f.* [from *corn*, Fr] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNCHANDLER. *f.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that sells corn.

CORNCUTTER. *f.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiseman*.

CORNEL. } *f.* [*cornus*, Lat.] The
CORNELIAN TREE. } *Cornel-tree* beareth
the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry. *Mortimer*.

CORNE MUSE. *f.* [Fr.] A kind of rustick flute.

CORNEOUS.

- CORNEOUS.** *a.* [*corneas*, Lat.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn. *Brown.*
- CORNER.** *f.* [*cornel*, 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. *Howel.*
- CORNER-TEETH** of a Horse, are the four teeth which are placed between the midding teeth and the tushes, *Farrier's Dict.*
- CORNERWISE.** *adv.* [*corner* and *wise*.] Diagonally.
- CORNET.** *f.* [*cornette*, Fr.] 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 pattern that runs round the coffin. *Farrier's Dict.* 5. A scarf antiently worn by doctors.
- CORNETTER.** *f.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet. *Hakewill.*
- CORNICE.** *f.* [*corniche*, Fr.] The highest projection of a wall or column. *Dryden.*
- CORNICLE.** *f.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A little horn.
- CORNIFICK.** *a.* [from *cornu* and *ficio*, Lat.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*
- CORNIGEROUS.** *a.* [*corniger*, Lat.] Horned; having horns. *Brown.*
- CORNUCOPIÆ.** *f.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty.
- TO CORNUTE.** *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.
- CORNU TED.** *a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] Grafted with horns; cuckolded.
- CORNU TO.** *f.* [from *cornutus*, Lat.] A man horned; a cuckold. *Shaksp.*
- CORNY.** *a.* [from *cornu*, horn, Lat.] 1. Strong or hard like horn; horny. *Milton.* 2. [from *cornu*.] Producing grain or corn. *Prior.*
- COROLLARY.** *f.* [*corollarium*, Lat. from *corolla*.] 1. The conclusion. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. Surplus. *Shaksp.*
- CORONA.** *f.* [Lat.] The crown of an order.
- CORONAL.** *f.* [*corona*, Lat.] A crown; a garland. *Spenser.*
- CORONAL.** *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiseman.*
- CORONARY.** *a.* [*coronarius*, Lat.] 1. Relating to a crown. *Brown.* 2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley.*
- CORONATION.** *f.* [from *corona*, Lat.] 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. *Shaksp.*
- CORONET.** *f.* [*coronetta*, Ital.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility. *Sidney*, *Shaksp.*
- CORPORAL.** *f.* [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the infantry. *Gay.*
- CORPORAL** of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of letting the watches and sentries. *Harris.*
- CORPORAL.** *a.* [*corporel*, Fr.] 1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body. *Atterbury.* 2. Material; not spiritual. *Shaksp.*
- CORPORALITY.** *f.* [from *corporeal*] The quality of being embodied. *Raleigh.*
- CORPORALLY.** *adv.* [from *corporeal*.] Bodily. *Brown.*
- CORPORATE.** *a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] 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, anything within the compass of their charter, even as one man. *Cowell*, *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. *Stillingfleet.*
- CORPORIFICATION.** *f.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.
- TO CORPORIFY.** *v. n.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody. *Boyle.*
- CORPS.** } *f.* [*corps*, Fr.] 1. A body. *Dryden.*
- CORPSE.** } 2. A carcase; a dead body; a corse. *Addison.* 3. A body of forces.
- CORPULENT.** } *f.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.] 1. CORPULENCY. } Bulkiness of body; fleshiness. *Denne.* 2. Spiffitude; grossness of matter. *Ray.*
- CORPULENT.** *a.* [*corpulentus*, Lat.] Flethy; bulky. *Ben Johnson.*
- CORPUSCLE.** *f.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; an atom. *Newton.*
- CORPUSCULAR.** } *a.* [from *corpusculum*, CORPUSCULARIAN. } Lat.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. *Boyle*, *Bentley.*
- TO CORRA'DE.** *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to scrape together.
- CORRADIA'TION.** *f.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*
- TO CORRECT.** *v. a.* [*correctum*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] Revised or finished with exactness. *Felton.*
- CORRECTION.** *f.* [from *correct*.] 1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement. *Shaksp.* 2. Act of taking away faults; amendment. *Dryd.* 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. *Denne.*
- CORRECTIONER.** *f.* [from *correctio*.] A jail bird. *Shaksp.*
- CORRECTIVE.** *a.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities. *Arbutnot.*
- CORRECTIVE.** *f.* 1. That which has the power

power of altering or obviating any thing amiss. *South.* 2. Limitation; restriction. *Hale.*

CORRECTLY. *adv.* 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*, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE. *f.* One who stands in the opposite relation. *South.*

CORRELATIVE. *f.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*

CORRELATIVENESS. *f.* [from *correlative.*] The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION. *f.* [*corruptum*, Lat.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To CORRESPOND. *v. n.* [*con* and *respondes*, Lat.] 1. To suit; to answer; to fit. *Locke.* 2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE. } *f.* [from *correspond.*]
CORRESPONDENCY. } 1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another. 2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence. *K. 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*, Lat.] 1. That which may be altered or amended. 2. Punishable. *Hewel.* 3. Corrective; having the power to correct. *Shakespeare.*

CORRIVAL. *f.* [*con* and *rival*.] Rival; competitor. *Spenser.*

CORRIVALRY. *f.* [from *corriual*.] Competition.

CORROBORANT. *a.* [from *corroborate*.] Having the power to give strength. *Bacon.*

To CORROBORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Lat.] 1. To confirm; to establish. *Bacon.* 2. To strengthen; to make strong. *Watson.*

CORROBORATION. *f.* [from *corroborate*.] The act of strengthening or confirming. *Bacon.*

CORROBORATIVE. *a.* [from *corroborate*.] Having the power of increasing strength. *Wise.*

To CORRODE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] To eat away by degrees; to wear away gradually. *Boyle.*

CORRODENT. *a.* [from *corrode*.] Having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRODIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed. *Brown.*

CORRODY. *f.* [*corrado*, Lat.] 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.

CORROSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *corrosibile*.] Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION. [*corrodo*, Lat.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Woodew.*

CORROSIVE. *a.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] 1. Having the power of wearing away. *Greav.* 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. *adv.* [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. *Danne.*

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. *Floyer.*

To CORRUPT. *v. a.* [*corruptus*, Lat.] 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*.] Vicious; 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. *adv.* [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. *Addison.* 3. Putrescence. *Blackmore.* 4. Matter or pus in a sore. 5. Means by which any thing is vitiated; deprivation. *Raleigh.*

CORRUPTIVE. *a.* [from *corrupt*.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating. *Ray.*

CORRUPTLESS. *a.* [from *corrupt*.] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRUPTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt*.] 1. With corruption; with taint. *Shakespeare.* 2. Vitiously; 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 body. *Spenser*.
2. A dead body; a carcase. *Addison*.

CORSELET. *f.* [*corselet*, Fr.] A light armour for the forepart of the body. *Fairfax*, *Prior*.

CORTICAL. *a.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne*.

CORTICATED. *a.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Refembling the bark of a tree. *Brown*.

CORTICOSE. *a.* [from *corticofus*, Lat.] Full of bark.

CORVETTO. *f.* The curvet. *Peacham*.

CORUSCANT. *a.* [*corusco*, Lat.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION. *f.* [*coruscatio*, Lat.] Flash; quick vibration of light. *Garth*.

CORYMBIATED. *a.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Garnished with branches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS. *a.* [*corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBEUS. *f.* [Lat.] Amongst ancient botanists clusters of berries: amongst modern botanists a compounded discoid flower; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold. *Quincy*.

COSCI'NOMANCY. *f.* [*κόσκινον*, a sieve, and *μαντήα*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve.

COSECANT. *f.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris*.

COSIER. *f.* [from *coisier*, old French, to sew.] A butcher. *Shaksp.*

COSINE. *f.* [In geometry.] The right sine 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. *adv.* [from *cosmical*] With the sun; not acronically. *Brown*.

COSMOGONY. *f.* [*κόσμος* and *γονή*.] 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. *adv.* [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*.

COSMOPOLITAN. *f.* [*κόσμος* and *πολίτης*.]
COSMOPOLITE. } A citizen of the world;
One who is at home in every place.

COSSET. *f.* A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenser*.

COST. *f.* [*kest*, Dutch.] 1. The price of any thing. 2. Sumptuousness; luxury. *Waller*. 3. Charge; expense. *Craffaw*. 4. Loss; fine; detriment. *Kneller*.

To COST. *v. n. pret. cost, particip. cost.* [*coſte*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price. *Dryden*.

COSTAL. *a.* [*coſta*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs. *Brown*.

COSTARD. *f.* [from *coſter*, a head] 1. A head. *Shaksp.* 2. An apple round and bulky like the head. *Burton*.

COSTIVE. *a.* [*coſtipe*, Fr.] 1. Bound in the body. *Prior*. 2. Close; unpermeable. *Mort*.

COSTIVENESS. *f.* [from *coſtice*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed. *Locke*.

COSTLINESS. *f.* [from *coſtly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness. *Glanville*.

COSTLY. *a.* [from *coſt*.] Sumptuous; expensive. *Dryden*.

COSTMARY. *f.* [*coſtus*, Lat.] An herb.

COSTREL. *f.* A bottle. *Skinner*.

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 abridgment of *cotquean*.

COTANGENT. *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*.

COTEMPORARY. *a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] Living at the same time; coetaneous. *Locke*.

COTLAND. *f.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN. *f.* A man who buſies himself with women's affairs. *Shaksp. Addison*.

COTTAGE. *f.* [from *cot*] A hut; a mean habitation. *Zepp*, ii. 6. *Taylor*, *Pope*.

COTTAGER. *f.* [from *cottage*.] 1. One who lives in a hut or cottage. *Swift*. 2. One who lives in the common without paying rent. *Bacon*.

COTTIER. *f.* [from *cot*.] One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON. *f.* The down of the cotton-tree. *Wife man*.

COTTON. *f.* A plant.

COTTON. *f.* Cloth or stuff made of cotton.

To COTTON. *v. n.* 1. To rife with a nap. 2. To cement; to unite with. *Swift*.

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.] 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 lie down in a stratum. *Hayward*. 4. To lie in a stratum. *Deuteronomy*. 5. To stoop or bend down, in fear, in pain. *Genesis*.

To COUCH. *v. a.* 1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose. *Shaksp* 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 lie down dressed.

fed. *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 cataraacts.

COUCHFELLOW. *f.* [*couch* and *fellow*.] A bedfellow; companion. *Shakefp.*

COUCHGRASS. *f.* A weed. *Mortimer*.

COVE. *f.* 1. 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. *Shakefp.*

To COVENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bargain; to stipulate. *South*.

COVENANTEE. *f.* [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer. *Ayliffe*.

COVENANTER. *f.* [from *covenant*.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant*.

COVENOUS. *a.* [from *covine*.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish. *Bacon*.

To COVER. *v. a.* [*coverir*, Fr.] 1. To overspread any thing with something else. *Shakefp.* 2. To conceal under something laid over. *Dry*. 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*.

COVER. *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.* [*couvrelit*, Fr.] The outermost of the bedcloaths; that under which all the rest are concealed. *Spenser*.

COVERT. *f.* [*covert*, F.] 1. A shelter; a defence. *Isaiab*. 2. A thicket, or hiding place. *Addison*.

COVERT. *a.* [*covert*, Fr.] 1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed. *Mortimer*. 2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious. *Milton*.

COVERT. *a.* [*covert*, Fr.] 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 moon, or other works toward the country. *Harris*.

COVERTLY. *adv.* [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. *Cowell, Davies*.

To COVEY. *v. a.* [*convaiter*, Fr.] 1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds. *Shakefp.* 2. To desire earnestly. 1 *Cor*.

To COVET. *v. n.* To have a strong desire. 1 *Tim*.

COVETABLE. *a.* [from *covet*.] To be wished for.

COVETISE. *f.* [*convoitise*, Fr.] Avarice; covetousness. *Spenser*.

COVETOUS. *a.* [*convoitieux*, Fr.] 1. Inordinately desirous. *Dryden*. 2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious. 3. *Pet*. 3. Desirous; eager; in a good sense. *Taylor*.

COVETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciously; eagerly. *Shakefp.*

COVETOUSNESS. *f.* [from *covetous*.] Avarice; eagerness of gain. *Tillotson*.

COVEY. *f.* [*couvee*, Fr.] 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. *Shakefp. Pope*.

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough. *Wisem*.

COUGHER. *f.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs.

COVIN. } *f.* A deceitful agreement between
COVINE. } two or more to the hurt of another.

COVING. *f.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground plot. *Harris*.

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*.] *Dryd*.

COULTER. *f.* [*cuker*, Lat.] The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth. *Hammond*.

COUNCIL. *f.* [*consilium*, 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. *Shakefp.*

COUNCIL-BOARD. *f.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated. *Clarendon*.

COUNSEL. *f.* [*consilium*, Lat.] 1. Advice; direction. *Clarendon*. 2. Deliberation. *Hooker*. 3. Prudence; art; machination. *Proverbs*. 4. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting. *Shakefp.* 5. Scheme; purpose; design. 1. *Cor*. 6. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. *Pope*.

To COUNSEL. *v. a.* [*consilior*, Lat.] 1. To give advice or counsel to any person. *B. Johns*. 2. To advise any thing. *Dryden*.

COUNSELLABLE. *a.* [from *counsel*.] Willing to receive and follow advice. *Clarendon*.

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.

COUNSELLORSHIP. *f.* [from *counsellor.*] The office or post of privy counsellor. *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. *Hook.* 5. To impute to; to charge to. *Rose.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To sound an account or scheme. *Switt.*

COUNT. *f.* [*compt, Fr.*] 1. Number. *Spenser.* 2. Reckoning. *Shaksp.*

COUNT. *f.* [*comte, Fr.*] A title of foreign nobility; a count.

COUNTABLE. *a.* [from *count*] That which may be numbered. *Spenser.*

COUNTENANCE. *f.* [*countenance, Fr.*] 1. The form of the face; the system of the features. *Milton.* 2. Air; look. *Shaksp.* 3. Calmness of look; composure of face. *Swift.* 4. Confidence of men; aspect of assurance. *Clarend. 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 COUNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate. *Br. v. v.* 2. To make a shew of. *Spenser.* 3. To act suitably to anything. *Shaksp.* 4. To encourage; to appear in defence. *Wotton.*

COUNTENANCER. *f.* [from *countenance.*] One that countenances or supports another.

COUNTER. *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.*

COUNTER. *adv.* [*contre, Fr.*] 1. Contrary to; in opposition to. *South.* 2. The wrong way. *Shaksp.* 3. Contrary ways. *Locke.*

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 impel; 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. *Shaksp.*

COUNTERCHANGE. *f.* [counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shaksp.*

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 COUNTER'CHE'CK. *v. a.* [counter and check.] To oppose.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *f.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke. *Shaksp.*

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.* [*contresaire, Fr.*] 1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original. *Walker.* 2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble. *Tillotson.*

COUNTERFEIT. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. That which is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. *Locke.* 2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. One who personates another; an impostor. *Bacon.* 2. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery. *Tillotson.*

COUNTERFEITER. *f.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger. *Camden.*

COUNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falsely; with forgery. *Shaksp.*

COUNTERFERMENT. *f.* [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison.*

COUNTERFEISANCE. *f.* [*contresaisance, Fr.*] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Spenser.*

COUNTERFORT. *f.* [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 *lights.*] 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.*] Reply of a former order. *Shaksp.*

To COUNTERMARCH. *v. n.* [counter and march.] To march backward.

COUNTERMARCH. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Retrocession; 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.

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.* [*contremure, Fr.*] A wall built up behind another wall. *Kneller.*
COUNTERNATURAL. *a.* [*counter and natural.*] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*
COUNTERNOISE. *f.* [*counter and noise.*] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered. *Calamy.*
COUNTEROPENING. *f.* [*counter and opening.*] An aperture on the contrary side. *Sharp.*
COUNTERPACE. *f.* [*counter and pace.*] Contrary measure. *Swift.*
COUNTERPAINE. *f.* [*contrepain, Fr.*] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. *Shakelp.*
COUNTERPART. *f.* [*counter and part.*] The correspondent part. *L'Esfrange.*
COUNTERPLEA. *f.* [from *counter and plea.*] In law, a replication. *Cowell.*
To COUNTERPLOT. *v. a.* [*counter and plot.*] To oppose one machination by another.
COUNTERPLOT. *f.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice. *L'Esfrange.*
COUNTERPOINT. *f.* A coverlet woven in squares.
To COUNTERPOISE. *v. a.* [*counter and poise.*] 1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant 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. *Arbuthnot.*
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. *Chambers.*
To COUNTERROLL. *v. a.* [*counter and roll.*] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.
COUNTERROLLMENT. *f.* [from *counterroll.*] 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.*
COUNTERTE NOR. *f.* [from *counter and tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of music: so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor *Harris.*
COUNTERTIDE. *f.* [*counter and tide.*] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*
COUNTERTIME. *f.* [*contretemps, 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 COUNTERVAL. *v. a.* [*contra and valeo, Lat.*] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power. *Harker, Wilkins.*
COUNTERVAL. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Equal weight. 2. That which has equal weight or value. *Scrub.*
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, comitessa, 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. *SpeSt.* 3. The place which any man inhabits. 4. The place of one's birth; the native soil. 5. The inhabitants of any region. *Shakelp.*
COUNTRY. *a.* 1. Rustick; rural; villatick. *Norris.* 2. Remote from cities or courts. *Locke.* 3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Macc bees.* 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'Estr.*
COUNTY. *f.* [*comté, Fr.*] 1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided. *Cowell, Addison.* 2. An earldom. 3. A count; a lord. *Davies.*
COUPEE. *f.* [*Fr.*] A motion in dancing. *Chamb.*
COUPLE. *f.* [*cupple, Fr.*] 1. A chain or tye that holds dogs together. *Shakelp.* 2. Two; a brace. *Sidney, Locke.* 3. A male and his female. *Shak.*
To COUPLE. *v. a.* [*cupple, Lat.*] 1. To chain together. *Shakelp.* 2. To join one to another. *Scrub.* 3. To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*
To COUPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Bacon, Hale.*
COUPLE-BEGGAR. *f.* [*couple and beggar.*] One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*
COUPLET. *f.* [*Fr.*] 1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes. *Swift.* 2. A pair; as of doves. *Shakelp.*

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COURAGE.

CO'URAGE. *f.* [*courage*, Fr.] Bravery; active fortitude. *Addison*.

COURAGEOUS. *a.* [from *courage*.] Brave; daring; bold. *Ames*.

COURAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous*.] Bravely; stoutly; boldly. *Bacon*.

COURAGEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *courageous*.] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage. *Maccab*.

COURANT. } *f.* [*courante*, Fr.] See CORANT.

COURANTO. } 1. A nimble dance. *Shakefp.*
2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow. *Shakefp.*

CO'URIER. *f.* [*courier*, Fr.] A messenger sent in haste. *Shakefp. Knolles*.

COURSE. *f.* [*course*, Fr.] 1. Race; career. *Coxley*. 2. Passage from place to place. *Denb.* 3. Tilt; act of running in the lists. *Sidney*. 4. Ground in which a race is run. 5. Track or line in which a ship sails. 6. Sail; means by which the couric is performed. *Raleigh*. 7. Progress from one gradation to another. *Shakefp.* 8. Order of succession. *Corinthians*. 9. Stated and orderly method. *Shakefp.* 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. *Garib.* 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. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shak.*

CO'URSER. *f.* [*courseur*, Fr.] 1. A swift horse; a war horse. *Pope*. 2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares. *Hanmer*.

COURT. *f.* [*cour*, 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. *Spec-tator*. 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. Jonson*. 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.

COURT-DAY. *f.* [*court and day*.] Day on which justice is solemnly administered. *Arbuth.*

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. *Shakefp.*

COURT-LADY. *f.* [*court and lady*.] A lady conversant in court. *Locke*.

CO'URTEOUS. *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; well-bred. *South*.

COURTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courteous*.] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly. *Calamy*.

COURTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *courteous*.] Civility; complaisance.

COURTESAN. } *f.* [*cortisana*, low Lat.] A
COURTEZAN. } woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet. *Wotton, Addison*.

CO'URTESY. *f.* [*courtoise*, 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 inheritress, 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. *Cowell*.

To CO'URTESY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To perform an act of reverence. *Shakefp.* 2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. *Prior*.

CO'URTIER. *f.* [from *court*.] 1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. *Dryd.* 2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another. *Suckling*.

COURTLIKE. *a.* [*court and like*] Elegant; polite. *Camden*.

COURTLINESS. *f.* [from *courtly*.] Elegance of manners; complaisance; civility.

COURTLY. *a.* [from *court*.] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering. *Pope*.

CO'URTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly. *Dryden*.

CO'URTSHIP. *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. *Shakefp.* 2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW. *f.* [In the plural, antiently *kine*, or *keu*, now commonly *cows*; *cu*, Saxon.] The female of the bull. *Bacon*.

To COW. *v. a.* [from *coward*.] To depress with fear. *Howell*.

COW-HERD. *f.* [*cow and herd*, 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; besetting a coward. *Shakespeare.*
CO'WARDLY. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly. *Kneller.*
To COWER. *v. n.* [*cowrian*, Welsh.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink. *Milton*, *Dryden.*
CO'WISH. *a.* [*from cow.*] Timorous; fearful. *Shakespeare.*
COW-KEEPER. *f.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whose business is to keep cows. *Brome.*
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.* [*cowl* and *staff.*] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men. *Suckling.*
CO'WSLIP. *f.* [*curlyppe*, Saxon.] *Cowslip* is also called *psgil*, 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 licenced fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shakespeare.* 2. A top; a superficial pretender. *Pope.*
COXCOMICAL. *a.* [*from coxcomb.*] Foppish; conceited. *Dennis.*
COY. *a.* [*coi*, Fr.] 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. *adv.* [*from coy.*] With reserve. *Chapman.*
CO'YNESS. *f.* [*from coy.*] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar. *Walton.*
COYSTREL. *f.* A species of degenerate hawk. *Dryden.*
COZ. *f.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *Cousin*. *Shakespeare.*
To COZEN. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon*, *Locke.*
COZENAGE. *f.* [*from cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *Ben. Johnson.*
COZENER. *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. A sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

CRAB. *a.* Sour or degenerate fruit; as a crab cherry.

CRA'BBED. *a.* [*from crab.*] 1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour. *Spenser.* 2. Harsh; unpleasing. *Dryden.* 3. Difficult; perplexing. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *adv.* [*from crabbed.*] Peevishly.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *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.* [*kraeck*, Dutch.] 1. A sudden disruption. 2. The chink; a fissure; a narrow breach. *Newton.* 3. The found of any body bursting or falling. *Dryden.* 4. Any sudden and quick sound. *Addison.* 5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw. *Shakespeare.* 6. Craziness of intellect. 7. A man crazed. *Addison.* 8. A whore. 9. A boast. *Spenser.* 10. A boaster. **To CRACK.** *v. a.* [*kraecken*, 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. *Rejcommon.*

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 *f.* *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-BRAINED. *a.* Crazy; without right reason. *Arbuthnot.*

CRACK-HEMP. *f.* A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-ROPE. *f.* A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRACKER. *f.* [*from crack.*] 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.*

CRACKNEL. *f.* [*from crack.*] A hard brittle cake. *Spenser.*

CRA'DLE. *f.* [*crabel*, 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 nailed along the outside of a ship. *Harris.*

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* To lay in a cradle. *Arbuthnot.*

CRA'DLE-CLOATHS. *f.* [*from cradle* and *cloaths.*] Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle. *Shakespeare.*

CRAFT. *f.* [*cræft*, Saxon.] 1. Manual art; trade. *Watson.* 2. Fraud; cunning. *Shakespeare.* 3. Small sailing vessels.

To

C R A

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks. *Shakefp.*
 CRAFTILY. *adv.* [from *crafty*] Cunningly; artfully. *Kneller.*
 CRAFTINESS. *f.* [from *crafty*.] Cunning; stratagem. *Job.*
 CRAFTSMAN. *f.* [*craft* and *man*.] An artificer; a manufacturer. *Decay of Piety.*
 CRAFTSMAN. *f.* [*craft* and *master*.] A man skilled in his trade. *Collier.*
 CRAFTY. *a.* [from *craft*.] Cunning; artful. *Davies.*
 CRAG. *f.* 1. A rough steep rock. 2. The rugged protuberances of rocks. *Fairfax.* 3. The neck. *Spenser.*
 CRAGGED. *a.* [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences. *Crafkew.*
 CRAGGEDNESS. *f.* [from *cragged*.] Fulness of crags or prominent rocks. *Brerewood.*
 CRAGGINESS. *f.* [from *craggy*.] The state of being craggy.
 CRA'GGY. *a.* [from *crag*.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough. *Raleigh.*
 To CRAM. *v. a.* [*crampman*, Sax.] 1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. *Shakefp.* 2. To fill with food beyond satiety. *King.* 3. To thrust in by force. *Dryden.*
 To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety. *Pope.*
 CRAMBO. *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 restriction; a confinement; shackle. *L'Estrange.* 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 cramp 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. *Cowell.*
 CRANE. *f.* [*cran*, Saxon.] 1. A bird with a long beak. *Isaiab.* 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. *Milner.* 2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.
 CRANIUM. *f.* [Lat.] The skull. *Wise man.*
 CRANK. *f.* [a contraction of *crane-neck*.] 1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down. *Mexen.* 2. Any bending or winding passage. *Shakefp.* 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 overlet.
 To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank*.] To run in and out. *Shakefp.*

C R A

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces. *Philips.*
 CRANKLES. *f.* [from the verb.] Inequalities.
 CRANKNESS. *f.* [from *crank*.] 1. Health; vigour. 2. Disposition to overlet.
 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 forfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.
 CRA'PULOUS. *a.* [*crapulus*, Lat.] Drunken; sick with intemperance.
 To CRASH. *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling. *Zephaniab, Smith.*
 To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruise. *Shakefp.*
 CRASH. *f.* [from the verb.] A loud mixed sound. *Shakefp. Pope.*
 CRA'SIS. *f.* [*crasis*.] Temperature; constitution. *South.*
 CRASS. *a.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not subtle. *Woodward.*
 CRA'SSITUDE. *f.* [*crassitudo*, Lat.] Grossness; coarseness. *Bacon.*
 CRASTINA'TION. *f.* [from *crastinus*, Lat.] Delay.
 CRATCH. *f.* [*creche*, Fr.] The palliated frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewill.*
 CRAVAT. *f.* A neckcloth. *Hudibras.*
 To CRAVE. *v. a.* [creepan, Saxon.] 1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission. *Hooker, Kneller.* 2. To ask intently. *Derham.* 3. To long; to wish unreasonably. *South.* 4. To call for importunately. *Shakefp.*
 CRAVEN. *f.* 1. A cock conquered and dispirited. *Shakefp.* 2. A coward; a recreant. *Fairfax.*
 To CRAVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Shakefp.*
 To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* To crush in the mouth. *Swift.*
 CRAW. *f.* [*kroec*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds. *Ray.*
 CRAWFISH. *f.* A small crustaceous fish found in brooks. *Bacon.*
 To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*crielen*, Dutch.] 1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm. *Dryden, Grew.* 2. To move weakly, and slowly. *Kneller.* 3. To move about hated and despised.
 CRA'WLER. *f.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.
 CRAWFISH. *f.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobster. *Floyer.*
 CRAYON. *f.* [*crayon*, Fr.] 1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with. *Dryden.* 2. Drawing done with a crayon.
 To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ceaser*, Fr.] 1. To break; to crush; to weaken. *Milton.* 2. To powder. *Carew.* 3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect. *Tillotson.*

CRAZED.

C R E

CRAZEDNESS. *f.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepi-
tude; brokennels. *Hosker*.

CRAZINESS. *f.* [from *crazy*.] State of being
crazy; imbecility; weakness. *Howel*.

CRAZY. *a.* [*ecraté*, Fr.] 1. Broken; decrepit.
Shakeſp. 2. Broken-witted; shattered in the
intellect. *Hudibras*. 3. Weak; feeble; shat-
tered. *Dryden, Wake*.

CREAGHT. *f.* [an Irish word.] Herds of cattle.
Davies.

To **CREAK.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*.] To
make a harsh noise. *Dryden*.

CREAM. *f.* [*cremor*, Lat.] The unctuous or
oily part of milk. *King*.

To **CREAM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather
cream. *Shakeſp.*

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 *faced*.] Pale;
coward looking. *Shakeſp.*

CREAMY. *a.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream.

CREANCE. *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*, Lat.] 1. To form
out of nothing; to cause to exist. *Genesis*. 2.
To produce; to cause; to be the occasion. *K*
Charles, Roscommon. 3. To beget. *Shakeſp.* 4.
To invent with any new character. *Shakeſp.*

CREATION. *f.* [from *create*.] 1. The act of
creating or conferring existence. *Taylor*. 2.
The act of investing with a new character. 3.
The things created; the universe. *Paruel*. 4.
Any thing produced, or caused.

CREATIVE. *a.* [from *create*.] 1. Having the
power to create. 2. Exerting the act of crea-
tion. *South*.

CREATOR. *f.* [*creator*, Lat.] The being that
bestows existence. *Taylor*.

CREATURE. *f.* [*creatura*, low Lat.] 1. A
being created. *Stillingfleet*. 2. An animal
not human. *Shakeſp.* 3. A general term for
man. *Spenser*. 4. A word of contempt for a
human being. *Prior*. 5. A word of petty ten-
derness. *Dryden*. 6. A person who owes his
rise or his fortune to another. *Clarendon*.

CREATURELY. *a.* [from *creature*.] Having
the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne*.

CREBRITUDE. *f.* [from *creber*, frequent, Lat.]
Frequentness. *Diſt.*

CREBROUS. *a.* [from *creber*, Lat.] Frequent.
Diſt.

CREDESCENCE. *f.* [from *credo*, Lat.] 1. Belief;
credit. *Spenser*. 2. That which gives a claim
to credit or belief. *Hayward*.

CREDESCENDA. [Latin.] Things to be believed;
articles of faith. *South*.

CREDESCENT. *a.* [*credens*, Lat.] 1. Believing;
easy of belief. *Shakeſp.* 2. Having credit;
not to be questioned. *Shakeſp.*

C R E

CREDENTIAL. *f.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That
which gives a title to credit. *Addison*.

CREDIBILITY. *f.* [from *credible*.] Claim to
credit; possibility of obtaining relief; proba-
bility. *Tillotſon*.

CREDIBLE. *a.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Wor hy of
credit; having a just claim to belief. *Tillotſon*.

CREDIBLENESS. *f.* [from *credible*.] Credibi-
lity; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.
Boyle.

CREDIBLY. *adv.* [from *credible*.] In a manner
that claims belief. *Bacon*.

CRE'DIT. *f.* [*credit*, Fr.] 1. Belief. *Addison*.
2. Honour; reputation. *Pope*. 3. Esteem;
good opinion. *Bacon*. 4. Faith; testimony.
Hosker. 5. Trust reposed. *Locke*. 6. Promise
given. 7. Influence; power not compulsive.
Clarendon.

To **CRE'DIT.** *v. a.* [*credo*, Lat.] 1. To believe.
Shakeſp. 2. To procure credit or honour to
any thing. *Waller*. 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*.

CREDITABLENESS. *f.* [from *creditable*.] Re-
putation; estimation. *Decay of Piety*.

CRE'DITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable*.] Re-
putably; without disgrace. *South*.

CRE'DITOR. *f.* [*creditor*, Lat.] He to whom a
debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative
to *debtor*. *Swift*.

CREDULITY. *f.* [*credulité*, Fr.] Easiness of
belief. *Sidney*.

CREDULOUS. *a.* [*credulus*, Lat.] Apt to be-
lieve; unsuspecting; easily deceived. *Shakeſp.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *credulous*.] Apt-
ness 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. *Shakeſp.*

To **CREEK.** *v. a.* To make a harsh noise. *Shakeſp.*

CREEK. *f.* [*creca*, 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. *Shakeſp.*

CREEKY. *a.* Full of creeks; unequal; wind-
ing. *Spenser*.

To **CREEP.** *v. n.* [preter. *crept*; *crýpan*, Sax.]
1. To move with the belly to the ground
without legs. *Milton*. 2. To grow along the
ground, or on other supports. *Dryden*. 3. To
move forward without bounds or leaps; as in-
sects. 4. To move slowly and feebly. *Shakeſp.*
5. To move secretly and clandestinely. *Pſalms*.
6. To move timorously without soaring, or
venturing. *Addison*. 7. To come unexpected.
Sidney, Temple. 8. To behave with fervility;
to tawn; to bend. *Shakeſp.*

CREEPER. *f.* [from *creep*.] 1. A plant that
supports itself by means of some stronger body.
Bacon. 2. An iron used to slide along the
grates in kitchens. 3. A kind of patten or
clog worn by women.

CREEP-

- CREEPHOLE.** *f.* [*creep* and *hole*.] 1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger. 2. A subterfuge; an excuse.
- CREEPINGLY.** *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile. *Sidney*.
- CREMATION.** *f.* [*crematio*, Lat.] A burning.
- CREMOR.** *f.* [Lat.] A milky substance; a foit liquor resembling cream. *Ray*.
- CRENATED.** *a.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented. *Woodward*.
- CREPANE.** *f.* [with *farriers*.] An ulcer seated in the middle of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*
- To CREPITATE.** *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] To make a small crackling noise.
- CREPITATION.** *f.* [from *crepitate*.] A small crackling noise.
- CREPT.** *particip.* [from *creep*.] *Pope*.
- CREPUSCULE.** *f.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight.
- CREPUSCULOUS.** *a.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness. *Brown*.
- CRESCENT.** *a.* [from *creresco*, Lat.] Increasing; growing. *Shakeſp.* *Milton*.
- CRESCENT.** *f.* [*creſcens*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing. *Dryden*.
- CRESCIVE.** *a.* [from *creſco*, Lat.] Increasing; growing. *Shakeſp.*
- CRESS.** *f.* An herb. *Pope*.
- CRESSET.** *f.* [*croſſete*, Fr.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. *Milton*.
- CREST.** *f.* [*criſta*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. Pride; spirit; fire. *Shakeſp.*
- CRESTED.** *a.* [from *creſt*; *criſtatus*, Lat.] 1. Adorned with a plume or crest. *Milton*. 2. Wearing a comb. *Dryden*
- CREST-FALLEN.** *a.* Dejected; sunk; heartless; spiritless. *Houel*.
- CRESTLESS.** *a.* [from *creſt*.] Not dignified with coat-armour. *Shakeſp.*
- CRETACEOUS.** *a.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; chalky. *Philips*.
- CRETATED.** *a.* [*cretatus*, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk. *Diſt.*
- CREVICE.** *f.* [from *crever*, Fr.] A crack; a cleft. *Addiſon*.
- CREW.** *f.* [probably from *crud*, Saxon.] 1. A company of people associated for any purpose. *Spencer*. 2. A company of a ship. 3. It is now generally used in a bad sense. *Addiſon*.
- CREW.** [the *preterite* of *crews*.]
- CREWEL.** *f.* [*kewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball. *Walton*.
- CRIB.** *f.* [cnybbe, Saxon.] 1. The rack or manger of a stable. *Shakeſp.* 2. The stall or cabin of a box. 3. A small habitation; a cottage. *Shakeſp.*
- To CRIB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shakeſp.*
- CRIBBAGE.** *f.* A game at cards.
- CRIBBLE.** *f.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] A corn-sieve. *Diſt.*
- CRIBRATION.** *f.* [*cribra*, Lat.] The act of sifting.
- CRICK.** *f.* [from *crice*, Italian.] 1. The noise of a door. 2. [from *cnyce*, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.
- CRICKET.** *f.* 1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens or fire-places. *Milton*. 2. A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks. *Pope*. 3. A low seat or stool.
- CRIER.** *f.* [from *cry*.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation. *Ecclus.* *Brerewood*.
- 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. *Shakeſp.*
- CRIMELESS.** *a.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; without crime. *Shakeſp.*
- CRIMINAL.** *a.* [from *crime*.] 1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty. *Spencer*. 2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent. *Rogers*. 3. Not civil; as a *criminal* prosecution.
- CRIMINAL.** *f.* [from *crime*.] 1. A man accused. *Dryden*. 2. A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon*.
- CRIMINALLY.** *adv.* [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.** *adv.* [from *criminosus*.] Enormously; very wickedly. *Hammond*.
- CRIMINOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *criminosus*.] Wickedness; guilt; crime. *King Charles*.
- CRIMOSIN.** *a.* [*crimosino*, Italian.] A species of red colour. *Spencer*.
- CRIMP.** *a.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.] 1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled. *Philips*. 2. Not consistent; not forcible; a low cant word. *Arbutnot*.
- To CRIMPLE.** *v. a.* To contract; to corrugate. *Wifeman*.
- CRIMSON.** *f.* [*crimosino*, Ital.] 1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle*. 2. Red in general. *Shakeſp.* *Prior*.
- To CRIMSON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimson. *Shakeſp.*
- CRINCUM.** *f.* [a cant word.] A cramp; whirley. *Hudibras*.
- CRINGE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility. *Philips*.
- To CRINGE.** *v. a.* To draw together; to contract. *Shakeſp.*
- 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 *krinckelen*, Dutch.]

To go in and out; to run into flexures. *King.*

TO CRINKLE. *v. s.* To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINOSE. *a.* [from *crinis*, Lat.] Hairy.

CRINOSITY. *f.* [from *crinose*.] Hairyness.

CRIPPLE. *f.* [cnypel, Saxon. It is written by *Danne crepelle*, 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*.] Lameness.

CRISIS. *f.* [κρίσις.] 1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes for the better. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. *Addison.*

CRISP. *a.* [crispus, Lat.] 1. Curled. *Bacon.* 2. Indented; winding. *Shakesp.* 3. Brittle; friable. *Bacon.*

TO CRISP. *v. a.* [crispo, Lat.] 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. *Isaiah.*

CRISPNESS. *f.* [from *crisp*.] Curledness.

CRISPY. *a.* [from *crisp*.] Curled. *Shakesp.*

CRITERION. *f.* [κρίτηριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness. *Sautb.*

CRITICK. *f.* [κρίτικος.] 1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature. *Locke.* 2. A censurer; 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 criticise. *Temple.*

CRITICAL. *a.* [from *critick*.] 1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate. *Holder, Stillingfleet.* 2.

Relating to criticism. 3. Captious; inclined to find fault. *Shakesp.* 4. Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. *Brown.*

CRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *critical*.] In a critical manner; exactly; curiously. *Woodward.*

CRITICALNESS. *f.* [from *critical*.] Exactness; accuracy.

TO CRITICISE. *v. n.* [from *critick*.] 1. To play the critick; 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. Criticism is a standard of judging well. *Dryden.* 2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations. *Addison.*

TO CROAK. *v. n.* [craacezzan, Saxon.] 1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog. *May.* 2.

To caw or cry as a raven or crow. *Shakesp.*

CROAK. *f.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or a raven. *Let.*

CRO'CEOUS. *a.* [croceus, Lat.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron.

CROCITATION. *f.* [crocitatio, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK. *f.* [krnick, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY. *f.* Earthen ware.

CROCODILE. *f.* [from κροκόδιον, saffron, and δειλαιον, 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 stinix, very much like the lizard, or small crocodile. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red sea. *Trevoux.*

CROCODILINE. *a.* [crocodilinus, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *DiG.*

CROCUS. *f.* An early flower.

CROFT. *f.* [cport, Saxon.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE. } *f.* [croisade, Fr.] A holy war.

CROISA'DO. } *Bacon.*

CROISES. *f.* 1. Pilgrims who carry a cross. 2.

Soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE. *f.* [cnone, 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, Fr.] 1. An 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.*

CROOKBACK. *f.* [crook and back.] A man that has gibbons shoulders. *Shakesp.*

CROOKBACKED. *a.* Having bent shoulders. *Dryden.*

CROOKED. *a.* [crocher, Fr.] 1. Bent; not straight; curve. *Newton.* 2. Winding; oblique; anfractuons. *Locke.* 3. Perverie; untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Shakesp.*

CROOKEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked*.] 1. Not in a straight line. 2. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor.*

CROOKEDNESS. *f.* [from *crooked*.] 1. Deviation from straightness; curvity. *Hooker.* 2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP. *f.* [crops, Saxon.] The craw of a bird. *Ray.*

CROPPULL. *a.* [crop and full.] Satiated; with a full belly. *Milton.*

CROPSICK. *a.* [crop and sick.] Sick with excess and debauchery. *Tate.*

CROP. *f.* [croppz, 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

- off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Creech.*
- To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest. *Shakespeare.*
- CROPPER. *f.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*
- CROSIER. *f.* [*crozier*, Fr.] The pastoral staff of a bishop. *Bacon.*
- CROSLET. *f.* [*croisilet*, Fr.] A small cross. *Spenser.*
- CROSS. *f.* [*croix*, Fr.] 1. One strait body laid at right angles over another. *Taylor.* 2. The ensign of the christian religion. *Rowe.* 3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion; such as were anciently set in market-places. *Shakespeare.* 4. A line drawn through another. 5. Anything that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience. *Ben. Johnson, Taylor.* 6. Money so called, because marked with a cross. *Hewel. 7. Cross and Pile, a play with money. Swift.*
- CROSS. *a.* [from the substantive.] 1. Transverse; falling athwart something else. *Newton.* 2. Oblique; lateral. *Shakespeare.* 3. Adverse; opposite. *Atterbury.* 4. Perverse; untractable. *South.* 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'Estrange.*
- 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 lie 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 fore-staff, 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'Estrange.*
- To CROSSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. *Collier.*
- CROSSBOW. *f.* [*cross* and *bow.*] A missive 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. *Mbx.*
2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious. *Prier.*
- CROSSLY. *adv.* [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 oblique path intersecting the chief road. *Shakespeare.*
- CROSSWORT. *f.* [from *cross* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*
- CROTCH. *f.* [*croce*, Fr.] A hook. *Bacon.*
- CROTCHET. *f.* [*crochet*, Fr.] 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.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.] 1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground. 2. To fawn; to bend servilely. *Dryden.*
- CROUP. *f.* [*cruppe*, Fr.] 1. The rump of a fowl. 2. The buttocks of a horse.
- CROUPADES. *f.* [from *croup.*] Are higher leaps than those of curvets. *Farrier's Dict.*
- CROW. *f.* [*crane*, 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'Estr.* 3. A piece of iron used as a lever. *South.* 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. *v. n. preterit.* I *crowed*, or *crowed*; I *have crowed.* [*crapan*, Saxon] 1. To make the noise which a cock makes. *Haleswill.* 2. To boast; to bully; to vapour.
- CROWD. *f.* [*crud*, Saxon.] 1. A multitude confusedly pressed together. 2. A promiscuous medley. *Essay 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 incumber by multitudes. *Granville.* 4. To CROWD sail. [A sea-phrase.] 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. *Shakefp.* 2. A garland. *Ecclus.* 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. *Shakefp.* 7. Part of the hat that covers the head. *Sharp.* 8. A piece of money. *Suckling.* 9. Honour; ornament; decoration. *Ecclus.* 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. *Dryd.* 2. To cover, as with a crown. *Dryden.* 3. To dignity; to adorn; to make illustrious. *Psalms.* 4. To reward; to recompense. *RoJ. common.* 5. To complete; to perfect. *Soutb.* 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. *Shak.*

CROYLSTONE. *f.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodew.*

CRUCIAL. *a.* [*crux crucis*, Lat.] Transverse; intersecting one another. *Sharp.*

To CRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*crucis*, Lat.] To torture; to torment; excruciate.

CRUCIBLE. *f.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymist's melting pot made of earth. *Peacbam.*

CRUCIFEROUS. *a.* [*crux* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER. *f.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion. *Ham.*

CRUCIFIX. *f.* [*crucifixus*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. *Milton.*

CRUCIGEROUS. *a.* [*cruciger*, Lat.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *f.* [commonly written *card*.] A concretion; coagulation.

CRUDE. *a.* [*crudus*, Lat.] 1. Raw; not subdued by fire. 2. Not changed by any process or preparation. *Boyle.* 3. Harsh; unripe. *Bacon.* 4. Unconnected; 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. *adv.* [from *crude*.] Unripenly; without due preparation. *Dryden.*

CRUDENESS. *f.* [from *crude*.] Unripeness; indigestion.

CRUDITY. *f.* [from *crude*.] Indigestion; inconduction; unripeness; want of maturity. *Abuthnot.*

To CRUDLE. *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Dryden.*

CRUDY. *a.* [from *crud*] 1. Concreted; coagulated. *Spenser.* 2. [from *crude*.] Raw; chill. *Shakefp.*

CRUEL. *a.* [*cruel*, Fr.] 1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; barbarous. *Dryden.* 2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive. *Psalms.*

CRUELLY. *adv.* [from *cruel*] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously. *Soutb.*

CRUELINESS. *f.* [from *cruel*.] Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*

CRUELTY. *f.* [*crualité*, Fr.] Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity. *Shakefp.*

CRUENTATE. *a.* [*cruentatus*, Lat.] Smear'd with blood. *Glanville.*

CRUET. *f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil. *Swift.*

CRUISE. *f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A small cup. *1 Kings.*

A CRUISE. *f.* [*croise*, Fr.] A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of plunder.

CRUISER. *f.* [from *croise*.] 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. v.* To fall into small pieces. *Pope.*

CRUMENAL. *f.* [from *crumena*, Lat.] A purse. *Spenser.*

CRUMMY. *a.* [from *crum*.] Soft.

CRUMP. *a.* [*crump*, Saxon.] Crooked in the back. *L'Estrange.*

To CRUMPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple*.] To draw into wrinkles. *Addison.*

CRUMPLING. *f.* A small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. } *v. v.* To cry like a crane. *Diã.*

CRUPPER. *f.* [from *croupe*, Fr.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail. *Sidney.*

CRUKAL. *a.* [from *crux cruris*, Lat.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbutnot.*

CRUSADE. } *f.* See **CRUISADE.** } 1. An expedition against the infidels. 2. A coin stamped with a cross. *Shakefp.*

CRUSADE. } *f.* See **CRUISADE.** } 1. An expedition against the infidels. 2. A coin stamped with a cross. *Shakefp.*

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. *Milt.*

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6. 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. *Dryden*. 2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addison*. 3. The cake 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*.
 CRUSTACEOUS. *a.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous. *Wood*.
 CRUSTACEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *crustaceus*.] The quality of having jointed shells.
 CRUSTILY. *adv.* [from *crustly*.] Peevishly; snappishly.
 CRUSTINESS. *f.* [from *crustly*.] 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.* [*cracca*, 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*, Fr.] 1. To speak with vehemence and loudness. *Shakesp*. 2. To call importunately. *J: n. ii. 2.* 3. To talk eagerly or incessantly. *Exodus*. 4. To proclaim; to make publick. *Jeremiah*. 5. To exclaim. *Herbert*. 6. To utter lamentations. *Tillotson*. 7. To squall, as an infant. *Waller*. 8. To weep; to shed tears. *Denn*. 9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Psalms*. 10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent. *Shakesp*.
 To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found. *Craslow*.
 To CRY *down*. *v. a.* 1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry. *Tillotson*. 2. To prohibit. *Bacon*. 3. To overbear. *Shakesp*.
 To CRY *out*. *v. n.* 1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour. *Job*. 2. To complain loudly. *Atterbury*. 3. To blame; to censure. *Shakesp*. *Stillingfleet*. 4. To declare loud. 5. To be in labour. *Shakesp*.
 To CRY *up*. *v. a.* 1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise. *Bacon*. 2. To raise the price by proclamation. *Temple*.
 CRY. *f.* [*cri*, Fr.] 1. Lamentation; shriek; scream. *Exodus*. 2. Weeping; mourning. 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. *Shakesp*. 8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression. *Locke*. 9. Importunate call. *Jeremiah*. 10. Yelping of dogs. *Waller*. 11. Yell; inarticulate noise. *Zeph*. i. 10. 12. A pack of dogs. *Milton*, *Answorth*.
 CRYAL. *f.* The heron.
 CRYER. *f.* The falcon gentle. *Answorth*.

CRYPTICAL. } *a.* [*κρυπτός*.] Hidden; secret;
 CRYPTICK. } occult. *Glanville*.
 CRYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *cryptical*.] Oc-
 cultly; secretly. *Boyle*.
 CRYPTOGRAPHY. *f.* [*κρυπτός* and *γράφω*.] 1.
 The act of writing secret characters. 2. Secret
 characters; cyphers.
 CRYPTOLOGY. *f.* [*κρυπτός* and *λόγος*.] Enig-
 matical language.
 CRYSTAL. *f.* [*κρύσταλλος*.] 1. *Crystals* are hard,
 pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of re-
 gularly 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 paralleloiped of six
 planes. *Hill*. 3. *Crystal* is also used for a fac-
 titious body cast in the glass-houses, called also
crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of
 perfection beyond the common glass. *Cham-*
bers. 4. *Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts
 or other matters shot or congealed in manner
 of *crystal*. *Bacon*.
 CRYSTAL. *a.* 1. Consisting of crystal. *Shakesp*.
 2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellu-
 cid. *Dryden*.
 CRYSTALLINE. *a.* [*crystallinus*, Lat.] 1.
 Consisting of crystal. *Boyle*. 2. Bright; clear;
 pellucid; transparent. *Bacon*.
 CRYSTALLINE Humour. *f.* The second hu-
 mour of the eye, that lies immediately next to
 the aqueous, behind the uvea. *Ray*.
 CRYSTALLIZATION. *f.* [from *crystallize*.]
 Congelation into crystals; the mass formed by
 congelation or concretion. *Woodward*.
 To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal*.] To
 cause to congeal or concrete in crystals. *Boyle*.
 To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; con-
 geal; concrete; or shoot into crystals. *Arbuth*.
 CUB. *f.* [of uncertain etymology.] 1. The young
 of a beast; generally of a bear or fox. *Shakesp*.
 2. The young of a whale. *Waller*. 3. In re-
 proach, a young boy or girl. *Shakesp*.
 To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth.
Dryden.
 CUBATION. *f.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying
 down. *Dick*.
 CUBATORY. *a.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recum-
 bent.
 CUBATURE. *f.* [from *cube*.] The finding ex-
 actly the solid content of any proposed body.
Harris.
 CUBE. *f.* [from *κῦβος*, a die.] 1. A regular solid
 body, consisting of six square and equal faces
 or sides, and the angles all right, and there-
 fore equal. *Chambers*.
 CUBE Root } *f.* The origin of a cubick
 CUBICK Root } number.
 CU'BE. *f.* A small dried fruit resembling pep-
 per, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-brown
 colour on the surface, and composed of a cor-
 rugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a
 single and thin friable shell or capsule, contain-
 ing a single seed of a roundish figure, blackish
 on the surface, and white within. *Hill*,
Floyer, CUBICAL.

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CUBICAL. } *a.* [from *Cube.*] 1. Having the
CUBICK. } 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*, Lat.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

CUBIFORM. *a.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. *f.* [from *cubitus*, Lat.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. *Holder.*

CUBITAL. *a.* [*cubitalis*, Lat.] Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*

CUCKINGSTOOL. *f.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women. *Covell, Hudibras.*

CUCKOLD. *f.* [*cocu*, Fr.] One that is married to an adulteress. *Shakefp.*

To CUCKOLD. *v. a.* 1. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity. *Shakefp.* 2. To wrong a husband by unchastity. *Dryden.*

CUCKOLDLY. *a.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean. *Spenser.*

CUCKOLDMAKER. *f.* [*cuckold* and *make.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Dryden.*

CUCKOLDOM. *f.* [from *cuckold.*] 1. The act of adultery. *Dryden.* 2. The state of a cuckold. *Arbutnot.*

CUCKOO. *f.* [*cucucco*, 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. *Shakefp.*

CUCKOO-BUD. } *f.* The name of a
CUCKOO FLOWER. } flower. *Shakefp.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *f.* *Woodseare*, that spumous dew or exudation, found upon plants, about the latter end of May. *Brown.*

CU'CU'LLATE. } *a.* [*cucullatus*, hooded,
CU'CU'LLATED. } Lat.] 1. Hooded; covered as with a hood or cowl. 2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood. *Brown.*

CU'CU'MBER. *f.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant. *Miller.*

CUCURBITACEOUS. *a.* [from *cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd.] *Cucurbitaceous* plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon. *Chambers.*

CUCURBITE. *f.* [*cucurbita*, Lat.] 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.*

CU'DDEN. } *f.* A clown; a stupid low dolt.
CU'DDY. } *Dryden.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* To lie close; to squat. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *f.* [*kudse*, Dutch.] 1. A stick to

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strike with. *Locke.* 2. To cross the **CUDGELS**, is to yield. *L'Estrange.*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun] To beat with a stick. *South.*

CU'DGEL-PROOF. *a.* Able to resist a stick. *Hudibras.*

CU'DWEED. *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. *Shakefp.* 3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction. *Swift.* 4. The part that any man is to play in his turn. *Rymer.* 5. Humour; temper of mind.

CUERPO. *f.* [Spanish.] To be in *cuervo*, is to be without the upper coat. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *f.* [*zuffa*, a battle, Italian.] A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke. *Shakefp.*

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden.*

To CUFF. *v. a.* 1. To strike with the fist. *Shakefp.* 2. To strike with talons. *Quincy.*

CUFF. *f.* [*coiffe*, Fr.] Part of the sleeve. *Arbutnot.*

CU'IRASS. *f.* [*cuirasse*, Fr.] A breastplate. *Dryden.*

CU'IRASSIER. *f.* [from *cuirass.*] A man at arms; a soldier in armour. *Milton.*

CU'ISH. *f.* [*cuisse*, Fr.] The armour that covers the thighs. *Dryden.*

CULDEES. *f.* [*culidei*, Lat.] Monks in Scotland.

CULERAGE. *f.* Artie-inart.

CU'LINARY. *a.* [*culina*, Lat.] Relating to the kitchen. *Newton.*

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueilür*, Fr.] To select from others. *Hooker, Pope.*

CULLER. *f.* [from *cull.*] One who picks or chooses.

CULLION. *f.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital.] A scoundrel. *Shakefp.*

CU'LLIONLY. *a.* [from *cullion.*] Having the qualities of a cullion, mean; base. *Shakefp.*

CULLY. *f.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon. *Arbutnot.*

To CULLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be fool; 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*, Lat.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Milton.*

CULMINATION. *f.* [from *culminate.*] The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY. *f.* [from *culpable.*] Blameableness.

CULPABLE. *a.* [*culpabilis*, Lat.] 1. Criminal. *Shakefp.* 2. Blameable; blameworthy. *Hooker.*

CULPABLENESS. *f.* [from *culpable.*] Blame; guilt.

CULPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable.*] Blameably; criminally. *Taylor.*

CU'LP'IT. *f.* A man arraigned before his judge. *Prior.*

CUL'ITER. *f.* [*culter*, Lat.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the shear. *Shakefp.*

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*.

CULTIVATION. *f.* [from *cultivate*.] 1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables. 2. Improvement in general; melioration. *South*.

CULTIVATOR. *f.* [from *cultivate*.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Bayle*.

CULTURE. *f.* [*cultura*, Lat.] 1. The act of cultivation. *Woodward*. 2. Art of improvement and melioration. *Taiter*.

To **CULTURE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to till. *Thomson*.

CULVER. *f.* [*culpe*, Sax.] A pigeon. *Spenser*.

CULVERIN. *f.* [*culverine*, Fr.] 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. *Locke*. 3. To involve in difficulty and dangers; to distress. *Shakespeare*. 4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of care. *Luke*. 5. To be troublesome in any place. *Greav*.

CUMBER. *f.* [*kumber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarrassment. *Raleigh*.

CUMBERSOME. *a.* [from *cumber*.] 1. Troublesome; vexatious. *Sidney*. 2. Burthenfome; embarrassing. *Airbuthnot*. 3. Unweil'y; unmanageable. *Norton*.

CUMBERSOMELY. *adv.* [from *cumberfome*.] In a troublesome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS. *f.* [from *cumberfome*.] 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*, Lat.] A plant.

To **CUMULATE**. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Lat.] To heap together. *Woodward*.

CUMULATION. *f.* The act of heaping together.

CUNCTATION. *f.* [*cunctatio*, Lat.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness. *Hayward*.

CUNCTATOR. *f.* [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer. *Hammond*.

To **CUND**. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.] To give notice. *Carver*.

CUNEAL. *a.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED. *a.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM. *a.* [from *cuneus* and *ferma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER. *f.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Answortb*.

CUNNING. *a.* [from *connan*, Sax.] 1. Skillful; knowing; learned. *Shakespeare*. 2. Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser*. 3. Artfully deceitful; trickish; subtle; crafty; subdulous. *South*. 4. Acted with subtilty. *Sidney*.

CUNNING. *f.* [*cunninge*, Sax.] 1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; sleight; fraudulent dexterity. *Bacon*. 2. Art; skill; knowledge.

CUNNINGLY. *adv.* [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. *Knelles*, *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*.

CUPBEARER. *f.* 1. An officer of the king's household. *Watson*. 2. An attendant to give wine to a feast. *Notes on the Odyssey*.

CUPBOARD. *f.* [*cup and board*, Sax.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware are placed. *Bacon*.

To **CUPBOARD**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure; to hoard up. *Shakespeare*.

CUPDITY. *f.* [*cupiditas*, Lat.] Concupiscence; unlawful longing.

CUPOLA. *f.* [Ital.] 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*, Lat.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle*.

CUR. *f.* [*kerre*, Dutch.] 1. A worthless degenerate dog. *Shakespeare*. 2. A term of reproach for a man. *Shakespeare*.

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*, Lat.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. A parish priest. *Dryden*, *Collier*.

CURATISHIP. *f.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

CURATIVE. *a.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative. *Brown*.

CURATOR. *f.* [Lat.] One that has the care and superintendance of any thing. *Swift*.

CURB. *f.* [*curber*, 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. *Aiterbury*.

To

- To CURB.** *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To guide a horse with a curb. *Milton.* 2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spenser, Rescomen.*
- 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, Floyer.*
- CURDY.** *a.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled. *Arbutnot.*
- CURE.** *f.* [*cura*, Lat.] 1. Remedy; restorative. *Glasville.* 2. Act of healing. *Luke.* 3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*
- To CURE.** *v. a.* [*curs*, Lat.] 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.** *f.* [from *cure.*] A healer; a physician. *Shakespeare, Harvey.*
- CURFEW.** *f.* [*couvre feu*, Fr.] 1. An evening-peal, by which Wm. the conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light. *Cowell, Milton.* 2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*
- CURIALTY.** *f.* [*curialt*, Lat.] The privilege or retinue of a court. *Bacon.*
- CURIOSITY.** *f.* [from *curious.*] 1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry. 2. Nicety; delicacy. *Shakespeare.* 3. Accuracy; exactness. *Ray.* 4. An exact curiosity; nice experiment. *Bacon.* 5. An object of curiosity; rarity. *Addison.*
- CURIUS.** *a.* [*curiusus*, Lat.] 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.*
- CURIOSLY.** *adv.* [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*, Dutch.] 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 sinuities. *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*, Fr.] 1. A kind of a water-fowl. 2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It frequents the corn fields in Spain. *Trevaux.*
- CURMUDGEON.** *f.* [*cur mechant*, Fr.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a griper.
- CURMUDGEONLY.** *a.* [from *curmudgeon.*] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly. *L'Estrange.*
- CURRENT.** *f.* 1. The tree. 2. A small dried grape, properly written *corinth*. *King.*
- CURRENT.** *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 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*, Lat.] 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.** *adv.* [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.* [*curriarius*, Lat.] 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; sour; quarrelsome. *Fairfax.*
- To CURRY.** *v. a.* [*curium*, 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.* [cuppian, Sax.] 1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote. *Kneller.* 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.** *adv.* [from *curfed.*] Miserably; shamefully. *Pope.*
- CURSEDNESS.** *f.* [from *curfed.*] The state of being under a curse.
- CURSHIP.** *f.* [from *cur.*] Dogship; meanness. *Hudibras.*

C U S

C U T

CURSITOR. *f.* [Lat.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. *Cowell.*

CURSORY. *a.* [from *curfus*, Lat.] Curfory; hally; carelefs. *Shakefp.*

CURSORYLY. *adv.* [from *curfory*, Lat.] Hally; without care. *Atterbury.*

CURSORINESS. *f.* [from *curfory*.] Slight attention.

CURSORY. *a.* [from *curferius*, Lat.] Hally; quick; inattentive; carelefs. *Addifon.*

CURST. *a.* Forward; peevifh; malignant; malicious; snarling. *Alfcham, Crafbaw.*

CURSTNESS. *f.* [from *curft*] Peevifhnefs; frowardnefs; malignity. *Dryden.*

CURT. *a.* [from *curtus*, Lat.] Short.

TO CURTAIL. *v. a.* [curto, Lat.] To cut off; to cut fhort; to fhorten. *Hudibras.*

CURTAL. *Dog. f.* A dog whole tail is cut off. *Shakefp.*

CURTAIN. *f.* [*certina*, Lat.] 1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleafure. *Arbutnot.* 2. To draw the CURTAIN. To clofe it fo as to fhut out the light. *Pope.* 3. To open it fo as to difcern the object. *Shakefp. Crafbaw.* 4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bafions. *Knelles.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *f.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. *Addifon.*

TO CURTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun] To inclofe with curtains. *Pope.*

CURTATE. *Distance. f.* [In aftronemy.] The diftance of a planet's place from the fun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION. *f.* [from *curtis*, to fhorten, Lat.] The interval between a planet's diftance from the fun and the curtate diftance.

CURTELASSE. } See **CUTLASS**.

CURTELAX. }

CURTSY. See **COURTESY**.

CURVATED. *a.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent.

CURVATION. *f.* [*curvo*, Lat.] The a& of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *f.* [from *curve*.] Crookednefs; inflexion; manner of bending. *Holder.*

CURVE. *a.* [*curvus*, Lat.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *f.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookednefs. *Thomfon.*

TO CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. *Holder.*

TO CURVET. *v. n.* [*curvettare*, Ital.] 1. To leap; to bound. *Drayton.* 2. To trifk; to be licentious.

CURVET. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A leap; a bound. 2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILINEAR. *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.] 1. Confifing of a crooked line. *Cheyne.* 2. Compofed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *f.* [from *curve*.] Crookednefs. *Holder.*

CUSHION. *f.* [*cuffin*, Fr.] A pillow for the feat; a foft pad placed upon a chair. *Shakefp. Saw ft.*

CUSHIONED. *a.* [from *cuffin*] Scated on a cushion.

CUSP. *f.* [*cuspis*, Lat.] A term ufed to exprefs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CUSPATED. } *a.* [from *cuspis*, Lat.] When

CUSPIDATED. } the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

CUSTARD. *f.* [*custard*, Welsh.] A kind of fweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and fugar. It is a food much ufed in the city feafts. *Pope.*

CUSTODY. *f.* [*custodia*, Lat.] 1. Imprifonment; restraint of liberty. *Milten.* 2. Care; prefervation; fecurity. *Bacon.*

CUSTOM. *f.* [*coftume*, Fr.] 1. Habit; habitual pra&ice. 2. Fashion; common way of acting. 3. Eftablifhed manner. 1 *Sam.* 4. Pra&ice of buying of certain perfons. *Addifon.* 5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good custom.* 6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being eftablifhed by long ufe, and the confent of our anceftors, has been, and is, daily pra&icifed. *Cowell.* 7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported. *Temple.*

CUSTOMHOUSE. *f.* The houfe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported, are collected. *Swift.*

CUSTOMABLE. *a.* [from *coftum*.] Common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *f.* [from *coftumable*.] 1. Frequency; habit. 2. Conformity to cuftom.

CUSTOMABLY. *adv.* [from *coftumable*.] According to cuftom. *Hayward*

CUSTOMARILY. *adv.* [from *coftumary*.] Habitually; commonly. *Ray.*

CUSTOMARINESS. *f.* [from *coftumary*.] Frequency; commonnefs; frequent occurrence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CUSTOMARY. *a.* [from *coftum*.] 1. Conformable to eftablifhed cuftom; according to prefcription. *Glanville.* 2. Habitual. *Tillicfon.* 3. Ufual; wonted. *Shakefp.*

CUSTOMED. *a.* [from *coftum*.] Ufual; common. *Shakefp.*

CUSTOMER. *f.* [from *coftum*.] One who frequents any place of fale for the fake of purchafing. *Rofcommon.*

CUSTREL. *f.* 1. A buckler-bearer. 2. A vefel for holding wine. *Ainfworth.*

TO CUT. *pret. cut*; *part. paff. cut.* [from the French *coureau*, a knife.] 1. To penetrate with an edged inftrument. *Dryden.* 2. To hew. 3. *Cheron.* 3. To carve; to make by fculpture. 4. To form any thing by cutting. *Pope.* 5. To pierce with an unctely tenfation. 6. To divide packs of cards. *Glanville.* 7. To interfe& ; to crefs; as one line *cuts* another. 8. *To Cut down.* To fell; to hew down. *Knelles.* 9. *To Cut down.* To excel; to overpower. *Addifon.* 10. *To Cut off.* To feparate from the other parts. *Judges.* 11. *To Cut off.* To deftroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimefly. *Hewel.* 12. *To Cut off.* To refcind. *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 apostro-
 phize; to abbreviate. *Dryden*. 19. To *Cut*
out. To shape; to form. *Temple*. 20. To *Cut*
out. To scheme; to contrive. *Hewel*. 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 sol-
 diers were cut short of their pay. 26. To
Cut up. To divide an animal into convenient
 pieces. *L'Estrange*. 27. To *Cut up*. To era-
 dicate. *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. *Wijeman*. 4.
 A channel made by art. *Knoles*. 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 in-
 to shape. *Stillingfleet*, *Addison*. 12. A fool or
 cully. *Shake*. 13. *Cut and long Tail*. Men
 of all kinds. *Ben. Johnson*.

CUTANEOUS. *a.* [from *cutis*, Lat.] Relating
 to the skin. *Flyer*.

CUTICLE. *f.* [*cuticula*, Lat.] 1. The first and
 outermost covering of the body, commonly cal-
 led the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which
 rises in a blister upon any burning, or the ap-
 plication of a blistering-plaister. It sticks close
 to the surface of the true skin. *Quincy*. 2. A
 thin skin formed on the surface or any liquor.
Newton.

CUTICULAR. *a.* [from *cutis*, Lat.] Belonging
 to the skin.

CUTH. Knowledge or skill. *Camden*.

CUTLASS. *f.* [*cutelas*, Fr.] A broad cutting
 sword. *Shake*.

CUTLER. *f.* [*cutelier*, Fr.] 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 instru-
 ment that cuts any thing. 2. A nimble boat
 that cuts the water. 3. The teeth that cut
 the meat. *Ray*. 4. An officer in the exche-
 quer that provides wood for the tallies, and
 cuts the sum paid upon them. *Cowell*.

CUT-THROAT. *f.* [*cut and throat*] A Russian;
 a murderer; an assassin. *Knoles*.

CUT-THROAT. *a.* Cruel; inhuman; barba-
 rous. *Carver*.

CUTTING. *f.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a
 chop. *Bacon*.

CUTTLE. *f.* A fish, which, when he is pur-
 sued by a fish of prey, throws out a black li-
 quor. *Ray*.

CUTTLE. *f.* [from *cuttle*.] A foul mouthed
 fellow. *Hammer*, *Shake*.

CYCLE. *f.* [*cyclos*, Lat. κύκλος.] 1. A circle.
 2. A round of time; a space in which the
 same revolution begins again; a periodical
 space of time. *Heder*. 3. A method, or ac-
 count of a method continued till the same
 course begins again. *Evelyn*. 4. Imaginary
 orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton*.

CYCLOID. *f.* [from κυκλοῖδης.] 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 *cygnus*, Lat.] A young
 swan. *Mortimer*.

CYLINDER. *f.* [κύλινδρον.] A body having two
 flat surfaces and one circular. *Wilkins*.

CYLINDRICAL. } *a.* [from *cylinder*.] Par-
CYLINDRICK. } taking of the nature of a
 cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.
Woodward.

CYMAR. *f.* [properly written *simar*.] A slight
 covering; a scarf. *Dryden*.

CYMATIUM. *f.* [Lat. from κυμάτιον.] A mem-
 ber of architecture, whereof one half is con-
 vex, and the other concave. *Harris*, *Spectator*.

CYMBAL. *f.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A musical in-
 strument. *Dryden*.

CYNANTHROPY. *f.* [κύων κινδός, ἀνθρωπος.]
 A species of madness in which men have the
 qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS. *f.* [κυνεγετικὴ.] The art of
 hunting.

CYNICAL. } *a.* [κυνικός.] Having the qualities
CYNICK. } of a dog; curriish; brutal;
 snarling; satirical. *Wilkins*.

CYNICK. *f.* [κυνικός.] A philosopher of the
 snarling or curriish sort; a follower of Dioge-
 nes; a snarler; a misanthrope. *Shake*.

CYNOSURE. *f.* [from κύνισσος, *a.*] The star near
 the north pole, by which sailors steer. *Milton*.

CYON. See *CION*.

CYPRESS-TREE. *f.* [*cupressus*, Lat.] 1. A tall
 straight 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 tu-
 nerals, 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*, *Shake*. *Isaiah* 2.
 It is the emblem of mourning. *Shake*.

B b

CYPRUS,

CYPRUS. *f.* A thin transparent black stuff. *Shakeſp.*

CYST } *f.* [κυστις.] A bag containing some
CYSTIS } morbid matter.

CYSTICK. *a.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag. *Arbutnot.*

CYSTOTOMY. *f.* [κυστις and τμήσις.] 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 A G

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T. The sound of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO [Italian.] A term in musick, which means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB *v. a.* [*daber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist. *Sharkp.*

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 DABBLE *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to wet. *Swift.*

To DABBLE. *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. *Waltzn.*

DACYLLE. *f.* [δάκτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short.

DAD. } *f.* The child's way of expressing
DADDY. } father. *Shakeſp.*

DÆDAL. *a.* [*Dædalus*, Lat.] Various; variegated

DAFFODIL. } *f.* This plant hath a
DAFFODILLY. } lilyflower, consist-
DAFFODOWNDILLY. } ing of one leaf,
which is bell shaped. *Spenser, Milton, Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [from *do aft*.] To toil; slide; to throw away slightly. *Shakeſp.*

DAG. *f.* [*daguc*, Fr.] 1. A dagger. 2. A handgun; a pistol.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire.

DA'GGER. *f.* [*daguc*, Fr.] 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'GGERDRAWING. *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. *Pope.*

D A M

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *f.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Bemired; bespattered. *Swift.*

DAILY. *a.* [*daglie*, Sax.] Happening every day; quotidian. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often. *Spenser.*
DAINTILY. *adv.* [from *dainty*.] 1. Elegantly; delicately. *Bacon.* 2. Deliciously; pleasantly. *Howell.*

DA'INTINESS. *f.* [from *dainty*.] 1. Delicacy; softness. *B. Johnson.* 2. Elegance; nicety. *Wotton.* 3. Squeamishness; fastidiousness. *Wotton.*

DAINTY. *a.* [*dain*, old Fr.] 1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste. *Bacon.* 2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish. *Davies.* 3. Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakeſp.* 4. Elegant; tenderly; languishingly beautiful. *Milton.* 5. Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*

DAINTY. *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.*

DAIRY-MAID. *f.* [*dairy* and *maid*.] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk. *Dryden.*

DA'ISY. [*dazge*, peage.] A Spring-flower. *Shakeſp.*

DALE. *f.* [*dalti*, Gothick.] A vale; a valley. *Tickell.*

DA'LLIANCE. *f.* [from *dally*] 1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. *Milton.* 2. Conjugal conversation. *Milton.* 3. Delay; procrastination. *Shakeſp.*

DALLIER. *f.* [from *dally*.] A trifler; a fondler. *Asham.*

DA'LLOP. *f.* A turf or clump. *Tusser.*

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.] 1. To trifle; to play the fool. *Shakeſp. Calamy.* 2. To exchange caresses; to fondle. *Shakeſp.* 3. To sport; to play; to frolick. *Shakeſp.* 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.* [*bumman*, Saxon.] To confine,

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One, or shut up water by moles or darns. *Ot-way*.

DAMAGE. *f.* [*damage*, Fr.] 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. *Cow*.

TO DAMAGE. *v. a.* To mischief; to injure; to repair. *Addison*.

TO DAMAGE. *v. n.* To take damage.

DAMAGEABLE. *a.* [from *damage*] 1. Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods. 2. Mischievous; pernicious. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

DAMASCENE. *f.* [from *Damascus*.] A small black plum; a damson. *Bacon*.

DAMASK. *f.* [*damasquin*, Fr.] Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part ribs above the rest in flowers. *Swift*.

TO DAMASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To form flowers upon stuffs. 2. To variegate; to diversify. *Fenton*.

DAMASK-ROSE. *f.* A red rose. *Bacon*.

DAMASKENING. *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'Esrange*. 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 *damno*.] Deserving damnation. *Hosker*.

DAMNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable*.] In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment. *South*.

DAMNATION. *f.* [from *damno*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment. *Taylor*.

DAMNATORY. *a.* [from *damnatorius*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED. *part. a.* [from *damno*.] Hateful; detestable. *Shakespeare*. *Rowe*.

DAMNIFIC. *a.* [from *damnifico*.] Procuring loss, mischief evous.

TO DAMNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Lat.] 1. To endamage; to injure. *Luke*. 2. To hurt; to impair. *Spenser*.

DAMNINGNESS. *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. *Rutcomben*.

TO DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To wet; to moisten. 2. To depress; to deject; to

chill. *Atterbury*. 3. To weaken; to abandon. *Milton*.

DAMPISHNESS. *f.* [from *damp*.] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture. *Bacon*.

DAMPNESS. *f.* [from *damp*.] Moisture; fogginess. *Dryden*.

DAMPY. *a.* [from *damp*.] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. *Hayward*.

DAMSEL. *f.* [*damselle*, Fr.] 1. A young gentlewoman. *Prior*. 2. An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden*. 3. A wench; a country lass. *Day*.

DAMSON. *f.* [corruptly from *damascene*.] A small black plum. *Shakespeare*.

DAN. *f.* [from *dominus*.] The old term of honour for men. *Prior*.

TO DANCE. *v. n.* [*danse*, Fr.] To move in measure. *Shakespeare*.

TO DANCE. *Attendance. v. n.* 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*.

DANCER. *f.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing. *Dixon*.

DANCINGMASTER. *f.* [*dance and master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke*.

DANCING-SCHOOL. *f.* [*dancing school*.] The school where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Esrange*.

DANDELION. *f.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] The name of a plant. *Miller*.

DANDIPRAT. *f.* [*dandin*, Fr.] A little fellow; an urchin.

TO DANDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.] 1. To shake a child on the knee. *Danne*, *Temple*. 2. To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addison*. 3. To delay; to procrastinate. *Spenser*.

DANDLER. *f.* He that dandles or fondles children.

DANDRUFF. *f.* [tan, the itch, and drop, fordid.] Scabs in the head.

DANEWORT. *f.* A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DANGER. *f.* [*danger*, Fr.] Risk; hazard; peril. *Moss*.

TO DANGER. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakespeare*.

DANGERLESS. *a.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without risk. *Sidney*.

DANGEROUS. *a.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous. *Dryden*.

DANGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardously; perilously; with danger. *Hamm*.

DANGEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril. *Bayle*.

TO DANGLE. *v. n.* [from *bang*, according to *Sinner*.] 1. To hang loose and quivering. *Smith*. 2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower. *Swift*.

DANGLER. *f.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women. *R. App.*

DANK. *a.* [from *tanken*, Germ.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Milton*, *Greav*.

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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.*
 DAPPER. *a.* [*dapper*, Du'ch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton.*
 DAPPERLING. *f.* [from *dapper.*] A dwarf. *Ainsworth.*
 DAPPLE. *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. }
 To DARE. *v. n.* pret. *I durst*; part. *I have dared.* [deapnan. Sax.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 To DARE. *v. a.* To challenge; to defy. *Kaolles, Rescommon.*
 To DARE Larks. To catch them by means of a looking glass. *Carew.*
 DARE. *f.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge. *Shakespeare.*
 DAREFUL. *a.* [*dare* and *full.*] Full of defiance. *Shakespeare.*
 DARING. *a.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearless. *Prior.*
 DARINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageously. *Halsfax.*
 DARINGNESS. *f.* [from *daring.*] Boldness.
 DARK. *a.* [deapc, Sax.] 1. Not light; without light. *Waller.* 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 conspicuous. *Hooker.* 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 DAR'KEN. *v. a.* 1. To make dark. *Addison.* 2. To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.* 3. To foul; to sully. *Tillotson.*
 To DAR'KEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.
 DAR'KLING. *part.* Being in the dark. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 DARKLY. *adv.* [from *dark.*] In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly. *Dryden.*
 DARKNESS. *f.* [from *dark.*] 1. Absence of light. *Genesis.* 2. Opakeness. 3. Obscurity. 4. Infernal gloom; wickedness. *Shakespeare.* 5. The empire of Satan. *Coleffians.*
 DA'RKSOME. *a.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obscure; not luminous. *Spenser, Pope.*
 DARLING. *a.* [deapling, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *L'Estrange.*
 DARLING. *f.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Halsfax.*
 To DARN. *v. a.* See DEARN. To mend holes by mending the texture of the stuff. *Gay.*

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DA'RNEL. *f.* A weed growing in the fields. *Shakespeare.*
 To DARRAIN. *v. a.* 1. To range troops for battle. *Carew.* 2. To apply to the fight. *Spenser.*
 DART. *f.* [*dard*, Fr.] A missile weapon thrown by the hand. *Peacocks.*
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Morrtimer.* 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. *Chryse.* 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. Intuition. *Addison.* 3. A mark in writing; a line—*Brown.* 4. Stroke; blow. *Shakespeare.*
 DASH. *adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed. *Dryden.*
 DA'STARD. *f.* [adastruga, Sax.] A coward; a poltron. *Locke.*
 To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.*
 To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *dastrard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Dryden.*
 DA'STARDLY. *a.* [from *dastrard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L'Estrange.*
 DA'STARDY. *f.* [from *dastrard.*] Cowardliness.
 DA'TARY. *f.* [from *dat.*] An officer of the chancery of Rome. *Dier.*
 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 *datyilus.*] The fruit of the date-tree. *Shakespeare.*
 DATE-TREE. *f.* A species of palm.
 To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To write with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Bentley.*
 DA'TELESS. *a.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term. *Shakespeare.*
 DA'TIVE. *a.* [*dativus*, Lat.] 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. *Orway.* 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 DAUBER.

A DAUBER. *f.* [from *daub.*] A coarse, low painter. *Swift.*
DA'UBY. *a.* [from *daub.*] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive. *Dryden.*
DAUGHTER. *f.* [доchter, Sax. *dotter*, Runic.] 1. The female offspring of a man or woman. *Shakeſp.* 2. A woman. *Genesis.* 3. [In poetry.] Any dependent. 4. The penitent of a confessor. *Shakeſp.*
TO DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr.] To discourage; to fright. *Glanville.*
DAUNTLESS. *a.* [from *daunt.*] Fearless; not dejected. *Pope.*
DAUNTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *dauntless.*] Fearlessness.
DAW. *f.* The name of a bird. *Davies.*
DAWK. *f.* A hollow or incision in stuff. *Moxon.*
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.* [ðæg, Sax.] 1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. *Mattbew.* 2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. *Shakeſp.* 3. Light; sunshine. *Romans.* 4. The day of contest; the contest; the battle. *Reſurrection.* 5. An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.* 6. A day appointed for some commemoration. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.*
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. *Knolles, Newton.*
DAY-FLY. *f.* The same with alphodel.
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. Jonſon.*
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.* [ðæz, Sax.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax, Dryden.*
DAZIED. *a.* Besprinkled with daisies. *Shakeſp.*
TO DAZZLE. *v. a.* To overpower with light. *Davies.*

TO DAZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light. *Bacon.*
DE'ACON. *f.* [*diaconus*, Lat.] 1. One of the lowest order of the clergy. *Sanderſon.* 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 office
DE'ACONSHIP. } or dignity of a deacon.
DEAD. *a.* [dead, Sax.] 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. *Huyward.* 9. Having no resemblance of life. *Dryden.* 10. Obscure; dull; not brightly. *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.* 1. To deprive of any
TO DEADEN. } 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. Mortal; implacable. *Knolles.*
DE'ADLY. *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling the dead. *Dryden.* 2. Mortally. *Ezekiel.* 3. Implacably; irreconcilably.
DE'ADNESS. *f.* [from *dead.*] 1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour. *Rogers.* 2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness. *Dryden, Lee.* 3. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirit. *Martimer.*
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. *Heller, 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 DEAFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing. *Addiſon.*
DEAFLY. *adv.* [from *deaf.*] 1. Without sense of sounds. 2. Obscurely to the ear.
DEAFNESS. *f.* [from *deaf.*] 1. Want of the power

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power of hearing; want of sense of sounds. *Holder*. 2. Unwillingness to hear. *K. Charles*.
DEAL. *f.* [*deal*, 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. *Tillotson*. 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. *South*, *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*.
DEALER. *f.* [from *deal*] 1. One that has to do with anything. *Swift*. 2. A trader or trafficker. *Swift*. 3. A person who deals the cards.
DEALING. *f.* [from *deal*] 1. Practice; action. *Raleigh*. 2. Intercourse. *Addison*. 3. Measure of treatment. *Hammond*. 2. Traffick; business. *Swift*.
DEAMBULATION. *f.* [*deambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking abroad.
DEAMBULATORY. *a.* [*deambulo*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.
DEAN. *f.* [*decanus*, Lat. *doyen*, Fr.] The second dignity of a diocese.
DEANERY. *f.* [from *dean*] 1. The office of a dean. *Clarendon*. 2. The revenue of a dean. *Swift*. 3. The house of a dean. *Shakespeare*.
DEANSHIP. *f.* [from *dean*] The office and rank of a dean.
DEAR. *a.* [*dear*, Sax.] 1. Beloved; favourite; darling. *Addison*. 2. Valuable; of a high price; costly. *Pope*. 3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a dear year. 4. Sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakespeare*.
DEAR. *f.* A word of endearment. *Dryden*.
DEARBOUGHT. *a.* [*dear* and *bought*] Purchased at an high price. *Kilsemmen*.
DEARLING. *f.* [now written *darling*] Favourite. *Spenser*.
DEARLY. *adv.* [from *dear*] 1. With great fondness. *Wotton*. 2. At an high price. *Bacon*.
To DEARN. *v. a.* [*dyppnan*, Sax.] To mend clothes.
DEARNESS. *f.* [from *dear*] 1. Fondness; kindness; love. *South*. 2. Scarcity; high price. *Swift*.
DEARNLY. *adv.* [*dearn*, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unseen. *Spenser*.
DEARTH. *f.* [from *dear*] 1. Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon*. 2. Want; need; famine. *Shakespeare*. 3. Barrenness; sterility. *Dryden*.

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To DEARTICULATE. *f.* [*de* and *articulus*, Lat.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Diſt.*
DEATH. *f.* [*deat*, Sax.] 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. *Cellier*.
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. *Crahaue*.
DEATH'S DOOR. *f.* [*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 DEAURATE. *v. a.* [*deaura*, Lat.] To gild, or cover over with gold.
DEAURATION. *f.* [from *deaurate*] The act of gilding.
DEBACCHATION. *f.* [*debacchatio*, Lat.] A raging; a madness.
To DEBARB. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Lat.] To deprive of his beard.
To DEBARK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To disembark.
To DEBAR. *v. a.* [from *bar*] To exclude; to preclude. *Raleigh*.
To DEBASE. *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*.
DEBASIMENT. *f.* [from *debase*] The act of debasing or deglaciating. *Gen. of the Tongue*.
DEBASER. *f.* [from *debase*] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another.
DEBATABLE. *a.* [from *debate*] Disputable; subject to controversy.
A DEBATE. *f.* [*debat*, Fr.] 1. A personal dispute; a controversy. *Locke*. 2. A quarrel; a contest. *Dryden*.
To DEBATE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, Fr.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest. *Clarendon*.
To DEBATE. *v. n.* To deliberate. *Shakespeare*. 2. To dispute. *Taylor*.
DEBATEFUL. *a.* [from *debate*] 1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious. 2. Contested; occasioning quarrels.
DEBATEMENT. *f.* [from *debate*] Contest; controversy. *Shakespeare*.

DEBATER.

DEC

DEBA'TER. *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. *Shakesp.* 3. To corrupt by intemperance. *Tilletson.*

DEBA'UCH. *f.* A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness. *Calamy*

DEBAUCHEE. *f.* [*debauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard. *South.*

DEBAUCHER. *f.* [from *debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness

DEBAUCHERY. *f.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of excess; lewdness. *Sprat.*

DEBAUCHMENT. *f.* [rom *debauch*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. *Taylor.*

To DEBEL. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Lat.] To

To DEBELLATE. } conquer; to overcome in war. *Bacon*

DEBELLATION. *f.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE. *f.* [*debutur*, Lat. from *debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. *Swift.*

DEBILE. *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint. *Shakesp.*

To DEBILITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble. *Brown.*

DEBILITATION. *f.* [from *deblitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

DEBILITY. *f.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness. *Sidney.*

DEBONA'IR. *a.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred. *Milton, Dryden.*

DEBONA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *debonair.*] Elegantly.

DEBT. *f.* [*debitum*, Lat.] 1. That which one man owes to another. *Duppa.* 2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer. *Shakesp.*

DEBTED. *part.* [from *debt.*] Indebted; obliged to. *Shakesp.*

DEBTOR. *f.* [*debitor*, Lat.] 1. He that owes something to another. *Swift.* 2. One that owes money. *Philips.* 3. One side of an account-book. *Addison.*

DEBULLITION. *f.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or seething over. *Dick.*

DECA'UMINATED. *a.* [*decacuminatus*, Lat.] Having the top cut off. *Dick.*

DECADE. *f.* [*δέκα*, Gr. *decas*, Lat.] The sum of ten. *Holder.*

DECA'DENCY. *f.* [*decadence*, Fr.] Decay; fall. *Dick.*

DECAGON. *f.* [from *δέκα*, ten, and *γωνία*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry.

DE'ALOGUE. *f.* [*δέκαλογος*, Gr.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses. *Ham*

To DECA'MP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT. *f.* [from *decamp.*] The act of shifting the camp.

To DECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decantar*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Boyle.*

DECANTATION. *f.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting.

DEC

DECA'NTER. *f.* [from *decant.*] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear.

To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapio*, Lat.] To behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, 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. *Lewis.*

DECA'YER. *f.* [from *decay.*] That which causes decay. *Shakesp.*

DECE'ASE. *f.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life. *Ho ker.*

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Lat.] To die; to depart from life. *Chapman.*

DECEIT. *f.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] 1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Job.* 2. Stratagem; artifice. *Shakesp.*

DECEITFUL. *a.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Shakesp.*

DECEITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently. *Wotton*

DECEITFULNESS. *f.* [from *deceitful.*] Tendency to deceive. *Matthew.*

DECE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *deceive.*] 1. Subject to fraud; exposed to impotence. *Milton.* 2. Subject to produce error; deceitful. *Bacon.*

DECE'IVABLENESS. *f.* [from *deceivable.*] Liableness to be deceived. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To DECEIVE. *v. a.* [*decepio*, Lat.] 1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error. *Locke.* 2. To delude by stratagem. 3. To cut off from expectation. *Knollus.* 4. To mock; to fail. *Dryden.*

DECE'IVER. *f.* [from *deceive.*] One that leads another into error. *South.*

DECEMBER. *f.* [*december*, Lat.] The last month of the year. *Shakesp.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *a.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Having ten feet in length.

DECE'MVIRATE. *f.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DE'CENTE. } *f.* [*decence*, Fr.] 1. Propriety of

DE'CENTY. } form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Sprat.* 2. Suitableness to character; propriety. *South.* 3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obsequy. *Rescommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *decennium*, Lat.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNOVAL. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*,

DECENNOVARY. } Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DECENT. *a.* [*decens*, Lat.] Becoming; fit; suitable. *Dryden.*

DECENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent.*] 1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour. *Brown.* 2. Without immodesty. *Dryden.*

DECEPTI'VITY. *f.* [from *deceit.*] Liableness to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECEPTIBLE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECEPTION. *f.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] 1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *South.* 2. The state of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECEP-

DECEPTIOUS. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Deceitful. *Shakesp.*
 DECEPTIVE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Having the power of deceiving.
 DECEPTORY. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Containing means of deceit.
 DECEPT. *a.* [*deceptus*, Lat.] Diminished; taken off.
 DECEPTIBLE. *a.* [*decepto*, Lat.] That may be taken off.
 DESCRIPTION. *f.* [from *decept.*] The act of lessening, or taking off.
 DECERTATION. *f.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a striving; a dispute.
 DECESSION. *f.* [*decessio*, Lat.] A departure
 To DECHARM. *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.*
 DECIDENCE. *f.* [*decido*, Lat.] 1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off. 2. The act of falling away. *Brown.*
 DECIDER. *f.* [from *decide.*] 1. One who determines causes. *Watts.* 2. One who determines quarrels.
 DECIDUOUS. *a.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] Falling; not perennial. *Quincy.*
 DECIDUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *deciduous*] Aptness to fall.
 DECIMAL. *a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] Numbered by ten. *Locke.*
 To DECIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] To tithe; to take the tenth.
 DECIMATION. *f.* [from *decimate.*] 1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth. 2. 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. *South.* 3. To stamp; to characterize; to mark. *Shakesp.* 4. To unfold; to unravel.
 DECIPHERER. *f.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.
 DECISION. *f.* [from *decide.*] 1. Determination of a difference. *Woodward.* 2. Determination of an event. *Shakesp.*
 DECISIVE. *a.* [from *decide.*] 1. Having the power of determining any difference. *Rogers.* 2. Having the power of settling any event. *Philips.*
 DECISIVELY. *adv.* [from *decisive.*] In a conclusive manner.
 DECISIVENESS. *f.* [from *decisive.*] The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event.
 DECISORY. *a.* [*decide.*] Able to determine or decide.
 To DECK. *v. a.* [*deken*, Dutch.] 1. To cover; to envelop. *Aiton.* 2. To dress; to array. *Shakesp.* 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. *Greus.*

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*, Lat.] 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. *Watts.* 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 showing forth of an action personal in any suit, tho' it is used sometimes for real actions. *Cowell.*
 DECLARATIVE. *a.* [from *declare.*] 1. Making declaration; explanatory. *Greus.* 2. Making proclamation. *Swift.*
 DECLARATORILY. *adv.* [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 show in open view. *Addison.*
 To DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration. *Taylor.*
 DECLARMENT. *f.* [from *declare.*] Discovery; declaration; testimony. *Brown.*
 DECLARER. *f.* [from *declare.*] One that makes any thing known.
 DECLENSION. *f.* [*declinatio*, Lat.] 1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. *South.* 2. Declination; descent. *Burnet.* 3. Inflexion; 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 dialling. *Clambers.*
 To DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.] 1. To lean downward.

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downward. *Shakeſp.* 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 reſuſe; 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*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual deſcent; the contrary to acclivity. *Gulliver.*
 DECLIVOUS. *a.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually deſcending; not precipitous.
 To DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Lat.] 1. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to diſtill in hot water. 2. To diſtill by the heat of the ſtomach. *Davies.* 3. To boil in water. *Bacon.* 4. To boil up to a conſiſtence. *Shakeſp.*
 DECOCTIBLE. *a.* [from *decoct.*] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.
 DECOCTION. *f.* [*decoctum*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.
 DECORATION. *f.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; added beauty. *Dryden.*
 DECORATOR. *f.* [from *decorate.*] An adorer
 DECOROUS. *a.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; ſuitable to a character. *Ray.*
 To DECORTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To diſtill of the bark or ſkull. *Arbutnot.*
 DECORTICATION. *f.* [from *decorticate.*] the act of ſtripping the bark or ſkull.
 DECO RUM. *f.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs; ſeemlineſs. *Wotton.*
 To DECOY. *v. a.* [from *key*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap. *L'Eſtrange.*
 DECOY. *f.* Allurement to miſchief. *Berkley.*
 DECOYDUCK. *f.* A duck that lures others. *Mor timer.*
 To DECREASE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Lat.] To grow leſs; to be diminished. *Eccleſ.*
 To DECREASE. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminish. *Daniel, Newton.*
 DECREASE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The ſtate

DED

of growing leſs; decay. *Prior.* 2. The wane of the moon. *Bacon*
 To DECREE *v. n.* [*decretum*, Lat.] To make an edict; to appoint: by edict. *Milton.*
 To DECREE *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree. *Job.*
 DECREE. *f.* [*decretum*, Lat.] 1. An edict; a law. *Shakeſp.* 2. An eſtabliſhed rule. *Job.* 3. A determination of a ſuit.
 DECREMENT. *f.* [*decrementum*, Lat.] Decrease; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreasing. *Brown.*
 DECREPIT. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Lat.] Waſted and worn out with age. *Raleigh, Addiſon.*
 To DECREPITATE. *v. a.* [*decreps*, Lat.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceas'd to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*
 DECREPITATION. *f.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes over the fire. *Quincy.*
 DECREPITNESS. } *f.* [from *decrepit.*] The
 DECREPITUDE. } laſt ſtage of decay; the
 laſt effects of old age. *Bentley.*
 DECRESCENT. *a.* [from *decreſcens*, Lat.] Growing leſs.
 DECRETAL. *a.* [*decretum*, Lat.] 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 *decreet.*] One that ſtudies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*
 DECRETORY. *a.* [from *decreet.*] 1. Judicial; definitive. *South.* 2. Critical; definitive. *Brown.*
 DECRIAL. *f.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation.
 To DECRY. *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt. *Dryden.*
 DECUMBENCE. } *f.* [*decumbo*, Lat.] The act
 DECUMBENCY. } of lying down; the poſture of lying down. *Brown.*
 DECUMBITURE. *f.* [from *decumbo*, 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 prognosicks of recovery or death are diſcovered. *Dryden.*
 DECUPIE. *a.* [*decupulus*, Lat.] Tenfold. *Ray.*
 DECURION. *f.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten. *Temple.*
 DECURSION. *f.* [*decurſus*, Lat.] The act of running down. *Hale.*
 DECURATION. *f.* [*decurſatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting ſhort.
 To DECUSSATE. *v. a.* [*decuſſo*, Lat.] 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 a reproach upon.
 DEDECORATION. *f.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of diſgracing.

DEE

DEF

DEDECOROUS. *a.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Disgraceful; reproachful.

DEDENTITION. *f.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. *Brown.*

TO DEDICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.] 1. To devote to some divine power. *Numbers.* 2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose. *Clarendon.* 3. To inscribe to a patron. *Peach.*

DE'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated. *Spelman.*

DEDICATION. *f.* [*dedicatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration. *Hooker.* 2. A servile 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.* [*editio*, Lat.] The act of yielding up any thing. *Hale.*

TO DEDUCE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] 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 deplete. *Norris.* 2. To separate; to dispart. *Spenser.*

DEDUCTION. *f.* [*deductio*, Lat.] 1. Consequential connection; consequence. *Dryden.* 2. That which is deducted. *Pope.*

DEDUCTIVE. *a.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction.

DEED. *f.* [*deed*, Saxon.] 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. *Lee.*

DEEDLESS. *a.* [from *deed*.] Unactive. *Pope.*

TO DEEM. *v. n.* part. *deempt*, or *deemed*. [*de*man, 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; no 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 stillness, or gloom. *Genesis.* 12. Bak; 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. *Addison.* 2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark. *Peach.* 3. To make sad or gloomy. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED. *a.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud voice. *Gay.*

DEEP-MUSING. *a.* [*deep* and *mus*.] Contemplative; lost in thought. *Pope.*

DEEPLY. *adv.* [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. *Kneller.*

DEER. *f.* [*beop*, Saxon.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. *Waller.*

TO DEFACE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, Fr.] To destroy; to raze; to disfigure. *Shakespeare, Prior.*

DEFAACEMENT. *f.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury. *Bacon.*

DEFA CER. *f.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator. *Shakespeare.*

DEFAILANCE. *f.* [*defaillance*, Fr.] Failure. *Glanville.*

TO DEFALCATE. *v. a.* [*defalquer*, Fr.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part.

DEFALCATION. *f.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution. *Addison.*

DEFAMATION. *f.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction. *Ayliffe.*

DEFAMATORY. *a.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; unjustly censorious; libellous. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TO DEFAME. *v. a.* [*do* and *fama*, Lat.] To make infamous; to censure tallily in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAME. *f.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour. *Spenser.*

DEFAMER. *f.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TO DEFATIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary.

DEFATIGATION. *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. *Corwell.*

DEFESANCE. *f.* [*defaisance*, Fr.] 1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract. 2. *Defesance* is a condition annexed to an act; which performed by the obligee, the act is disabled. *Corwell.* 3. The writing in which a defesance is contained. 4. A detrat; conquest. *Spenser.*

DEFE'A-

DEFEASIBLE. *a.* [from *defaire*.] That which may be annulled. *Davies*.

DEFEAT. *f.* [from *defaire*, Fr.] 1. The overthrow of an army. *Addison*. 2. Act of destruction; deprivation. *Shakeſp.*

TO DEFEAT. *v. a.* 1. To overthrow. *Bacon*. 2. To frustrate. *Milton*. 3. To abolish.

DEFEATURE. *f.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. *Shakeſp.*

TO DEFECCATE. *v. a.* [*defecō*, Lat.] 1. To purge; to purify; to cleanse. *Boyle*. 2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture. *Glanville*.

DEFECCATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness. *Boyle*.

DEFECCATION. *f.* [*defecatio*, Lat.] Purification. *Harvey*.

DEFECT. *f.* [*defectus*, Lat.] 1. Want; absence of something necessary. *Davies*. 2. Failing; want. *Shakeſp.* 3. A fault; mistake; error. *Hooker*. 4. A blemish; a failure. *Locke*.

TO DEFECT. *v. n.* To be deficient. *Brown*.

DEFECTIBILITY. *f.* [from *defectibile*.] The state of failing; imperfection. *Hale*.

DEFECTIBLE. *a.* [from *defect.*] 1. Imperfect; deficient. *Hale*.

DEFECTION. *f.* [*defectio*, Lat.] 1. Want; failure. 2. A falling away; apostacy. *Raleigh*, *Watts*. 3. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt. *Davies*.

DEFECTIVE. *a.* [from *defectivus*, Lat.] 1. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient. *Locke*, *Arbutnot*, *Addison*. 2. Faulty; vitious; blameable. *Addison*.

DEFECTIVE or deficient Nouns. [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFECTIVE Verb. [In grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenes.

DEFECTIVENESS. *f.* [from *defective*.] Want; faultiness. *Addison*.

DEFENCE. *f.* [*defensio*, Lat.] 1. Guard; protection; security. *Ecclus.* 2. Vindication; justification; apology. *As.* 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 DEFEND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Lat.] 1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support. *Shakeſp.* 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 *defend*, Lat.] Defensive; fit for defence. *Shakeſp.*

DEPENDANT. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. He that defends against assailants. *Wilkins*. 2. [In law.] The person accused or sued. *Ludibras*.

DEFENDER. *f.* [from *defend*.] 1. One that defends; a champion. *Shakeſp.* 2. An assertor; 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.* [*defensivus*, 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. Safe-guard. *Bacon*. 2. State of defence. *Clarendon*.

DEFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defensivus*.] In a defensive manner.

DEFENST. *part pass.* [from *defence*.] Defended. *Fairfax*.

TO DEFER. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Lat.] 1. To put off; to delay to act. *Milton*. 2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

TO DEFER. *v. a.* To withhold; to delay. *Pope*. 2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment. *Bacon*.

DEFERENCE. *f.* [*deference*, Fr.] 1. Regard; respect. *Swift*. 2. Complaisance; condescension. *Locke*. 3. Submission. *Addison*.

DEFERENT. *f.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Lat.] That carries up and down. *Bacon*.

DEFERENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. *Bacon*.

DEFIANCE. *f.* [from *deffi*, 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*.

DEFICIENCY. *f.* [from *deficio*, Lat.] 1. Deficiency. } feet; failing; imperfection. *Brown*, *Sprat*. 2. Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbutnot*.

DEFICIENT. *a.* [*deficiens*.] Failing; wanting; defective. *Watton*.

DEFIER. *f.* [from *deffi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner. *Tillotson*.

TO DEFILE. *v. a.* [aplan, Sax.] 1. To make foul or impure; to dirty. *Shakeſp.* 2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. *Lev.* 3. To corrupt chastity; to violate. *Prior*. 4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. *Stillingfleet*, *Wake*.

TO DEFILE. *v. a.* [*defiler*, Fr.] To go off file by file.

DEFILE. *f.* [*defile*, Fr. a line of soldiers.] A narrow passage. *Addison*.

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 *definere*] 1. Capable of definition. *Dryden*. 2. That which may be ascertained. *Buruet*.

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*, Lat.] 1. Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney.* 2. Exact; precise. *Shakesp.*

DEFINITE. *f.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined. *Ayliffe.*

DEFINITENESS. *f.* [from *definite.*] Certainty; limitedness.

DEFINITION. *f.* [*definitio*, Lat.] 1. A short description of a thing by its properties. *Dryden.* 2. Decision; determination. 3. [In logic] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley.*

DEFINITIVE. *a.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] Determinate; positive; explicit. *Wotton.*

DEFINITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive.*] Positively; decisively; expressly. *Shakesp. Hall.*

DEFINITIVENESS. *f.* [from *definitive.*] Decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABILITY. *f.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] 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.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Blackm.*

DEFLECTION. *f.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] 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 *deflecto*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *Dix.*

DEFLORATION. *f.* [*defloratio*, Fr.] 1. The act of despoiling. 2. A selection of that which is most valuable. *Hale.*

To DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, Fr.] 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 *deflower.*] A ravisher. *Addison.*

DEFLUOUS. *a.* [*defluus*, Lat.] 1. That flows down. 2. That falls off.

DEFLUXION. *f.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] A flowing down of humours. *Bacon.*

DEFLY. *adv.* [from *defly.*] Dexterously; skillfully. Properly *defly.* *Spenser.*

DEFOEDATION. *f.* [from *d. fœdus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy pollution. *Bentley.*

DEFORCEMENT. *f.* [from *force.*] A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFORM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.] 1. To dishonour; to make ugly. *Shakesp.* 2. To disgrace; to make ungraceful.

DEFORM. *a.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured. *Spenser, Milton.*

DEFORMATION. *f.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] Adecting.

DEFORMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS. *f.* [from *deformed.*] Ugliness.

DEFORMITY. *f.* [*deformitas*, Lat.] 1. Ugliness; ill-favouredness. *Shakesp.* 2. Ridiculousness. *Dryden.* 3. Irregularity; inordinateness. *King Charles.* 4. Dishonour; disgrace.

DEFORSOR. *f.* [from *forceur*, Fr.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. *Blount.*

To DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wife or trick. *Pope.*

DEFRAUDER. *f.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver. *Blackmore.*

To DEFRAY. *v. a.* [*defraye*, Fr.] To bear the charges of. 2. *Mac.*

DEFRAZER. *f.* [from *defray.*] One that discharges expences.

DEFRAYMENT. *f.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *a.* [Dæft, Sax.] Obsolete. 1. Neat; handsome; spruce. 2. Proper; fitting. *Shakesp.* 3. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*

DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft.*] Obsolete. 1. Neatly; dexterously. 2. In a skilful manner. *Shak.*

DEFUNCT. *a.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] Dead; deceased. *Hudibras.*

DEFUNCT. *f.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man, or woman. *Graunt.*

DEFUNCTION. *f.* [from *defunct.*] Death. *Shakesp.*

To DEFY. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr.] 1. To call to combat; to challenge. *Dryden.* 2. To treat with contempt; to slight. *Shakesp.*

DEFY. *f.* [from the verb.] A challenger; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*

DEFYER. *f.* [from *d. fy.*] A challenge; one that invites to fight. *Saith.*

DEGENERACY. *f.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.] 1. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors. 2. A forsaking of that which is good. *Tillotson.* 3. Meannefs. *Addison.*

To DEGENERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerer*, Fr.] 1. To fall from the virtue of our ancestors. 2. To fall from a more noble to a base state. *Tillotson.* 3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base. *Bacon.*

DEGENERATE. *adv.* [from the verb.] 1. Unlike his ancestors. *Swift.* 2. Unworthy; base. *Milton.*

DEGENERATENESS. *f.* [from *degenerate.*] Degeneracy; state of being grown wild; or out of kind. *Dix.*

DEGENERATION. *f.* [from *degenerate.*] 1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors. 2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth. 3. The thing changed from its primitive state. *Brown.*

DEGENEROUS. *a.* [from *degener*, Lat.] 1. Degenerated; fallen from virtue. 2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy. *Saith.*

DEGENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous.*] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLU-

- DEGLUTITION.** *f.* [*deglutition*, Fr.] The act or power of swallowing. *Arbutnot.*
- DEGRADATION.** *f.* [*degradation*, Fr.] 1. A deprivation of an office or dignity. *Ayliffe.* 2. Degeneracy; baseness. *South.*
- TO DEGRADE.** *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.] 1. To put one from his degree. *Shakespeare.* 2. To lessen; to diminish the value of. *Milton.*
- DEGRAVATION.** *f.* [from *degravate*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Diſt.*
- DEGREE.** *f.* [*degré*, Fr.] 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 hundredth and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. *Dryden.* 8. [In arithmetick.] A degree consists of three figures, or three places comprehending units, tens and hundreds. *Cocker.* 9. [In music.] The intervals of sounds. *Diſt.* 10. The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixed body. *South.*
- By DEGREES.** *adv.* Gradually; by little and little. *Newton.*
- DEGUSTATION.** *f.* [*deguſtatio*, Lat.] A tasting.
- TO DEHORT.** *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] To dissuade. *Ward.*
- DEHORTATION.** *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.
- DEICIDE.** [from *deus* and *cæde*, Lat.] Death of our blessed Saviour. *Prior.*
- TO DEJECT.** *v. a.* [*dejectio*, Lat.] 1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve. *Shakespeare.* 2. To make to look sad. *Dryden.*
- DEJECT.** *a.* [*dejectus*, Lat.] Cast down; afflicted; low spirited.
- DEJECTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; afflictedly. *Bacon.*
- DEJECTEDNESS.** *f.* Lowness of spirits.
- DEJECTION.** *f.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Lat.] 1. A lowness of spirits; melancholy. *Rogers.* 2. Weakness; inability. *Arbutnot.* 3. A stool. *Ray.*
- DEJECTURE.** *f.* [from *deject.*] The excrements. *Arbutnot.*
- DEJERATION.** *f.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath.
- DEIFICATION.** *f.* [*deification*, Fr.] The act of deifying, or making a god.
- DEIFORM.** *a.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Lat.] Of a godlike form.
- TO DEIFY.** *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr.] 1. To make a god of; to adore as god. *South.* 2. To praise excessively. *Bacon.*
- TO DEIGN.** *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy. *Milton.*
- TO DEIGN.** *v. a.* To grant; to permit. *Shakespeare.*
- DEIGNING.** *f.* [from *deign.*] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.
- DEINTEGRATE.** *v. a.* [from *de* and *integræ*, Lat.] To diminish.
- DEIPAROUS.** *a.* [*deiparus*, Lat.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.
- DEISM.** *f.* [*deisme*, Fr.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*
- DEIST.** *f.* [*deiste*, Fr.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God. *Burnet.*
- DEISTICAL.** *a.* [from *deist.*] Belonging to the heresy of the deists. *Watts.*
- DEITY.** *f.* [*deité*, Fr.] 1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God. *Hooker.* 2. A fabulous god. *Shakespeare.* 3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god. *Spenser.*
- DELACERATION.** *f.* [from *delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.
- DELACRYMATION.** *f.* [from *delacrymatic*, Lat.] The waterishness of the eyes.
- DELACTATION.** *f.* [*delactatio*, Lat.] A weaning from the breast. *Diſt.*
- DELAPESED.** *a.* [*delapsus*.] Bearing or falling down. *Diſt.*
- TO DELATE.** *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.] To carry; to convey. *Bacon.*
- DELATION.** *f.* [*delatio*, Lat.] 1. A carrying; conveyance. *Bacon.* 2. An accusation; an impeachment.
- DELATOR.** *f.* [*delator*, Lat.] An accuser; an informer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- TO DELAY.** *v. a.* [from *delay*, Fr.] 1. To defer; to put off. *Exodus.* 2. To hinder; to frustrate. *Dryden.*
- TO DELAY.** *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action. *Locke.*
- DELAY.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A deferring; procrastination. *Shakespeare.* 2. Stay; stop. *Dryden.*
- DELAVER.** *f.* [from *delay.*] One that defers.
- DELECTABLE.** *a.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful.
- DELECTABLENESS.** *f.* [from *delectabile.*] Delightfulness; pleasantness.
- DELECTABLY.** *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.
- DELECTATION.** *f.* [*delectatio*, Lat.] Pleasure; delight.
- TO DELEGATE.** *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.] 1. To send away. 2. To send upon an embassy. 3. To intrust; to commit to another. *Taylor.* 4. To appoint judges to a particular cause.
- DELEGATE.** *f.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] 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. *Bhunt.*
- DELEGATE.** *a.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] Deputed. *Taylor.*
- DELEGATES.** [Court of.] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DELEGATION.

- DELEGATION.** *f.* [*delegatio*, Lat.] 1. A sending away. 2. A putting in commission. 3. The assignment of a debt to another.
- DELENIFFICAL.** *a.* [*delenifficus*, Lat.] Having virtue to awwage, or ease pain.
- To **DELETE.** *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Diſt.*
- DELETERIOUS.** *a.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] Deadly; destructive. *Brown.*
- DELETORY.** *a.* Destructive; deadly. *Hudibras.*
- DELETION.** *f.* [*deletio*, Lat.] 1. The act of rasing or blotting out. 2. A destruction. *Hale.*
- DEL.F.** } *f.* [from *delwan*, Sax. to dig.] 1. A
DELFE. } mine; a quarry. *Ray.* 2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware. *Smart.*
- DELIBATION.** *f.* [*delibatio*, Lat.] An essay; a taste.
- To **DELIBERATE.** *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate. *Addison.*
- DELIBERATE.** *a.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.] 1. Circumſpect; wary; adviſed; diſcreet. 2. Slow; tedious; not sudden. *Horker.*
- DELIBERATELY.** *adv.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumſpectly; adviſedly; warily. *Dryden.*
- DELIBERATENESS.** *f.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumſpection; warineſs; coolneſs; caution. *K. Charles.*
- DELIBERATION.** *f.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice. *Hammond.*
- DELIBERATIVE.** *a.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to conſider.
- DELIBERATIVE.** *f.* [from the adjective.] The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated. *Bacon.*
- DELICACY.** *f.* [*delicateſſe*, Fr.] 1. Daintineſs; fineneſs in eating. *Milton.* 2. Anything 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. *Temple.* 8. Tenderneſs; ſcrupuloſneſs; mercifulneſs. 9. Weakneſs of conſtitution.
- DELICATE.** *a.* [*delicat*, Fr.] 1. Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye. 3. Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour. *Taylor.* 4. Dainty; deſirous of curious meats; 5. Choice; ſelect; excellent. 6. Polite; gentle of manners. 7. Soft; eſſeminate; unable to bear hardſhips. *Shakeſp.* 8. Pure; clear. *Shakeſp.*
- DELICATELY.** *adv.* [from *delicate*.] 1. Beautifully. *Pope.* 2. Finely; not coarſely. 3. Daintily. *Taylor.* 4. Choyceſly. 5. Politely. 6. Eſſeminately.
- DELICATENESS.** *f.* [from *delicate*.] The ſtate of being delicate; tenderneſs; ſoitneſs; eſſeminacy. *Deuteronomy.*
- DELICATES.** *f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty. *King.*
- DELICES.** *f. pl.* [*delicia*, Lat.] Pleaſures. *Spens.*
- DELICIOUS.** *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable. *Pope.*
- DELICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *delicieux*.] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully. *Revelations.*
- DELICIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *delicieux*.] Delight; pleaſure; joy. *Taylor.*
- DELIGATION.** *f.* [*deligatio*, Lat.] A binding up. *Wiſeman.*
- DELIGHT.** *f.* [*delice*, Fr.] 1. Joy; content; ſatiſfaction. *Samuel.* 2. That which gives delight. *Shakeſp.*
- To **DELIGHT.** *v. a.* [*delector*, Lat.] To pleaſe; to content; to ſatiſfy. *Pſalms, Locke.*
- To **DELIGHT.** *v. n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. *Pſalms.*
- DELIGHTFUL.** *a.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleaſant; charming. *Sidney.*
- DELIGHTFULLY.** *adv.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight. *Milton.*
- DELIGHTFULNESS.** *f.* [from *delight*.] Pleaſure; comfort; ſatiſfaction. *Tillotſon.*
- DELIGHTSOME.** *a.* [from *delighr*.] Pleaſant; delightful. *Greav.*
- DELIGHTSOMELY.** *adv.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleaſantly; in a delightful manner.
- DELIGHTSOMENESS.** *f.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleaſantneſs; delightulneſs.
- To **DELINEATE.** *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.] 1. To draw the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign. 2. To paint in colours; to repreſent a true like-neſs. *Brown.* 3. To deſcribe. *Kaleigh.*
- DELINEATION.** *f.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] The firſt draught of a thing. *Mortimer.*
- DELINEMENT.** *f.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] A mitigating or aſſwaging.
- DELINQUENCY.** *f.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; failure in duty. *Sandys.*
- DELINQUENT.** *f.* [from *delinquens*, Lat.] An offender. *Ben. Johnſon.*
- To **DELIQUATE.** *v. n.* [*deliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to be diſſolved. *Cudworth.*
- DELIQUATION.** *f.* [*deliquatio*, Lat.] A melting; a diſſolving.
- DELIQUIUM.** *f.* Lat. [a chymical term.] A diſtillation by the force of fire.
- DELIRAMENT.** *f.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A doting or fooliſh idle ſtory. *Diſt.*
- To **DELIRATE.** *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave.
- DELIRATION.** *f.* [*deliratio*, Lat.] Dotage; folly.
- DELIRIOUS.** *a.* [*delirious*, Lat.] Lightheaded; raving; doting. *Swift.*
- DELIRIUM.** *f.* [Lat.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbuthnot.*
- DELITIGATION.** *f.* [from *delitigo*, Lat.] A ſtriving; a chiding; a contending. *Diſt.*
- To **DELIVER.** *v. a.* [*delivro*, 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 relieve. *Shakeſp.* 5. To ſpeak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Swift.* 6. To diſburden a woman of a child. *Peaſham.*
- To **DELIVER over.** *v. a.* 1. To put into another's hands. *Shakeſp.* 2. To give from hand to hand. *Dryden.*

To DELIVER *sp. v. a.* To surrender; to give up. *Shakeſp.*
 DELIVERANCE. *f.* [*delivrance*, Fr.] 1. The act of delivering a thing to another. 2. The act of freeing from captivity, flavery, or any oppreſſion; reſcue. *Dryden.* 3. The act of ſpeaking; utterance. *Shakeſp.* 4. The act of bringing children. *Shakeſp.*
 DELIVERER. *f.* [*from deliver*.] 1. A ſaver; 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. A ſurrender; giving up. *Clarendon.* 4. Utterance; pronunciation; ſpeech. *Hooker.* 5. Uſe of the limbs; activity. *Wotton.* 6. Childbirth. *Iſaiab.*
 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.* [*delude*, Lat.] 1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. *Dryden.* 2. To diſappoint; to frustrate.
 DELUDER. *f.* [*from delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impoſtor. *Glanville.*
 To DELVE. *v. a.* [*belſan*, Sax.] 1. To dig; to open the ground with a ſpade. *Philips.* 2. To ſathom; to ſit. *Shakeſp.*
 DELVE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] A ditch; a pitfall; a den. *Ben. Johnson.*
 DELVER. *f.* [*from delve*.] A digger. *Shakeſp.*
 DELUGE. *f.* [*deluge*, Fr.] 1. A general inundation. *Burnet.* 2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.* 3. Any ſudden and reſtleſs calamity.
 To DE LUGE. *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*, Lat.] 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 ringleader of the rabble. *Scutb.*
 DEMA'IN. } *f.* [*domain*, Fr.] That land which
 DEME'AN. } a man holds originally of him-
 DEMESNE. } ſelf. 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 tree or copyholders. *Philips*, *Swift.*
 DEMAND. *f.* [*demande*, Fr.] 1. A claim; a challenging. *Locks.* 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. *Blount.*
 To DEMAND. *v. a.* [*demandeur*, 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. *Speſtator.*
 DEMANDER. *f.* [*demandeur*, Fr.] 1. One that requires a thing with authority. 2. One that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it. *Carver.* 3. A dinner.
 DEME'AN. *f.* [*from demener*, Fr.] A mien; preſence; carriage. *Spencer.*
 To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [*from demener*, Fr.] 1. To behave; to carry one's ſelf. *Tilloiſon.* 2. To leſſen; to debase; to undervalue. *Shakeſp.*
 DEME'ANOUR. *f.* [*demener*, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour. *Clarendon.*
 DEME'ANS. *f. pl.* An eſtate in goods or lands.
 To DEME'N FATE. *v. n.* [*demento*, Lat.] To grow mad.
 DEMENTATION. *f.* [*dementatio*, Lat.] State of being mad, or frantick.
 DEME'RIT. *f.* [*demérite*, Fr.] The oppoſite to merit; ill-deſerving. *Spencer.*
 To DEMERIT. *v. a.* To deſerve blame or puniſhment.
 DEMERSED. *a.* [*from demerſus*.] Plunged.
 DEMERſION. *f.* [*demerſio*, Lat.] A drowning.
 DEMI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr.] Half; as, *demi*god, that is, half human, half divine.
 DEMI-CANNON. *f.* [*demi* and *cannon*.] *DEMI-CANNON Loweſt.* A great gun that carries a ball thirty pounds weight.
 DEMI-CANNON Ordinary. A great gun. It carries a ſhot thirty-two pounds weight.
 DEMI-CANNON of the greateſt Size. A gun. It carries a ball thirty-fix pounds weight. *Wilk.*
 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.*
 DEMI-DEVIL. *f.* Half a devil. *Shakeſp.*
 DEMI-GOD. *f.* [*demi* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god.
 DEMI-LANCE. *f.* [*demi* and *lance*.] A light lance; a ſpear. *Dryden.*
 DEMI-MAN. *f.* Half a man. *Kuoller.*
 DEMI-WOLF. *f.* [*demi* and *wolf*.] Half a wolf. *Shakeſp.*
 DEMISE. *f.* [*from demetre*, *demis*, Fr.] Death; deceaſe. *Swift.*
 To DEMISE. *v. a.* [*demis*, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to bequeath. *Swift.*
 DEMISSION. *f.* [*demiffio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Eſtrange.*
 To DEMIT. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depreſs. *Brown.*
 DEMOCRACY. *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 DEMOLISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy. *Tillotson.*

DEMOLISHER. *f.* [from *demolir*.] One that throws down buildings.

DEMOLITION. *f.* [from *demolir*.] The act of overthrowing buildings. *Swift.*

DEMON. *f.* [*Jæmon*, Lat.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit. *Prior.*

DEMONIACAL. *a.* [from *demon*.] 1. Belonging to the devil; devilish. 2. Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*

DEMONIACK. *f.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil. *Bentley.*

DEMONIAN. *a.* Devilish. *Milton.*

DEMONOCRACY. *f.* [*δαίμων* and *κρατία*.] The power of the devil.

DEMONOLATRY. *f.* [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*.] The worship of the devil.

DEMONOLGY. *f.* [*δαίμων* and *λόγος*.] Discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE. *a.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Glanville.*

DEMONSTRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof. *Clarendon.*

TO DEMONSTRATE. *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. *Hecker.* 2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason. *Tillotson.*

DEMONSTRATIVE. *a.* [*demonstrativus*, Lat.] 1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive. *Hecker.* 2. Having the power of expressing clearly. *Dryden.*

DEMONSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [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.

DEMONSTRATORY. *a.* [from *demonstrate*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate

DEMULCENT. *a.* [*demulcens*, Lat.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive. *Arbutnot.*

TO DEMUR. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] 1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. *Watson.* 2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination. *Hayward.* 3. To doubt; to have scruples. *Bentley.*

TO DEMUR. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*

DEMU R. *f.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation. *South.*

DEMU'RE. *a.* [*des meurs*, Fr.] 1. Sober; decent. *Spenser.* 2. Grave; affectedly modest. *Bacon*, *Swift.*

TO DEMURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty. *Shakeſp.*

DEMURELY. *adv.* [from *demure*.] 1. With affected modesty; solemnly. *Bacon.* 2. Solemnly. *Shakeſp.*

DEMU'RENESS. *f.* [from *demure*.] 1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect. 2. Affected modesty.

DEMURRAGE. *f.* [from *demur*.] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURRER. *f.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Cowell.*

DEN. *f.* [den, Sax.] 1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally. *Hooker.* 2. The cave of a wild beast. *Dryden.* 3. *Den* may signify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibson.*

DENAY. *f.* Denial; refusal. *Shakeſp.*

DENDROLOGY. *f.* [*δένδρον* 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. *Shakeſp.* 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*.] Lat.] A small denomination of French money. *Shakeſp.*

TO DENIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Lat.] To blacken. *Brown*, *Boyle.*

DENIGRATION. *f.* [*denigratio*, Lat.] A blackening, or making black. *Boyle.*

DENIZATION. *f.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising. *Davies.*

DE NIZEN. *f.* [from *dinazdyn*, a man of DE'NISON. } 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 DENO T E. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Lat.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.

TO DENO UNCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat. *denoncer*, Fr.] 1. To threaten by proclamation. *Deuteronomy*, *Decay of Piety.* 2. To give information against. *Ayliffe.*

DENO UNCEMENT. *f.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown.*

DENO UN CER. *f.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares some menace. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *a.* [*denſus*, Lat.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity. *Locke.*

DEN SITY.

DENSITY. *f.* [*densitas*, Lat.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion. *Newton.*

DENTAL. *a.* [*dentalis*, Lat.] 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.*

DENTELLI. *f.* [Italian] Modillions. *Spectator.*

DENTICULATION. *f.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] The state of being set with small teeth. *Grewo.*

DENTI'CULATED. *a.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE. *f.* [*dens and frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth. *Ben. Johnson.*

DENTI'TION. *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*, Lat.] To divest; to strip. *Decay of Piety.*

DENU'DATION. *f.* [from *denudate*.] The act of stripping.

To DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To strip; to make naked. *Clarendon.*

DENUNCIATION. *f.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] The act of denouncing; a publick menace. *Ward.*

DENUNCIATOR. *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; to not confess. *Genesis.* 2. To refuse; not to grant. *Dryden.* 3. To abnegate; to disown. *Jobna.* 4. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one. *Sprat.*

To DEOBSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Lat.] To clear from impediments. *More.*

DEO'BSTRUENT. *f.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.] A medicine that has the power to resolve vicidities. *Arbutnot.*

DE'ODAND. *f.* [*deo dandum*, Lat.] 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. *Cowell.*

To DEO'PPILATE. *v. n.* [*de and oppilo*, Lat.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage.

DEOPPI'LATI'ON. *f.* [from *deoppilate*.] The act of clearing obstructions. *Brown.*

DEO'PPILATIVE. *a.* [*deoppilate*.] Deobstructive. *Harvey.*

DEOSCU'LATI'ON. *f.* [*deosculatio*, Lat.] The act of kissing. *Stillingfleet.*

To DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, Fr.] 1. To picture; to describe by colours. *Spenser.* 2. To describe. *Gay.*

To DEPA'RT. *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 apostatize. *Isaiab.* 5. To desert from a resolution or opinion. *Clarendon.* 6. To dye; to de cease; to leave the world. *Gen.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from. *Ben. Johnson.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr.] To divide; to separate.

DEPA'RT. *f.* [*depart*, Fr.] 1. The act of going away. *Shakesp.* 2. Death. *Shakesp.* 3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPARTER. *f.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTER. *f.* [*departement*, Fr.] Separate allotment; business assigned to a particular person. *Arbutnot.*

DEPA'RTMENT. *f.* [from *depart*.] 1. A going away. *Shakesp.* 2. Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of existence. *Sidney, Addison.* 3. A forsaking; an abandoning. *Tillotson.*

DEPA'SCENT. *a.* [*depaescens*, Lat.] Feeding greedily.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depaescor*, Lat.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it. *Spenser.*

To DEPA'UPERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor. *Arbutnot.*

DEPE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *depecto*, Lat.] Tough; clammy. *Bacon.*

To DEPEINCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To paint; to describe in colours. *Spenser.*

To DEPEND. *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 dependance. *Shakesp.* 6. To rest upon any thing as its cause. *Rogers.*

DEPENDANCE. } *f.* [from *depend*.] 1. The

DEPENDANCY. } state of hanging down from a supporter. 2. Something hanging upon another. *Dryden.* 3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another. *Locke.* 4. State of being at the disposal of another. *Tillotson.* 5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion. *Bacon.* 6. Reliance; trust; confidence. *Hooker.*

DEPENDANT. *a.* [from *depend*.] In the power of another. *Hooker.*

DEPENDANT. *f.* [from *depend*.] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another. *Clarendon.*

DEPENDENCE. } *f.* [from *depend*, Lat.] 1.

DEPENDENCY. } A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another. *Caillier.* 2. State of being subordinate, or subject. *Bacon.* 3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate. *Burnet.* 4. Concatenation; connexion. *Shakesp.* 5. Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.* 6. Trust; reliance; confidence. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPENDENT. *a.* [*dependens*, Lat.] Hanging down. *Peacham.*

DEPENDENT. *f.* [from *dependens*, Lat.] One subordinate. *Rogers.*

DEPENDER. *f.* [from *depend*.] A dependant; one that repoles on the kindness of another. *Shakesp.*

DEPERDICTION. *f.* [from *deperditus*, Lat.] Loss; destruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TI'ON. *f.* [from *dephlegm*.] An operation

operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation. *Quincy, Boyle.*

To DEPHLEGM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegma*, low
 To DEPHLEGMATE. } *Lat.* To clear from
 plegm, or aqueous insipid matter. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMEDNESS. *f.* [from *dephlegm.*]
 The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*

To DEPICT. *v. a.* [*depingo, depictum*, *Lat.*] To
 paint; to portray. *Taylor.* 2. To describe to
 the mind. *Fenton.*

DEPILATORY. *f.* [*de and pilus*, *Lat.*] An ap-
 plication used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS. *a.* [*de and pilus*, *Lat.*] Without
 hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTATION. *f.* [*deplant*, *Lat.*] The act
 of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION. *f.* [*depletio, depletus*, *Lat.*] The
 act of emptying. *Arbutnot.*

DEPLORABLE. *a.* [from *deplor*, *Lat.*] 1. La-
 mentable; sad; calamitous; miserable; hope-
 less. *Clarendon.* 2. Contemptible; despicable;
 as, *deplorable* nontense.

DEPLORABLENESS. *f.* [from *deplorable*.] The
 state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable*.] La-
 mentably; miserably. *South.*

DEPLORATE. *a.* [*deploratus*, *Lat.*] Lamenta-
 ble; hopeless. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORATION. *f.* [from *deploro*.] The act
 of deploring.

To DEPLORE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, *Lat.*] To la-
 ment; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*

DEPLORER. *f.* [from *deploro*.] A lamenting;
 a mourner.

DEPLUMATION. *f.* [*deplumatio*, *Lat.*] 1.
 Plucking off the feathers. 2. [In surgery.] A
 swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the
 fall of the hairs. *Philips.*

To DEPLUME. *v. a.* [*de and pluma*, *Lat.*] To
 strip of its feathers.

To DEPONE, *v. a.* [*depono*, *Lat.*] 1. To lay
 down as a pledge or security. 2. To risk
 upon the success of an adventure. *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 ac-
 tive voice are called *deponents*. *Clarke.*

To DEPOPULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulo*, *Lat.*] To
 unpeopple; to lay waste. *Bacon.*

DEPOPULATION. *f.* [from *depopulate*.] The
 act of unpeopling; havoc; waste. *Philips.*

DEPOPULATOR. *f.* [from *depopulate*.] A dis-
 peopler; a destroyer of mankind.

To DEPORT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, *Fr.*] To carry;
 to demean. *Pope.*

DEPORT. *f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour;
 behaviour. *Milton.*

DEPORTATION. *f.* [*deportatio*, *Lat.*] 1.
 Transportation; exile into a remote part of
 the dominion. 2. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*

DEPARTMENT. *f.* [*departement*, *Fr.*] 1. Con-
 duct; management. *Watson.* 2. Demeanour;
 behaviour. *Swift.*

To DEPOSE. *v. a.* [*depono*, *Lat.*] 1. To lay
 down; to lodge; to let fall. *Woodward.* 2.

To degrade from a throne. *Dryden.* 3. To
 take away; to divest. *Shakesp.* 4. To give
 testimony; to attest. *Shakesp. Bacon.* 5. To
 examine any on his oath. *Shakesp.*

To DEPOSE. *v. n.* To bear witness. *Sidney.*

DEPOSITARY. *f.* [*depositarius*, *Lat.*] One with
 whom any thing is lodged in trust. *Shakesp.*

To DEPOSITE. *v. a.* [*depositum*, *Lat.*] 1. To
 lay up; to lodge in any place. *Garth, Beutley.*
 2. To lay up as a pledge, or security. 3. To
 place at interest. *Sprat.* 4. To lay aside.
Decay of Piety.

DEPOSITE. *f.* [*depositum*, *Lat.*] 1. Any thing
 committed to the trust and care of another. 2.
 A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a secu-
 rity. 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.

DEPOSITORY. *f.* [from *deposite*.] The place
 where any thing is lodged. *Addison.*

DEPRAVATION. *f.* [*depravatio*, *Lat.*] 1. The
 act of making any thing bad. *Swift.* 2. De-
 generacy; depravity. *South.* 3. Defamation.
Shakesp.

To DEPRAVE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, *Lat.*] To vitiate;
 to corrupt. *Hosker.*

DEPRAVEDNESS. *f.* [from *deprave*.] Cor-
 ruption; taint; vitiated state. *Hammond.*

DEPRAVEMENT. *f.* [from *deprave*.] A vi-
 tiated state. *Brown.*

DEPRAVER. *f.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter.

DEPRAVITY. *f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption.

To DEPRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecator*, *Lat.*] 1.
 To pray earnestly. 2. To ask pardon for.

To DEPRECATE. *v. a.* 1. To implore mercy
 of. *Prior.* 2. To beg off; to pray deliverance
 from. *Smalridge.*

DEPRECA'TION. *f.* [*deprecatis*, *Lat.*] Prayer
 against evil. *Brown.*

DEPRECATIVE. } *a.* [from *deprecate*.] That
 DEPREDATORY. } serves to deprecate. *Bacon.*

DEPRECATOR. *f.* [*deprecator*, *Lat.*] An ex-
 cuser.

To DEPRECIATE. *v. a.* [*depreciare*, *Lat.*] 1.
 To bring a thing down to a lower price. 2.
 To undervalue. *Addison.*

To DEPREDATE. *v. a.* [*depredari*, *Lat.*] 1.
 To rob; to pillage. 2. To spoil; to devour. *Bacon.*

DEPREDATION. *f.* [*depredatio*, *Lat.*] 1.
 A robbing; a spoiling. *Hoyward.* 2. Vora-
 city; waste. *Bacon.*

DEPREDATOR. *f.* [*depredator*, *Lat.*] A rob-
 ber; a devourer. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHEND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, *Lat.*] 1.
 To catch one; to take unawares. *Hosker.* 2.
 To discover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*

DEPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [from *deprehend*.] 1.
 That may be caught. 2. That may be under-
 stood.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS. *f.* 1. Capableness
 of being caught. 2. Intelligibleness.

DEPREHENSION. *f.* [*deprehensio*, *Lat.*] 1. A
 catching or taking unawares. 2. A discovery.
 To

To DEPRESS. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, Lat.] 1. To press or thrust down. 2. To let fall; to let down. *Newton*. 3. To humble; to deject; to sink. *Addison*.

DEPRESSION. *f.* [*depressio*, Lat.] 1. The act of pressing down. 2. The sinking or falling in of a surface. *Boyle*. 3. The act of humbling; abatement. *Bacon*.

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in algebra.] Is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division.

DEPRESSOR. *f.* [*depressor*, Lat.] He that keeps or presses down.

DEPRIVATION. *f.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.] The act of depriving, or taking away from. *Brady*.

DEPRIVATION. *f.* [in law.] Is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar or prebend, is deposed from his preferment. *Philips*.

To DEPRIVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privus*, Lat.] 1. To bereave one of a thing. *Clarendon*. 2. To hinder; to debar from *Dryden*. 3. To release; to free from. *Spenser*. 4. To put out of an office. *Bacon*.

DEPTH. *f.* [from *deep*, or *diep*, Dutch.] 1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards. *Bacon*. 2. A 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 DEPTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen. *DiZ*.

To DEPUCEATE. *v. a.* [*depucceler*, Fr.] To dehoar. *DiZ*.

DEPULSION. *f.* [*depullio*, Lat.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY. *a.* [from *depullus*, Lat.] Putting away.

To DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.] To purify; to cleanse. *Boyle*.

DEPURATE. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Cleansed; free from dregs. 2. Pure; not contaminated. *Glasville*.

DEPURATION. *f.* [*depuratio*, Lat.] The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing. *Boyle*.

To DEPURF. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.] 1. To free from impurities. 2. To purge. *Raleigh*.

DEPUTATION. *f.* [*deputatio*, Fr.] 1. The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission. 2. Vicegerency. *South*.

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another. *Ryegman*.

DEPUTY. *f.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.] 1. A lieutenant; a viceroy. *Hale*. 2. Any one that transacts business for another. *Hosker*.

To DEQUANTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] To diminish the quantity of. *Brown*.

DER. In the beginning of names of places, is derived from *deop*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; then from the British *dar*, i. e. water. *Gibson*.

To DERACINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakespeare*.

To DERAGN. } *v. a.* To prove; to justify.
To DERAIN. } *Blount*.

DERAY. *f.* [from *defrayer*, Fr.] Tumult; disorder; noise.

To DERE. *v. a.* [*derian*, Sax.] To hurt. *Olefele*. *Spenser*.

DERELICTION. *f.* [*derelictio*, Lat.] An utter forsaking or leaving. *Hosker*.

DERELICTS. *f.* pl. [in law.] Such goods: are wilfully thrown away. *DiZ*.

To DERIDE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule. *Tillotson*.

DERIDER. *f.* [from the verb.] A mocker; scoffer. *Hosker*.

DERISION. *f.* [*derisio*, Lat.] 1. The act of deriding or laughing at. 2. Contempt; scorn. 3. A laughing stock. *Jeremiah*, *Milton*.

DERISIVE. *a.* [from *derideo*.] Mocking; scoffing. *Pope*.

DERISORY. *a.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE. *a.* [from *derivo*.] Attainable right of descent or derivation. *South*.

DERIVATION. *f.* [*derivatio*, Lat.] 1. The draining of water. *Burnet*. 2. The tracing 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*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another. *Hale*.

DERIVATIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A thing or word derived or taken from another. *South*.

DERIVATIVELY. *adv.* [from *derivativo*.] In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, Fr. from *derivo*, Lat.] 1. To turn the course of any thing. *South*. 2. To deduce from its original. *Boyle*. 3. To communicate to another, as from origin and source. *South*. 4. To communicate to by descent of blood. *Felton*. 5. To spring 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 originate. *Prior*. 2. To descend from. *Sh*.

DERIVER. *f.* [from *derivo*.] One that draws or fetches from the original. *South*.

DERN. *a.* [*deran*, Sax.] 1. Sad; solitary. 2. Barbarous; cruel.

DERNIER. *a.* Lat. *Ayliffe*.

To DEROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.] 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.] Lessening value. *Shakespeare*.

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. *Hosker*.

DEROGATIVE. *a.* [*derogatus*, Lat.] Derogating; lessening the value. *Brown.*

DEROGATORILY. *adv.* [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.* [*derwis*, Fr.] A Turkish priest. *Sandys.*

DESCANT. *f.* [*descants*, Italian.] 1. A song or tune composed in parts. *Milton.* 2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TO DESCEND. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.] 1. To come from a high place to a lower. *Matth.* 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 inhabitation 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*, Lat.] 1. The act of falling or sinking; descent. 2. A declension; a degradation. *Shaksp.* 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. *O. enam.*

DESCENSIONAL. *a.* [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

DESCENT. *f.* [*descensus*, Lat.] 1. The act of passing from a higher place. *Blackmore.* 2. Progress downwards. *Locke.* 3. Obliquity; inclination. *Woods.* 4. Lowest place. *Shaksp.* 5. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom. *Wotton, Clarend.* 6. Transmision of any thing by succession and inheritance. *Locke.* 7. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Atterbury.* 8. Birth; extraction; process of lineage. *Shaksp.* 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*, Lat.] 1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Watts.* 2. To delineate; to mark out; as a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle. 3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions. *Joshua.* 4. To define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER. *f.* [from *describo*.] He that describes. *Brown.*

DESCRIER. *f.* [from *descry*.] A discoverer; a detector. *Crafsaw.*

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. *Shaksp.*

TO DESCRIFY. *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. *Shaksp.*

TO DESECRATE. *v. a.* [*desecro*, Lat.] 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; *Shaksp.*

DESERT. *a.* [*desertus*, Lat.] Wild; waste; solitary. *Deuteronomy.*

TO DESERT. *v. a.* [*desertor*, Fr. *desero*, Lat.] 1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. *Dryden.* 2. To leave; to abandon. *Bentley.* 3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

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. *South.* 3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

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. *Decay of Piety.* 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. *adv.* [from *deservere*.] Worthily; according to desert. *Milton.*

DESERVER. *f.* [from *deservere*.] A man who merits reward. *Wotton.*

DESICCANTS. *f.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers. *Wijeman.*

TO DESICCATE. *v. a.* [*desiccō*, Lat.] To dry up. *Hale.*

DESICCATION. *f.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry. *Bacon.* DESIC-

DESICCATIVE. *a.* [from *desiccate*.] That which has the power of drying.

To DESIDERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.] To want; to miss. *Cheyne*.

DESIDIOSE. *a.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Diſt.*

To DESIGN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat. *designer*, Fr.] 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. *Tilbeson*. 3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke*. 4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. *Addison*.

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. *adv.* [from *designo*.] Purposely; intentionally; not inadvertently; not fortuitously. *Ray*.

DESIGNER. *f.* [from *designo*.] 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 *designo*.] Invidious; treacherous; deceitful. *Southern*.

DESIGNLESS. *a.* [from *designo*.] Unknowing; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *designo*.] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle*.

DESIGNMENT. *f.* [from *designo*.] 1. A scheme of hostility. *Shakespeare*. 2. A plot; a malicious intention. *Hayw*. 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*, Lat.] With; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. *Locke*.

To DESIRE. *v. a.* [*desiro*, 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. *Hocker*.

DESIROUSNESS. *f.* [from *desire*.] Fullness of desire.

DESIROUSLY. *adv.* [from *desire*.] Eagerly; with desire.

To DESIST. *v. n.* [*desisto*, Lat.] To cease from any thing; to stop. *Milton*.

DESISTANCE. *f.* [from *desisto*.] The act of desisting; cessation. *Boyle*.

DESISTIVE. *a.* [*desistus*, Lat.] Ending; concluded. *Watts*.

DESK. *f.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers. *Walton*.

DESOLATE. *a.* [*desolatus*, Lat.] 1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Broome*. 2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. *Jeremiah*. 3. Solitary; without society.

To DESOLIATE. *v. a.* [*desolo*, Lat.] To deprive of inhabitants. *Thomson*.

DESOLATELY. *adv.* [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. *Corinth*. 2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. *Shak*. 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*.

DESPA'IRER. *f.* [from *despair*.] One without hope. *Dryden*.

DESPA'IRFUL. *a.* [*despair* and *fall*.] Hopeless. Obsolete. *Sidney*.

DESPA'IRINGLY. *adv.* [from *despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness. *Boyle*.

To DISPATCH. *v. a.* [*despatches*, Fr.] 1. To send away hastily. *Temple*. 2. To send out of the world; to put to death. *Shakespeare*. 3. To perform a business quickly. *Macabees*, *Locke*. 4. To conclude an affair with another. *Shakespeare*.

DESPATCH. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Hasty execution. *Granville*. 2. Conduct; management. *Shakespeare*. 3. An 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. Irrecoverable; unreturnable; irrecoverable. *Locke*. 4. Mad; hot brained; furious. *Spenser*.

DESPERATELY. *adv.* [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*.] Meaness; vileness. *Decay of Piety*.

DESPICABLY. *adv.* [from *despicable*.] Meanly; sordidly. *Addison*.

DESPISABLE. *a.* [from *despise*.] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. *Arbut*.

To DESPISE. *v. a.* [*despiser*, old Fr.] 1. To scorn; to contemn. *Jeremiah*. 2. To abhor. *Shakespeare*.

DESPISER. *f.* [from *despise*.] Contemner; scorner. *Swift*.

DESPITE. *f.* [*spiti*, Dutch, *depit*, Fr.] 1. Malice; anger; malignity. *Erast*. 2. Defiance. *Blackmore*. 3. Act of malice. *Milton*.

DES

To DESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex ; to affront. *Raleigh.*
 DESPITEFUL. *a.* [despite and full.] Malicious ; full of spleen. *King Charles.*
 DESPITEFULLY. *adv.* [from despiteful.] Maliciously ; malignantly. *Matthew.*
 DESPITEFULNESS. *f.* [from despiteful.] Malice ; hate ; malignity. *Wisdom.*
 DESPITEOUS. *a.* [from despite.] Malicious ; furious. *Spenser.*
 To DESPOLI. *v. a.* [despolio, Lat.] To rob ; to deprive. *Spenser.*
 DESPOLIATION. *f.* [from despolio, Lat.] The act of despoiling or stripping.
 To DESPAIR. *v. n.* [desperare, Lat.] 2. To despair ; to lose hope. *Dryden.* 2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy. *Watts.*
 DESPONDENCY. *f.* [from dependens.] Despair ; hopelessness.
 DESPONDENT. *a.* [despondens, Lat.] Despairing ; hopeless. *Bentley.*
 To DESPONSATE. *v. a.* [desponso, Lat.] To betroth ; to affianc.
 DESPONSATION. *f.* [from desponsate.] The betrothing persons to each other.
 DESPOT. *f.* [despotas.] An absolute prince, as, the *despot* of Servia.
 DESPOTICAL. } *a.* [from despot] Absolute
 DESPOTICK. } in power ; unlimited in authority. *South.*
 DESPOTICALNESS. *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 excrementous parts in foam or foam.
 DESQUAMATION. *f.* [from squama, Lat.] The act of scaling out bones.
 DESSEIN. [dessein, Fr.] The last course at an entertainment. *King.*
 To DESTINATE. *v. n.* [destinas, Lat.] To design for any particular end. *Key.*
 DESTINATION. *f.* [from destinare.] The purpose for which any thing is appointed. *Hale.*
 To DESTINE. *v. a.* [destino, Lat.] 1. To doom ; to appoint unalterably to any state. *Milton.* 2. To appoint to any use or purpose. *Lockhart.* 3. To devote ; to doom to punishment or misery. *Prior.* 4. To fix unalterably. *Fraser.*
 DESTINY. *f.* [destinde, Fr.] 1. The power that spurs the life, and determines the fate. *Shakespeare.* 2. Fate ; invincible necessity. *Deanham.* 3. Doom ; condition in future time. *Shakespeare.*
 DESTITUTE. *a.* [destitutus, Lat.] 1. Forlorn ; abandoned. *Hacker.* In want of. *Dryden.*
 DESTITUTION. *f.* [from destitute.] Want ; the state in which something is wanted. *Hacker.*
 To DESTROY. *v. a.* [destruo, Lat.] 1. To overturn a city ; to raze a building. *Genesis.* 2. To lay waste ; to make desolate. *Kneller.* 3. To kill. *Deuter. ii. 21. Hale.* 4. To put an end to ; to bring to nought. *Bentley.*

DET

DESTROYER. *f.* [from destroy.] The person that destroys. *Raleigh.*
 DESTRUCTIBLE. *a.* [from destruo, Lat.] Liable to destruction.
 DESTRUCTIBILITY. *f.* [from destructible.] Liable next to destruction.
 DESTRUCTION. *f.* [destructio, Lat.] 1. The act of destroying ; waste. 2. Murder ; massacre. *Waller.* 3. The state of being destroyed. 4. A destroyer ; a depopulator. *Psalms.* 3. [In theology.] Eternal death. *Matthew.*
 DESTRUCTIVE. *a.* [destructivus, low Lat.] That which destroys ; wasteful ; causing ruin and devastation. *Dryden.*
 DESTRUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from destruo.] Ruinously ; mischievously. *Decay of Piety.*
 DESTRUCTIVENESS. *f.* [from destructivus.] The quality of destroying or ruining. *Decay of Piety.*
 DESTRUCTOR. *f.* [from destruo.] A destroyer ; consumer. *Boyle.*
 DESUDATION. *f.* [desudatio, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating.
 DESUETUDE. *f.* [desuetudo, Lat.] Cessation from being accustomed. *Hale.*
 DESULTORY. } *a.* [desultorius, Lat.] Rove-
 DESULTORIOUS. } ing from thing to thing ; unsettled ; immethodical. *Norris.*
 To DESUME. *v. a.* [desumo, Lat.] To take from any thing. *Hale.*
 To DETACH. *v. a.* [detacher, Fr.] 1. To separate ; to disengage. *Woodward.* 2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. *Addison.*
 DETACHMENT. *f.* [from detach.] A body of troops sent out from the main army. *Blackm.*
 To DETAIL. *v. a.* [detailler, Fr.] To relate particularly ; to particularise. *Cheyne.*
 DETAIL. *f.* [detail, Fr.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*
 To DETAIN. *v. a.* [detineo, Lat.] 1. To keep that which belongs to another. *Taylor.* 2. To withhold ; to keep back. *Brown.* 3. To restrain from departure. *Judges.* 4. To hold in custody.
 DETAINER. *f.* [from detain] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.
 DETAINER. *f.* [from detain] He that holds back any one's right ; he that detains. *Taylor.*
 To DETECT. *v. a.* [detecus, Lat.] To discover ; to find out any crime or artifice. *Milton.*
 DETECTOR. *f.* [from detect] A discoverer ; one that finds out what another desires to hide. *Decay of Piety.*
 DETECTION. *f.* [from detect] 1. Discovery of guilt or fraud. *Spenser.* 2. Discovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*
 DETENTION. *f.* [from detain.] 1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shakespeare.* 2. Confinement ; restraint. *Bacon.*
 To DETER. *v. a.* [detereo, Lat.] To discourage from any thing. *Tellus.*
 DETERMENT. *f.* [from deter.] Cause of discouragement. *Boyle.*
 To DETERGE. *v. a.* [detergo, Lat.] To cleanse a sore. *Wiseman.* DETER-

DETERGENT. *a.* [from *deterge*.] That which cleanses. *Arbutus*.

DETERIORATION. *f.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worse.

DETERMINABLE. *a.* [from *determine*.] That which may be certainly decided. *Boyle*.

TO DETERMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.] To limit; to fix. *Shaksp.*

DETERMINATE. *a.* [*determinatus*, Lat.] 1. Limited; determined. *Bentley*. 2. Established; settled by rule. *Hooker*. 3. Decisive; conclusive. *Shaksp.* 4. Fixed; resolute. *Sidney*. 5. Resolved. *Shaksp.*

DETERMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determine*.] Resolutely; with fixed resolve. *Sidney*, *Tiltsen*.

DETERMINATION. *f.* [from *determine*.] 1. Absolute direction to a certain end. *Locke*. 2. The result of deliberation. *Hale*, *Calamy*. 3. Judicial decision. *Gulliver*.

DETERMINATIVE. *a.* [from *determine*.] 1. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end. *Bramhall*. 2. That which makes a limitation. *Watts*.

DETERMINATOR. *f.* [from *determine*.] One who determines. *Brown*

TO DETERMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.] 1. To fix; to settle. *Shaksp.* 2. To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South*. 3. To bound; to confine. *Atterbury*. 4. To adjust; to limit. *Locke*. 5. To direct to any certain point. 6. To influence the choice. *Locke*. 7. To resolve. 1 *Sam*. 8. To decide. *Locke*. 9. To put an end to; to destroy. *Shaksp.*

TO DETERMINE. *v. n.* To conclude; to form a final conclusion. *Milton*. 2. To end; to come to an end. *Hayward*. 3. To come to a decision. *Shaksp.* 4. To end consequentially. *Temple*. 5. To resolve concerning any thing. *Shaksp.*

DETERRATION. *f.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth. *Woodward*.

DETERSION. *f.* [from *detergo*, Lat.] The act of cleansing a face. *Wiseman*.

DETERSIVE. *a.* [from *deterge*.] Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE. *f.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds. *Wiseman*.

TO DETEST. *v. a.* [*detestor*, Lat.] To hate; to abhor. *South*.

DETESTABLE. *a.* [from *detest*.] Hatelul; abhorred. *Hayward*.

DETESTABLY. *adv.* [from *detestable*.] Hatelully; abominably. *South*.

DETESTATION. *f.* [from *detest*.] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DETESTER. *f.* [from *detest*.] One that hates.

TO DETHRONE. *v. a.* [*dethroner*, Fr.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne.

DETINUE. *f.* [*detinue*, Fr.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowell*

DETONATION. *f.* [*detono*, Lat.] Somewhat 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 DETONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detone*, Lat.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbutus* &c.

TO DETORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, or *detorqueo*, Lat.] To wrest from the original import. *Dryden*.

TO DETRACT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Lat.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny. *Bacon*.

DETRACTER. *f.* [from *detract*.] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift*.

DETRACTION. *f.* [*detractio*, Lat.] *detractio*, Fr.] *Detraction*, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing a man in point of fame. *Ayliffe*.

DETRACTORY. *f.* [from *detract*.] Defamatory by denial of defect; derogatory. *Brown*.

DETRACTRESS. *f.* [from *detract*.] A censorious woman. *Addison*.

DETRIMENT. *f.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loss; damage; mischief. *Hooker*, *Earlyn*.

DETRIMENTAL. *a.* [from *detriment*.] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss. *Addison*.

DETRITION. *f.* [*detratio*, *detritus*, Lat.] The act of wearing away.

TO DETRUDE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place. *Davies*.

TO DETRUNCATE. *v. a.* [*detruncos*, Lat.] To lop; to cut; to shorten.

DETRUNCATION. *f.* [from *detruncate*.] The act of lopping.

DETRUSION. *f.* [*detrusio*, Lat.] The act of thrusting down. *Kil*.

DETURBATION. *f.* [*deturbo*, Lat.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVASTATION. *f.* [*devastio*, Lat.] Waste; havoc. *Garth*.

DEUCE. *f.* [*deux*, Fr.] Two. *Shaksp.*

TO DEVELOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, Fr.] To disengage from something that enolds and conceals. *Dunciad*.

DEVERGENT. *f.* [*devergentia*, Lat.] Declivity, declination.

TO DEVEST. *v. a.* [*devest*, Fr.] 1. To strip; to deprive of cloaths. *Denham*. 2. To take away any thing. *Bacon*. 3. To free from any thing bad. *Prior*.

DEVEX. *a.* [*devexus*, Lat.] Bending down; declivous.

DEVEXITY. *f.* [from *devex*.] Incurvation downwards.

TO DEVIATE. *v. v.* [*de via 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. *Holder*. 3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clarissa*.

DEVICE. [*device*, Fr.] 1. A contrivance; a stratagem. *Atterbury*. 2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation. 3. The emblem

blem on a shield. *Prior*. 4. Invention; genius. *Shakeſp.*

DEVIL. *f.* [*diabolus*, *Sax.*] 1. A fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind. *Shakeſp.* 2. A wicked man or woman. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.*

DEVILISHLY. *adv.* [from *devilish*.] In a manner ſuiting the devil. *South*.

DEVIOUS. *a.* [*devius*, *Lat.*] 1. Out of the common tract. *Holder*. 2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thamſon*. 3. Erring; going aſtray from rectitude. *Clariffa*.

TO DEVISE. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, *Fr.*] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Peaſham*.

TO DEVISE. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive. *Spencer*.

DEVISE. *f.* [*deviſe*, a will.] 1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Cowell*. 2. Contrivance. *Hooker*.

TO DEVISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.

DEVISER. *f.* [from *deviſe*.] A contriver; an inventor. *Grew*.

DEVITABLE. *a.* [*devitabilis*, *Lat.*] Poſſible to be avoided.

DEVITATION. *f.* [*devitatio*, *Lat.*] The act of eſcaping.

DEV'ID. *a.* [*vide*, *Fr.*] 1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spencer*. 2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. *Dryden*.

DEV'IR. *f.* [*devoir*, *Fr.*] 1. Service. *Kaolles*. 2. Act of civility or obſequiouſneſs. *Pope*.

TO DEVOLVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, *Lat.*] 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*, *Lat.*] 1. The act of rolling down. *Woodward*. 2. Removal from hand to hand. *Hale*.

DEVORATION. *f.* [from *devo*, *Lat.*] The act of devouring.

TO DEVOTE. *v. a.* [*devotus*, *Lat.*] 1. To dedicate; to conſecrate. *Shakeſp.* 2. To addiſt; to give up to ill. *Grew*. 3. To curl; to execrate. *Dryden*.

DEVOTEDNESS. *f.* [from *devote*.] The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle*.

DEVOTE'E. *f.* [*devot*, *Fr.*] One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION. *f.* [*devotio*, *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. *Spencer*, *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. *Shakeſp.* 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.* [*devo*, *Lat.*] 1. To eat up ravenouſly. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Decay of Piety*.

DEVOUT. *a.* [*devotus*, *Lat.*] 1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties. *Rogers*. 2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden*. 3. Expreſſive of devotion or piety. *Milton*.

DEVOUTLY. *adv.* [from *devout*.] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously. *Donne*, *Addiſ.*

DEUSE. *f.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Dufius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil. *Congreve*.

DEUTEROGAMY. *f.* [*διυτερο*; and *γαμος*.] A ſecond marriage.

DEUTERONOMY. *f.* [*διυτερο*; and *νομος*.] The ſecond book of the law, being the fifth book of Moſes.

DEUTEROSCOPY. *f.* [*διυτερος* and *σκοπιω*.] The ſecond intention. *Brown*.

DEW. *f.* [*deap*, *Sax.*] The moiſture upon the ground. *Pope*.

TO DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moiſten. *Spencer*.

DEWBERRY. *f.* [from *dew* and *berry*.] A Raspberry. *Hanmer*, *Shakeſp.*

DEWBESPARENT. *part.* [*dew* and *beſparent*.] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton*.

DEWDROP. *f.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun-riſe. *Tickell*.

DEWLAP. *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. *Shakeſp.*

DEWLAPT. *a.* [from *dewlap*.] Furniſhed with dewlaps. *Shakeſp.*

DEWWORM. *f.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew. *Walton*.

DE'WY. *a.* [from *dew*.] 1. Reſembling dew; partaking of dew. *Milton*. 2. Moiſt with dew; roſcid. *Milton*.

DEXTER. *a.* [*Lat.*] The right; not the left. *Shakeſp.*

DEXTERITY. *f.* [*dexteritas*, *Lat.*] 1. Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill. 2. Readineſs of contrivance. *Bac*. n.

DEXTEROUS. *a.* [*dexter*, *Lat.*] 1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready. 2. Expert in management; ſubtle; full of expedients. *Locke*.

DEXTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully. *South*.

DEXTRAL. *a.* [*dexter*, *Lat.*] The right; not the left. *Brown*.

DEXTRALITY. *f.* [from *dextral*.] The ſtate of being on the right ſide. *Brown*.

DIABETES. *f.* [*διαβαινω*.] A morbid copiouſneſs of urine. *Derham*.

DIABOLICAL. *a.* [from *diabolus*, *Lat.*] DE-DIABOLICK. *a.* [from *diabolus*.] Viſiſh; partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Ray*.

DIACODIUM.

DIACODIUM. *f.* [Latin.] The syrup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICS. *f.* [διακουστικῶν.] The doctrine of sounds.

DIADEM. *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*.

DIADÉMED. *a.* [from diadem.] Adorned with a diadem. *Pope*.

DI'ADROM. *f.* [διαδρομῶν.] The time in which any motion is performed. *Locke*.

DIÆRESIS. *f.* [διαίρεσις.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as a'er.

DIAGNOSTICK. *f.* [διαγνωστικῶν.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others. *Celber*.

DIAGONAL. *a.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another. *Brown*.

DIAGONAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle. *Locke*.

DIAGONALLY. *adv.* [from diagonal.] In a diagonal direction. *Brown*.

DIAGRAM. *f.* [διαγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme. *Bentley*.

DIAGRYDIATES. *f.* [from *d'agrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagyridium. *Flyer*.

DIAL. *f.* [diale, *Skinner*.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour. *Glanville*.

DIAL-PLATE. *f.* [dial and plate.] That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addison*.

DIALECT. *f.* [διάλεκτος.] 1. The subdivision of a language. 2. Style; manner of expression. *Hooker*. 3. Language; speech. *South*.

DIALECTICAL. *a.* [from dialectick.] Logical; argumental. *Boyle*.

DIALECTICK. *f.* [διαλεκτικῶν.] Logick; the art of reasoning.

DIALING. *f.* [from dial.] The sciatherick science; the knowledge of shadows.

DIALIST. *f.* [from dial.] A constructor of dials. *Moxon*.

DIALOGIST. *f.* [from dialogue.] A speaker in a dialogue or conference.

DIALOGUE. *f.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a conversation between two or more. *Shakesp*.

TO DIALOGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To discourse with. *Shakesp*.

DIALYSIS. *f.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER. *f.* [διά and μετρον.] The line which passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Raleigh*.

DIAMETRICAL. *a.* [from diameter.] Describing the diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from diametral.] According to the direction of a diameter. *Hamm*.

DIAMETRICAL. *a.* [from diameter.] 1. Describing a diameter. 2. Observing the direction of a diameter. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

DIAMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from diametrical.] In a diametrical direction. *Clarendon*.

DIAMOND. *f.* [diamant, Fr. *adamas*, Lat.] 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*.

DI'APASE. *f.* [διάπαζον.] A chord including all tones. *Spenser*.

DIAPA'SON. *f.* [διάπαζον.] The same with DIAPASE. *Craßaw*.

DI'APER. *f.* [diapre, Fr.] 1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. *Spenser*. 2. A napkin. *Shakesp*.

TO DI'APER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To variegate; to diversify. *Howel*. 2. To draw flowers upon cloaths. *Peaciam*.

DIAPHANEITY. *f.* [from διαφανία.] Transparency; pellucidness. *Ray*.

DIAPHANICK. *a.* [διά and φανός.] Transparent; pellucid. *Raleigh*.

DIAPHANOUS. *a.* [δια and φανός] Transparent; clear. *Raleigh*.

DIAPHORETICK. *a.* [διαφορητικῶν.] Sudorific; promoting a perspiration. *Arbuthnot*.

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*.

DIARRHOE TICK. *a.* [from diarrhœa.] Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative. *Arbuthnot*.

DIARY. *f.* [diarium, Lat.] 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. *f.* [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 διά and τέσσαρες, four.] An interval in music, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semi-tone. *Har.*

DIBLE. *f.* [from *dipfel*, Dutch.] A small spade.

DICACITY. *f.* [dicacitas, Lat.] Pertness; sauciness. *Dick*.

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. *Shakesp*.

DICE-BOX. *f.* [dice and box.] The box from whence the dice are thrown. *Addison*.

DICER. *f.* [from dice.] A player at dice; a gambler. *Shakesp*.

DICH. *adv.* This word seems corrupted from *dit* for *dit*. *Shakesp*.

DICHOTOMY. *f.* [διχοτομία] Distribution of ideas by pairs

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DICHER of *Leather*. *f.* [*dictra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *Diā*.

To **DICTATE**. *v. a.* [*dicō*, Lat.] To deliver to another with authority. *Pope*.

DICTATE. *f.* [*dictatum*, Lat.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority. *Prior*.

DICTATION. *f.* [from *dicere*.] The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR. *f.* [Latin.] 1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority. *Milton*. 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. *Watson*. 2. Authority; insolent confidence. *Dryden*.

DICTATURE. *f.* [*dictatura*, Lat.] The office of a dictator.

DICTION. *f.* [*dictio*, Fr.] Style; language; expression. *Dryden*.

DICTIONARY. *f.* [*diccionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language; a vocabulary; a word-book. *Watts*.

DID. of *do*. [did, Saxon] 1. The preterite 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.* [*didaxiacos*.] Preceptive; giving precepts; as a *didactic* poem, is a poem that gives rules for some art. *Ward*.

DIDAPPER. *f.* [from *dip*.] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK. *a.* [*didascalos*.] Preceptive; didactic. *Prior*.

To **DIDDER**. *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.* [deag, Sax.] To tinge; to colour. *Milton*.

DIE. *f.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired. *Bacon*.

To **DIE**. *v. n.* [deadian, Saxon.] 1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence. *Sidney*. 2. To perish by violence or dilate. *Dryden*. 3. To be punished with death. *Hammond*. 4. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing. *Spektator*. 5. To sink; to faint. 1 *Sam*. 6. [in theology.] To perish everlastingly. *Haleswell*. 7. To languish with pleasure or tenderness. *Pope*. 8. To vanish. *Addison*. 9. [in the style of lovers.] To languish with affection. *Tatler*. 10. To wither as a vegetable. *Jen*. 11. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *f. pl. dice*. [*dé*, Fr.] 1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play. *Scath*. 2. Hazard; chance. *Spenser*. 3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *f. plu. dies*. The stamp used in coinage. *Swift*.

DIER. *f.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trade of dying. *Waller*.

DIET. *f.* [*dieta*, low Latin; *diata*.] 1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals. *Raleigh*. 2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Temple*.

To **DIE'T**. *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*.

DIETETICAL. *f.* [*diateticos*.] Relating to diet; **DIETETICK**. *f.* belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food. *Arbushet*.

To **DIFFER**. *v. n.* [*differs*, Lat.] 1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another. *Addison*. 2. To contend; to be at variance. *Roscoe*. 3. To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet*.

DIFFERENCE. *f.* [*differentia*, Lat.] 1. State of being distinct from something. *Hooker*. 2. The quality by which one differs from another. *Raleigh*. 3. The disposition 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*.

DIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [from *different*.] In a different manner. *Boyle*.

DIFFICIL. *a.* [*difficilis*, Lat.] 1. Difficult; hard; not easy. *Hudibras*. 2. Scrupulous. *Bacon*.

DIFFICULTNESS. *f.* [from *difficil*.] Difficulty to be persuaded. *Bacon*.

DIFFICULT. *a.* [*difficilis*, Lat.] 1. Hard; not easy; not facil. It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zachar*. 2. Troublesome; vexatious. 3. Hard to please; peevish.

DIFFICULTY. *adv.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty. *Rogers*.

DIFFICULTY. *f.* [from *difficultè*, Fr.] 1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness. *Rogers*. 2. That which is hard to accomplish. *Scath*. 3. Distress; opposition. *Dryden*. 4. Perplexity in affairs. *Addison*. 5. Objection; cavil. *Swift*.

To **DIFFIDE**. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Lat.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. *Dryden*.

DIFFIDENCE. *f.* [from *diffide*.] Distrust; want of confidence. *Locke*. DIFFI-

DIFFIDENT. *a.* [from *diffide.*] Not confident; not certain. *King Charles, Clarissa.*

TO DIFFIND. *v. a.* [*diffundo, Lat.*] To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION. *f.* [*diffissio, Lat.*] The act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION. *f.* [*difflare, Lat.*] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE. *f.* [from *diffluo, Lat.*] The

DIFFLUENCY. } quality of falling away on all sides. *Brown.*

DIFFLUENT. *a.* [*diffluens, Lat.*] Flowing every way; not fixed.

DIFFORM. *a.* [from *forma, Lat.*] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; as a *difform* flower, of which the leaves are unlike each other. *Newton.*

DIFFORMITY. *f.* [from *difform.*] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude. *Brown.*

DIFFRANCHISEMENT. *f.* [*franchise, Fr.*] 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, Lat.*] 1. Scattered; widely spread. 2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED. *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irregular. *Shakspeare.*

DIFFUSEDLY. *adv.* [from *diffused.*] Widely; dispersedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS. *f.* [from *diffused.*] The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIFFUSELY. *adv.* [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 style.

DIFFUSIVE. *a.* [from *diffuse.*] 1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way. *Dryden.* 2. Scattered; dispersed. *South.* 3. Extended; in full extension. *Tillotson.*

DIFFUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffusive.*] Widely; extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS. *f.* [from *diffusive.*] 1. Extension; dispersion. 2. Want of conciseness. *Addison.*

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. *Shakspeare.*

DIGERENT. *a.* [*degerens, Lat.*] That which has the power of digesting.

DIGEST. *f.* [*digesta, Lat.*] The pandect 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. *Priest.* 3. To soften by heat,

as in a boiler: a chemical term. 4. To range methodically in the mind. *Thomson.* 5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method. *Shak.* 6. To receive without loathing; not to reject. *Peachment.* 7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakspeare.* 8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

TO DIGEST. *v. a.* To generate matter as a wound.

DIGESTER. *f.* [from *digest*] 1. He that digests or concocts his food. *Arbutnot.* 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 cautes or strengthens the concoctive power. *Temple.*

DIGESTIBLE. *a.* [from *digest.*] 1. 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. *Wiseman.*

DIGGER. *f.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a spade. *Boyle.*

TO DIGHT. *v. a.* [Dichtan, to prepare, Saxon.] To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*

DIGIT. *f.* [*digitus, Lat.*] 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, Lat.*] Branched out into divisions like fingers. *Brown.*

DIGLADIATION. *f.* [*digladiatio, Lat.*] A combat with swords; any quarrel. *Glanville.*

DIGNIFIED. *a.* [from *dignify.*] Invested with some dignity. *Ayliffe.*

DIGNIFICATION. *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, Lat.*] A clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift.*

DIGNITY. *f.* [*dignitas, Lat.*] 1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker.* 2. Grandeur of mien. *Clarif.* 3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shakspeare.* 4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] 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.

DIGNOTION. *f.* [from *dignosce, Lat.*] Distinction. *Brown.*

TO DIGRESS. *v. a.* [*digressus, Lat.*] 1. To

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turn out of the road. 2. To depart from the main design. *Locke*. 3. To wander; to expatiate. *Brewerwood*. 4. To transgress; to deviate. *Shakspeare*.

DIGRESSION. *f.* [*digressio*, Lat.] 1. A passage deviating from the main tenour. *Dent*. 2. Deviation. *Brown*.

DIJUDICATION. *f.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE. *f.* [*dic*, Saxon.] 1. A channel to receive water. *Pope*. 2. A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley*.

To DILACERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Brown*.

DILACERATION. *f.* [*dilaceratio*, Lat.] The act of rending in two. *Arbuthnot*.

To DILANIATE. *v. a.* [*dilatio*, Lat.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

To DILAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*dilapido*, Lat.] To ruin; to throw down.

DILAPIDATION. *f.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe*.

DILATABILITY. *f.* [*from dilatatio*.] The quality of admitting extension. *Ray*.

DILATABLE. *a.* [*from dilate*.] Capable of extension. *Arbuthnot*.

DILATATION. *f.* [*from dilatatio*, Lat.] The act of extending into greater space. *Holder*. 2. The state of being extended. *Newton*.

To DILATE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Lat.] 1. To extend; to spread out. *Waller*. 2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously. *Shakspeare*.

To DILATE. *v. n.* 1. To widen; to grow wide. *Addison*. 2. To speak largely and copiously. *Clarendon*.

DILATOR. *f.* [*from dilate*.] That which widens or extends. *Arbuthnot*.

DILATORINESS. *f.* [*from dilatory*.] Slowness; sluggishness.

DILATORY. *a.* [*dilatatoire*, Fr.] Tardy; slow, sluggish. *Haywood*, *Ottaway*.

DILECTION. *f.* [*dilectio*, Lat.] The act of loving. *Boyle*.

DILEMMA. *f.* [*δέλεμα*.] 1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. *Cowley*. 2. A difficult or doubtful choice. *Pope*.

DILIGENCE. *f.* [*diligentia*, Lat.] Industry; assiduity; the contrary to idleness. 2. *Pet*.

DILIGENT. *a.* [*diligens*, Lat.] 1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not lazy. *Prov*. 2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity. *Deuteronomy*.

DILIGENTLY. *adv.* [*from diligent*.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance. *Dryden*.

DILL. *f.* [*dile*, Saxon.]

DILUCID. *a.* [*dilucidus*, Lat.] 1. Clear; plain; not opaque. 2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE. *v. a.* [*from dilucidare*, Lat.] To make clear or plain; to explain. *Brown*.

DILUCIDATION. *f.* [*from dilucidatio*, Lat.] The act of making clear.

DILUENT. *a.* [*diluens*, Lat.] Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT. *f.* [*from the adjective*.] That

D I M

which thins other matter. *Arbuthnot*.

To DILUTE. *v. a.* [*dilus*, Lat.] 1. To make thin. *Locke*. 2. To make weak. *Newton*.

DILUTER. *f.* [*from dilute*.] That which makes any thing else thin. *Arbuthnot*.

DILUTION. *f.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak. *Arbuthnot*.

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. Obstrusting 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. *Spenser*.

DIMENSION. *f.* [*dimensio*, Lat.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Dryden*.

DIMENSIONLESS. *a.* [*from dimensio*.] Without any definite bulk. *Milton*.

DIMENSIVE. *a.* [*dimensus*, Lat.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies*.

DIMICATION. *f.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; the act of fighting. *DiC*.

DIMIDIATION. *f.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The act of halving. *DiC*.

To DIMINISH. *v. a.* [*diminus*, Lat.] 1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part. *Locke*. 2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade. *Milton*. 3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs; the contrary to add. *Deut*.

To DIMINISH. *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired. *Dryden*, *Pope*.

DIMINISHINGLY. *adv.* [*from diminutio*.] In a manner tending to vilify. *Locke*.

DIMINUTION. *f.* [*diminutio*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] Small; little. *Scath*.

DIMINUTIVE. *f.* [*from the adjective*.] 1. A word formed to express littleness; as *manikin*, in English a little man. *Cotton*. 2. A small thing. *S a cyp*.

DIMINUTIVELY. *adv.* [*from diminutive*.] In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS. *f.* [*from diminutive*.] Smallness; littleness; pettyness.

DIMISH. *a.* [*from dim*.] Somewhat dim. *Swift*.

DIMISSORY. *a.* [*dimissorius*, Lat.] That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction. *Ayliffe*.

DIMITTY. *f.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton. *Wijeman*.

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

DIP

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity. *Decay of Piety.*
 DIMPLE. *f.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole. *Skinner.*] Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin. *Cræw.*
 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. *Wharton.*
 DIN. *f.* [*dyn*, a noise, Sax.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound. *Smith.*
 To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To stun with noise. *Otway.* 1. To impress with violent and continued noise. *Swift.*
 To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] 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.* [*δινωτικός.*] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Ray.*
 To DING. *v. a.* pret. *ding.* [*dringen*, Dutch.] 1. To dash with violence. 2. To impress with force.
 To DING. *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff. *Arbuthnot.*
 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*, Fr.] 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.* [*dynt*, Sax.] 1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton.* 2. The mark made by a blow. *Dryden.* 3. Violence; force; power. *Addison.*
 To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Donne.*
 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.* [*diocesis.*] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. *Cowell, Whitgift.*
 DIOPTRICAL. } *f.* [*διωπτικός.*] Affording a
 DIOPTRICK. } medium for the sight; af-
 fitting the sight in the view of distant objects. *Morre.*
 DIOPTRICKS. *f.* A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light. *Harris.*
 DIORTHROSIS. *f.* [*διορθρωσις.*] An operation by which crooked members are made even. *Harris.*
 To DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt.* [*diplan*, Sax. *despen*, 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'Estran.* 2. To enter; to pierce. *Graville.* 3. To enter slightly into any thing. *Pope.* 4. To drop by chance into any state; to choose by chance.

DIR

DI'PCHICK. *f.* [from *dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird. *Cæw.*
 DIFE'RALOUS. *a.* [*δύς* and *επίταλον.*] 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.* [*διφθόγγος.*] 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.* [*δύπλωμα.*] A letter or writing conferring some privilege.
 DIPSAS. *f.* [from *διψάω.*] A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst. *Milton.*
 DIPTOTE. *f.* [*διπτότα.*] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clark.*
 DIPTYCH. *f.* [*διπτυχα*, Lat.] A register of bishops and martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*
 DIRE. *a.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible. *Milton.*
 DIRECT. *a.* [*directus*, Lat.] 1. Strait, not crooked. 2. Not oblique. *Bentley.* 3. [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiack, not retrograde. *Dryden.* 4. Not collateral. 5. Apparently tending to some end. *Sidney, Locke.* 6. Open; not ambiguous. *Bacon.* 7. Plain; express.
 To DIRECT. *v. a.* [*directum*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. One that directs. 2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.
 DIRECTION. *f.* [*directio*, Lat.] 1. Aim at a certain point. *Smalridge.* 2. Motion impressed by a certain impulle. *Locke.* 3. Order; command; prescription. *Hooker.*
 DIRECTIVE. *a.* [from *direct*] 1. Having the power of direction. *Bramhall.* 2. Informing; shewing the way. *Thomson.*
 DIRECTLY. *adv.* [from *direct*.] 1. In a strait line; rectilinearly. *Dryden.* 2. Immediately, apparently; without circumlocution. *Hooker.*
 DIRECTNESS. *f.* [from *direct*.] Straitness; tendency to any point; the nearest way. *Bentley.*
 DIRECTOR. *f.* [*director*, Lat.] 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. *Sharp.*
 DIRECTORY. *f.* [from *director.*] The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*
 D'REFUL. *a.* Dire; dreadful. *Pope.*
 DIRENESS.

- DIRENESS.** *f.* [from *dire*.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness. *Shakeſp.*
- DIREPTION.** *f.* [*direptio*, Lat.] The act of plundering.
- DIRGE.** *f.* A mournful ditty; a ſong of lamentation. *Sandys.*
- DIRK.** *f.* [an Erſe word.] A kind of dagger. *Tickell.*
- To **DIRKE.** *v. a.* To ſpoil; to ruin. *Spencer.*
- DIRT.** *f.* [*dyrt*, Dutch] 1. Mud; filth; mire. *Wake.* 2. Meanness; fordidneſs.
- To **DIRT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſoil; to blemiſh. *Swift.*
- DIRTY.** *f.* [*dirt* and *pie*.] Forms moulded by children, of clay. *Suckling.*
- DIRTILY.** *adv.* [from *dirty*.] 1. Naſtily; foully; filthy. 2. Meanly; fordidly; ſhamefully. *Donne.*
- DIRTINESS.** *f.* [from *dirty*] 1. Naſtineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs. 2. Meanness; baſeneſs; fordidneſs.
- DIRTY.** *a.* [from *dirt*] 1. Foul; naſty; filthy. *Shakeſp.* 2. Sullied; not elegant. *Locke.* 3. Mean; baſe; deſpicable. *Taylor.*
- To **DIRTY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſoil; to ſoil. *Arbutnot.* 2. To diſgrace; to ſcandalize.
- DIRUPTION.** *f.* [*diruptio*, Lat.] The act or 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. *Swift.*
- To **DISABLE.** *v. a.* [*diſ* and *able*.] 1. To deprive of natural force. *Davies, Taylor.* 2. To impair; to diminish. *Shakeſp.* 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 unſit or unprepared. *Hale.*
- To **DISACCUSTOM.** *v. a.* [*diſ* and *accuſtom*.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. A ſtate not prepared for defence. *Spencer.*
- To **DISADVANTAGE.** *v. a.* To injure in intereſt of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*
- DISADVANTAGEABLE.** *a.* [from *diſadvantage*.] Contrary to profit; producing loſs. *Bacon.*
- DISADVANTAGEOUS.** *a.* [from *diſadvantage*.] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience. *Addiſon.*
- DISADVANTAGEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *diſadvantageous*.] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit. *Government of the Tongue.*
- DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS.** *f.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.
- DISADVENTUROUS.** *a.* Unhappy; unſuſceptible. *Spencer.*
- To **DISAFFECT.** *v. a.* To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent. *Clarendon.*
- DISAFFECTED.** *part. a.* Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. *Stillingfleet.*
- DISAFFECTEDLY.** *adv.* After a diſaffected manner.
- DISAFFECTEDNESS.** *f.* [from *diſaffected*.] The quality of being diſaffected.
- DISAFFECTION.** *f.* Want of zeal for the reigning prince. *Swift.*
- DISAFFIRMANCE.** *f.* Conſtation; negation. *Hale.*
- To **DISAFFOREST.** *v. a.* [*diſ* and *foreſt*.] To throw open to common purpoſes, from the privilege of a foreſt. *Bacon.*
- To **DISAGREE.** *v. a.* [*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.*
- DISAGREEABLE.** *a.* [from *diſagree*.] 1. Contrary; unſuitable. *Pope.* 2. Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Locke.*
- DISAGREEABLENESS.** *f.* [from *diſagreeable*.] 1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety. 2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveſs. *South.*
- DISAGREEMENT.** *f.* [from *diſagree*.] 1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity. *Woodward.* 2. Difference of opinion. *Hosker.*
- To **DISALLOW.** *v. a.* [*diſ* and *allow*.] 1. To deny authority to any. *Dryden.* 2. To conſider as unlawful. *Hoſer.* 3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act. *Swift.* 4. Not to juſtify. *South.*
- To **DISALLOW.** *v. n.* To reuſe permiſſion; not to grant. *Hosker.*
- DISALLOWABLE.** *a.* [from *diſallow*.] Not allowable.
- DISALLOWANCE.** *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 **DISANNUL.** *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. *Herbert.*
- DISANNULMENT.** *f.* [from *diſannul*.] The act of making void.
- To **DISAPPEAR.** *v. n.* [*diſparaitre*, Fr.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight. *Witten.*
- To **DISAPPOINT.** *v. a.* [*diſ* and *appoint*.] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotſon.*
- DISAPPOINTMENT.** *f.* [from *diſappoint*.] Deſeat of hopes; miſcarriage of expectations. *Spectator.*

DISAPPRO-

DISAPPROBATION. [*dis* and *approbation.*] Censure; condemnation. *Pepe.*
To DISAPPROVE. *v. a.* [*disapprover*, Fr.] To dislike; to censure. *Pepe.*
DISARD. *f.* [*dis*, Sax.] A prattler; a boasting talker.
To DISARM. *v. a.* [*disarmer*, 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.
DISASTEN. *f.* [*disastre*, Fr.] 1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakespeare.* 2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery. *Pepe.*
To DISASTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To blast by an unfavourable star. *Sidney.* 2. To afflict; to mischief. *Shakespeare.*
DISASTROUS. *a.* [from *disaster.*] 1. Untucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.* 2. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable. *Debam.* 3. Gloomy; threatening misfortune. *Milton.*
DISASTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *disastrous.*] In a dismal manner.
DISASTROUSNESS. *f.* [from *disastrous.*] Unluckiness; unfortunateñess.
To DISAVOUCHE. *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. *Watts.*
To DISAUTHORISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorise.*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wotton.*
To DISBAND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*] 1. To dismiss from military service. *Kneller.* 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 *disbeliever.*] 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. n.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To separate or break off. *Evelyn.*
To DISBURD. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the sprigs newly put forth. *Dier.*
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 DISBURDEN. *v. n.* To ease the mind.
To DISBURSE. *v. a.* [*debourser*, Fr.] To spend or lay out money. *Spenser.*
DISBURSEMENT. *f.* [*debursement*, 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. *Swift.*
DISCARNATE. *a.* [*dis* and *caro*, flesh; *scarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh. *Granville.*
To DISCASE. *v. a.* To strip; to undress. *Shakespeare.*
To DISCERN. *v. a.* [*discern*, Lat.] 1. To discern; to see. *Proverbs.* 2. To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney.* 3. To distinguish. *Boyle.* 4. To make the difference between. *B. Johnson.*
To DISCERN. *v. n.* To make distinction. *Hay.*
DISCERNER. *f.* [from *discern.*] 1. A discoverer; he that discerns. *Shakespeare.* 2. A judge; one that has the power of distinguishing. *Clarendon.*
DISCERNIBLE. *a.* [from *discern.*] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent. *South.*
DISCERNIBLENESS. *f.* [from *discernible.*] Visibility.
DISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from *discernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*
DISCERNING. *part. a.* [from *discern.*] Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury.*
DISCERNINGLY. *adv.* Judiciously; rationally. acutely. *Garth.*
DISCERNMENT. *f.* [from *discern.*] Judgment; power of distinguishing. *g. Freeholder.*
To DISCERP. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces.
DISCERPTIBLE. *a.* [from *discerp.*] Frangible; separable. *More.*
DISCERPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *discerptible.*] Liability to be destroyed by disunion of parts.
DISCERPTION. *f.* [from *discerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces.
To DISCHARGE. *v. a.* [*discharger*, 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. *Kneller.* 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 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. Dimission 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. *Ecclus.*

DISCHARGER.

DISCHARGER. *f.* [from *discharge.*] 1. He that discharges in any manner. 2. He that fires a gun. *Brown.*

DISCINCT. *a.* [*discinctus*, Lat.] 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 *disciplinable.*] 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. *Saundersen.*

DISCIPLINARY. *a.* [*disciplina*, Lat.] 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. *Derham.* 3. To punish; to correct; to chastise. 4. To reform; to redress. *Milton.*

TO DISCLAIM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To disown; to deny any knowledge of. *Shakespeare.* *Reg.*

DISCLAIMER. *f.* [from *disclaim.*] One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

TO DISCLOSE. *v. a.* 1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latency 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.

DISCLOSEURE. *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.* [*decolor*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to stain. *Temple.*

TO DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, 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; melancholy; sorrow; 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; liability to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION. *f.* Blame; reproach; censure. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *f.* One that discommends.

TO DISCOMMODE. *v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to molest.

DISCOMMODIOUS. *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. *Spenser.*

DISCOMMODITY. *f.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt. *Bacon.*

TO DISCOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*descomposer*, 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. *Hawesell.*

DISCONGRUITY. *f.* Disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale.*

DISCONSULATE. *a.* Without comfort; hopeless; sorrowful. *Milton.*

DISCONSULATELY. *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; comfortless.

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.*

DISCONTENTED. *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. a.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.] 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. *Hilder.*

DISCONTINUITY. *f.* Disunity of parts, want of cohesion. *Newton.*

DISCONVENIENCE. *f.* Incongruity; disagreement. *Bramhall.*

DI'SCORD.

DISCORD. *f.* [*discordia*, Lat.] 1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger. *Shakesp.* 2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities. *Dryden.* 3. [In musick.] 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*.] Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCORDANT. *a.* [*discordans*, Lat.] 1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself. *Dryden.* 2. Opposite; contrarious. *Cheyne.* 3. Incongruous; not conformable. *Hale.*

DISCORDANTLY. *adv.* [from *discordant*.] 1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself. 2. In disagreement with another. *Boyle.* 3. Peculiarly; in a contradictory manner.

To DISCOVER. *v. a.* [*decoverer*, Fr.] 1. To shew; to disclose: to bring to light. *Shakesp.* 2. To make known. *Ijaiah.* 3. To find out; to spy. *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. *Arbuthnot.* 2. A scout; one who is put to descry the enemy. *Shakesp.*

DISCOVERY. *f.* [from *discover*.] 1. The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dryden.* 2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret. *Saath.*

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 DISCOURTENANCE. *v. a.* 1. To discourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon.* 2. To abash; to put to shame. *Milton.*

DISCOURTENANCE. *f.* Cold treatment; unfriendly regard. *Clarendon.*

DISCOURTENANCER. *f.* One that discourages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*

To DISCOURAGE. *v. a.* [*discourage*, Fr.] 1. To depress; to deprive of confidence. *K. Charles.* 2. To deter; to fright from any attempt. *Numbers.*

DISCOURAGER. *f.* [from *discourage*.] One that impresses diffidence and terror. *Pope.*

DISCOURAGEMENT. *f.* [from *discourage*.] 1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope. 2. Determent; that which deters. *Wilkins.* 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. *Haker.* 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. *Shakesp.* 2. To treat upon

in a solemn or set manner. *Locke.* 3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences. *Davies.*

To DISCOURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of. *Shakesp.*

DISCOURSE. *f.* [from *discourse*.] 1. A speaker; an haranguer. *Shakesp.* 2. A writer on any subject. *Brown.*

DISCOURSEIVE. *a.* [from *discourse*.] 1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. *Milton.* 2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dryden.*

DISCOURTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; uncomplaisant. *Matteux.*

DISCOURTESY. *f.* Incivility; rudeness. *Sidney.*

DISCOURTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *discourteous*.] Uncivily; rudely.

DISCOUS. *a.* [from *discus*, Lat.] 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. *Shakesp.* 2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame. *Danne.*

DISCREET. *a.* [*discret*, Fr.] 1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober. *Whitgift.* 2. Modest; not forward. *Thomson.*

DISCREETLY. *adv.* [from *discret*.] Prudently; cautiously. *Haller.*

DISCREETNESS. *f.* [from *discret*.] The quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE. *f.* [*discrepantia*, Lat.] Difference; contrariety.

DISCREPANT. *a.* [*discrepans*, Lat.] Different; disagreeing.

DISCRETE. *a.* [*discretus*, Lat.] 1. Distinct; disjoined; not continuous. *Hale.* 2. Disjunctive. 3. *Discrete* proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRETION. *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*, Lat.] 1. To mark with notes of difference. *Boyle.* 2. To select or separate from others. *Boyle.*

DISCRIMINATENESS. *f.* [from *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; characteristical. *Woodward*. 2. That which observes distinction. *Morc*.

DISCRIMINOUS. *a.* [from *discrimen*, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous. *Harvey*.

DISCUBITORY. *a.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning. *Brewer*.

DISCUMBENCY. *f.* [*discumbens*, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat. *Brewer*.

TO DISCUMBER. *v. a.* [*dis and cumber*.] To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk. *Pope*.

TO DISCURE. *v. a.* To discover. *Spenser*.

DISCURSIVE. *a.* [*dicursif*, Fr.] 1. Moving here and there; roving. *Bacon*. 2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences. *Morc*.

DISCURSIVELY. *adv.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale*.

DISCURSORY. *a.* [*dicursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DISCUS. *f.* [Latin.] A quoit. *Pope*.

TO DISCUSS. *v. a.* [*discussum*, Lat.] 1. To examine; to ventilate. 2. To disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSE. *f.* [from *discuss*.] He that discusses.

DISCUSSION. *f.* [from *discuss*.] 1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. *Prior*. 2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* is breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wijeman*.

DISCUSSIVE. *a.* [from *discuss*.] Having the power to discuss.

DISCUTIENT. *f.* [*discutiens*, Lat.] A medicine that has power to repel. *Quincy*.

TO DISDAIN. *v. a.* [*dedaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Addison*.

DISDAIN. *f.* [*disdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger. *Eclus*.

DISDAINFUL. *a.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily; scornful; indignant. *Hosker*.

DISDAINFULLY. *adv.* [from *disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn. *South*.

DISDAINFULNESS. *f.* [from *disdainful*.] Contempt; haughty scorn. *Ajcham*.

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. *Shakefp*. 2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy. *Locke*.

DISEASDNESS. *f.* [from *diseased*.] Sickness; morbidity. *Burnet*.

DISEDGED. *a.* [*dis and edge*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled. *Shakefp*.

TO DISEMBARK. *v. n.* To carry to land. *Shakefp*.

TO DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land. *Pope*.

TO DISEMBITTER. *v. a.* [*dis and embitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison*.

DISEMBO'DIED. *a.* Divested of their bodies.

TO DISEMBOGUE. *v. a.* [*disembucher*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river. *Addison*.

TO DISEMBOGUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow. *Cheyne*.

DISEMBO'WELLED. *part. a.* [*dis and embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels. *Philips*.

TO DISEMBOIL. *v. a.* [*desbrouiller*, 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 encumber*.] 1. To discharge from incumbrances; to disburthen; to exonerate. *Sprat*. 2. To free from obstruction of any kind. *Addison*.

DISENCUMBRANCE. *f.* [from the verb] Freedom from incumbrance. *Speñator*.

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. *Celier*.

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 disembroid; 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 DISENTHRAL. *v. a.* To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery. *Sandys*.

TO DISENTHRONE. *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty. *Milton*.

TO DISENTRANCE. *v. n.* To awaken from a trance or deep sleep. *Hudibras*.

TO DISESPOUSE. *v. a.* To separate after faith plighted. *Mitten*.

DISESTEEM. *f.* [*dis and esteem*.] Slight regard. *Locke*.

TO DISESTEEM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly. *Chapman*.

DISESTIMATION. *f.* [*dis and estimatio*, Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem.

DISFAVOUR. *f.* [*dis and favour*] 1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bacon*. 2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Spelman*. 3. Want of beauty.

To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold, or withdraw kindness. *Swift.*

DISFIGURATION. *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.*] De-facement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse. *Suckling.*

To DISFOREST. *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 DISFURNISH. *v. a.* To deprive; to un-furnish; to strip. *Kneller.*

To DISGARNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*] 1. To strip of ornaments. 2. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLO'RIFY. *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. *Derham.*

DISGRACE. *f.* [*disgrace,* Fr.] 1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour. *Shakefp.* 2. State of dishonour. *Sidney.* 3. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour. *Hooker.* 2. To put out of favour.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *a.* [*disgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious. *Taylor.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously. *Ben. Johnson.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *f.* [from *disgraceful.*] Ignominy.

DISGRACER. *f.* [from *disgrace.*] One that exposes to shame. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Un-kind; favourable. *Shakefp.*

To DISGUISE. *v. a.* [*deguiser,* Fr.] 1. To conceal by an unusual dress. *Shakefp.* 2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance. 3. To disfigure; to change the form. *Dryden.* 4. To deform by liquor. *Spektator.*

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.*] Acts of concealment. *Sidney.*

DISGUISER. *f.* [from *disguise.*] 1. One that puts on a disguise. *Swift.* 2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures. *Shakefp.*

DISGUST. *f.* [*deguist,* Fr.] 1. Aversion of the palate from any thing. 2. Ill humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*

To DISGUST. *v. a.* [*deguist,* Fr.] 1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to displease. 2.

To strike with dislike; to offend. *Watts.* 3. To produce aversion. *Swift.*

DISGUSTFUL. *a.* Nauseous. *Swift.*

DISH. *f.* [*disc,* Saxon; *discus,* Lat.] A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table. *Dryden.* 2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food. *Milton.* 3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food. *Shakefp.*

To DISH. *v. a.* To serve in a dish. *Shakefp.*

DISH-CLOUT. *f.* [*dish* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes. *Swift.*

DISH-WASHER. *f.* The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE. *a.* [*deshabile,* Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden.*

DISHABILLE. *f.* Undress; loose drags. *Clarissa.*

To DISHABIT. *v. a.* To throw out of place. *Shakefp.*

DISHARMONY. *f.* Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEARTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*] To discourage; to deject; to terrify. *Milton, Stillin, fleet, Tilletson.*

DISHERISON. *f.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession. *Spenser.*

To DISHEVEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler,* Fr.] To spread the hair disorderly. *Kneller, Smith.*

DI SHING. *a.* Concave. *Morimer.*

DISHONEST. *a.* [*dis* and *honest.*] 1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless. *South.* 2. Disgraced; dishonoured. *Dryden.* 3. Disgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHONESTLY. *adv.* [from *dishonest.*] 1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly. *Sha.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. *Eccles.*

DISHONESTY. *f.* [from *dishonest.*] 1. Want of probity; faithlessness. *Swift.* 2. Unchastity; incontinence. *Shakefp.*

DISHONOUR. *f.* [*dis* and *honour.*] 1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. *Boyle.* 2. Reproach uttered; cen-sure. *Shakefp.*

To DISHONOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*] 1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blash with intamy. *Eccles.* 2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

DISHONOURABLE. *a.* [from *dishonour.*] 1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel.*

2. In a state of neglect or neglect. *Eccles.*

DISHONOURER. *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. *Shakefp.*

DISHUMOUR. *f.* Peevishness; ill-humour. *Spektator.*

DISIMPROVEMENT. *f.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state. *Norris.*

To DISINCARCERATE. *v. a.* To set at liberty. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINATION. *f.* Want of affection; slight dislike. *Arbutnot.*

To DISINCLINE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from. *Clarendon.*

- DISINGENUITY.** *f.* [from *disingenuus*.] Means of artifice; unfaithfulness. *Clarendon*.
- DISINGENUOUS.** *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuus*.] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; illiberal. *Stillingfleet*.
- DISINGENUOUSLY.** *adv.* In a disingenuous manner.
- DISINGENUOUSNESS.** *f.* Mean subtilty; low craft. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- DISINHÉRISON.** *f. n.* The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession. *Clarendon*. 2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor*.
- To DISINHÉRIT.** *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Davies*.
- To DISINTER.** *v. a.* To unbury; to take out of the grave. *Addison*.
- DISINTERESSED.** *f.* [*dis* and *interesse*, Fr.] Without regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden*.
- DISINTERESSMENT.** *f.* [*dis* and *interessement*, Fr.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. *Prior*.
- DISINTEREST.** *f.* [*dis* and *interesse*.] 1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity. *Glanv*. 2. Indifference to profit.
- DISINTERESTED.** *a.* [from *disinterest*.] 1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift*. 2. Without any concern in an affair.
- DISINTERESTEDLY.** *adv.* 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. *Milt*.
- 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. *Shakefp.*
- DISJOINT.** *particip.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. *Shakefp.*
- DISJUNCT.** *a.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.
- DISJUNCTION.** *f.* [from *disjunctio*, Lat.] Disjunction; separation; parting. *South*.
- 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 logic.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed; as, *It is either day or night*. *Watts*.
- DISJUNCTIVELY.** *adv.* Distinctly; separately. *Decay of Piety*.
- DISK.** *f.* [*discus*, Lat.] 1. The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye. *Newton*. 2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit. *Grew*.
- DISKINDNESS.** [*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; disaffection; 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.** *a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To make unlike. *Shakefp.*
- 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. *Shakefp.*
- To DISLOCATE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.] 1. To put out of the proper place. *Woodw*. 2. To put out of joint. *Shakefp.*
- DISLOCATION.** *f.* [from *dislocate*.] 1. The act of shifting the places of things. 2. The state of being placed. *Burnet*. 3. A luxation; a joint put out. *Grew*.
- To DISLODGE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.] 1. To remove from a place. *Woodward*. 2. To remove from an habitation. *Dryden*. 3. To drive an enemy from a station. *Dryden*. 4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Shakefp.*
- To DISLODGE.** *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton*.
- DISLOYAL.** *a.* [*disloyal*, Fr.] 1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign. *Milton*. 2. Dishonest; perfidious. *Shakefp.* 3. Not true to the marriage-bed. *Shakefp*. 4. False in love; not constant.
- DISLOYALLY.** *adv.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; disobediently.
- DISLOYALTY.** *f.* [from *disloyal*.] 1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign. *K Charles*. 2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shakefp.*
- DISMAL.** *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappy. *Decay of Piety*.
- DISMALLY.** *adv.* 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 unloose; to throw open. *Sidney*. 3. To strip a town of its outworks. *Hackwell*. 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*, Span.] To terrify; to affright. *Raleigh*, *Deut*.
- DISMAY.** *f.* [*desmayas*, Span.] Fall of courage; terror felt; dejection of mind. *Milton*.
- DISMAYEDNESS.** *f.* [from *dismay*.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness. *Sidney*.
- DISME.** *f.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe. *Shakefp.*

To DISMEMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Scivil.*

To DISMISS. *v. a.* [*dimissus*, Lat.] 1. To send away. *Acts.* 2. To give leave of departure. 3. To discard.

DISMISSION. *f.* [from *dimissio*, 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. *Shakesp.*

To DISMORTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage. *Hewel.*

To DISMOUNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.] 1. To throw off a horse. *Shakesp.* 2. To throw from any elevation. 3. To throw cannon from its carriage. *Knelles.*

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. *Shakesp.*

DISOBEDIENCE. *f.* [*dis* and *obedience*.] 1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors. *Stillingfleet.* 2. In compliance. *Blackmore.*

DISOBEDIENT. *a.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not obedient 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. *particip. a.* [from *disoblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DISOBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [from *disobliging*.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS. *f.* [from *disobliging*.] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISORBED. *a.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakesp.*

DISORDER. *f.* [*difordre*, Fr.] 1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion. *Spect.* 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. *Lacke.* 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 *difordre*.] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; debauched. *Shakesp.*

DISORDEREDNESS. *f.* Irregularity; want of order; confusion. *Knelles.*

DISORDERLY. *a.* [from *difordre*.] 1. Confused; immethodical. *Hak.* 2. Irregular;

tumultuous. *Addison.* 3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious. *Bacon.*

DISORDERLY. *adv.* [from *difordre*.] 1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly. *Raleigh.* 2. Without law; inordinately. *Theophilans.*

DISORDINATE. *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate*.] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Milton.*

DISORDINATELY. *adv.* 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 DISPAND. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Lat.] To display; to spread abroad.

DISPANSION. *f.* [from *dispanfus*, Lat.] The act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPARE. *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'Esrange.* 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.

DISPARATES. *f.* [*disparata*, 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 DISPART. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*.] 1. To throw open a park. *Shakesp.* 2. To set at large without inclosure. *Waller.*

To DISPART. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *dispartior*, Lat.] To divide in two; to separate; to break. *Dyer.*

DISPASSION. *f.* [*dis* and *passion*.] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple.*

DISPASSIONATE. *a.* [from *dis* and *passionate*.] Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. *Clarend.*

To DISPEL. *v. a.* [*dispellere*, Lat.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate. *Locke.*

DISPENCF. *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 *dispençatio*, Lat.] 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. *Barcl.*

DISPENSATOR.

- DISPENSATOR.** *f.* [Lat.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor. *Bacon.*
- DISPENSATORY.** *f.* [from *dispenſe*] A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed; a *pharmacopœia*. *Hamm.*
- TO DISPENSE.** *v. a.* [*diſpenſer*, Fr.] 1. To deal out; to diſtribute. *Decay of Piety.* 2. To make up a medicine. 3. To *diſpenſe with* To excuſe; to grant diſpenſation for. *Raleigh.*
- DISPENSE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Diſpenſation; exemption. *Milton.*
- DISPENSER.** *f.* [from *diſpenſe*] One that diſpenſes; a diſtributer. *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.* [*diſpergo*, Lat.] To ſprinkle. *Shakeſp.*
- TO DISPERSE.** *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Lat.] 1. To ſcatter; to drive to different parts. *Ezekiel* 2. To diſſipate. *Milton.*
- DISPERSEDLY.** *adv.* [from *diſperſed*.] In a diſperſed manner. *Hooker.*
- DISPERSEDNESS.** *f.* [from *diſperſe*.] The ſtate of being diſperſed.
- DISPERSENESS.** *f.* [rom *diſperſe*.] Thinneſs; ſcatteredneſs. *Brerewood.*
- DISPERSER.** *f.* [from *diſperſe*.] A ſcatterer; a ſpreader. *Spectator.*
- DISPERSION.** *f.* [from *diſperſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading. 2. The ſtate of being ſcattered. *Raleigh.*
- 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. *Callier.*
- DISPIRITEDNESS.** *f.* [from *diſpirit*.] Want of vigour.
- TO DISPLACE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *place*.] 1. To put out of place. 3. To put out of any ſtate, condition, or dignity. *Bacon.* 3. To diſorder. *Shakeſp.*
- DISPLACENCY.** *f.* [*diſplacencia*, Lat.] 1. Incivility; diſobligation. 2. Diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing. *Decay 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*, Fr.] 1. To ſpread wide; to exhibit to the ſight or mind. *Locke.* 3. To carve; to cut up. *Spectator.* 4. To talk without reſtraint. *Shakeſp.* 5. To ſet out oftentatively to view. *Shakeſp.*
- DISPLAY.** *f.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view. *Shakeſp.*
- DISPLEASANCE.** *f.* [from *diſpleaſe*.] Anger, diſcontent. *Spencer.*
- DISPLEASANT.** *a.* Unpleaſing; offensive. *Glanville.*
- TO DISPLEASE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe*.] 1. To offend; to make angry. *Chron Temple.* 2. To diſguſt; to raiſe averſion. *Locke.*
- DISPLEASINGNESS.** *f.* [from *diſpleaſing*.] Offeniſvenes; quality of offending. *Locke.*
- DISPLEASURE.** *f.* [from *diſpleaſe*.] 1. Uncaſineſs; pain received. *Locke.* 2. Offence; pain given. *Judges.* 3. Anger; indignation. *Knolles.* 4. State of diſgrace. *Peaſham.*
- TO DISPLEASE.** *v. a.* To diſpleaſe; not to gain favour. *Bacon.*
- TO DISPLODE.** *v. a.* [*diſplodo*, Lat.] To diſperſe with a loud noiſe; to vent with violence. *Milton.*
- DISPLOSION.** *f.* [from *diſpluſus*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.*
- TO DISPORT.** *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton. *Pope.*
- DISPOSAL.** *f.* [from *diſpoſe*.] 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*, Fr.] 1. To employ to various purpoſes; to diſſuſe. *Prior.* 2. To give; to place; to beſtow. *Spratt.* 3. To turn to any particular end or conſequence. *Dryden.* 4. To adapt; to form for any purpoſe. *Spencer.* 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 put into the hands of another. *Tatler.* 9. To give away. *Waller.* 10. To employ to any end. *Bacon.* 11. To place in any condition. *Dryden.* 12. To put away by any means. *Barnet.*
- TO DISPOSE.** *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shakeſp.*
- DISPOSSE.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Power; management; diſpoſal. *Shakeſp.* 2. Diſtribution; act of government. *Milton.* 3. Diſpoſition; caſt of behaviour; *Shakeſp.* 4. Caſt of mind; inclination. *Shakeſp.*
- DISPOSER.** *f.* [from *diſpoſe*] 1. A diſtributer; giver; beſtower. *Graunt.* 2. A Governour; regulator. *Boyle.* 3. One who gives to whom he pleaſes. *Prior.*
- DISPOSITION.** *f.* [from *diſpoſitio*, Lat.] 1. Order; method; diſtribution. *Dryden.* 2. Natural ſitneſs; quality. *Newton.* 3. Tendency to any act or ſtate. *Bacon.* 4. Temper of mind. *Shakeſp.* 5. Affection of kindneſs or illwill. *Swift.* 6. Predominant inclination. *Locke.*
- DISPOSITIVE.** *a.* That which implies diſpoſal of any property; decreitive. *Ayliffe.*
- DISPOSITIVELY.** *adv.* [from *diſpoſitive*.] Diſtributively. *Brown.*
- DISPOSITOR.** *f.* The lord of that ſign in which the planet is.
- TO DISPOSSESS.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *poſſeſſi*.] To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize. *Fairfax, Knolles, Tilluſon.*
- DISPOSURE.** *f.* [from *diſpoſe*.] 1. Diſpoſal; government;

government; power; management. *Sandys*.
 2. State; posture. *Wotton*.
DISPRAISE. *f.* Blame; censure. *Addison*.
TO DISPRAISE. *v. a.* To blame; to censure. *Shakesp.*
DISPRAISER. *f.* A censurer.
DISPRAISIBLE. *a.* [from *dispraise*.] Unworthy of commendation.
DISPRAISINGLY. *adv.* With blame. *Shakesp.*
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.* Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing to another; want of symmetry. *Denham*.
TO DISPROPORTION. *v. a.* To mismatch; to join things unsuitable. *Sackling*.
DISPROPORTIONABLE. *a.* Unsuitable in quantity. *Sackling, Smal*.
DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. *f.* Unsuitableness to something else.
DISPROPORTIONABLY. *adv.* Unsuitably; not symmetrically.
DISPROPORTIONAL. *a.* Disproportionable; unsymmetrical.
DISPROPORTIONALLY. *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.
DISPROPORTIONATE. *a.* Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else. *Ray, Locke*.
DISPROPORTIONATELY. *adv.* Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.
DISPROPORTIONATENESS. *f.* Unsuitableness 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 of a practice of error. *Hooker*.
DISPROVER. *f.* [from *disprove*.] One that confutes.
DISPUNISHABLE. *a.* Without penal restraint. *Swift*.
DISPURSE. *a.* [dis and purse.] To pay; to disburse. *Shakesp.*
DISPUTABLE. *a.* [from *dispute*.] 1. Liable to contest; controvertible. *South*. 2. Lawful to be contested. *Swift*.
DISPUTANT. *f.* [from *disputo*; *disputans*, Lat.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner. *Speck*.
DISPUTANT. *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. *Milten*.
DISPUTATION. *f.* [from *disputatio*, Lat.] 1. The skill of controversy; argumentation. *Locke*. 2. Controversy; argumental contest. *Sidney*.
DISPUTATIOUS. *a.* [from *disputo*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling. *Addison*.
DISPUTATIVE. *a.* [from *disputo*.] Disposed to debate. *Watts*.
TO DISPUTE. *v. n.* [disputo, Lat.] To contend by argument; to debate; to controvert. *Tillot*.
TO DISPUTE. *v. a.* 1. To contend for. *Hooker, Tatler*. 2. To oppose; to question. *Dryden*. 3. To discuss; to think on. *Shakesp.*

DISPUTE. *f.* Contest; controversy. *Locke, Bent*.
DISPUTELESS. *a.* Undisputed; uncontrovertible.
DISPUTER. *f.* A controvertist; one given to argument. *Stillingfleet*.
DISQUALIFICATION. *f.* That which disqualifies. *Spectator*.
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. *Shak*.
TO DISQUIET. *v. a.* To disturb; to make uneasy; to vex; to fret. *Duppa, Roscommon*.
DISQUIETER. *f.* A disturber; a harasser.
DISQUIETLY. *adv.* Without rest; anxiously. *Shakesp.*
DISQUIETNESS. *f.* Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety. *Hooker*.
DISQUIETUDE. *f.* Uneasiness; anxiety. *Addi*.
DISQUISITION. *f.* [disquisitio, Lat.] Examination; disputative enquiry. *Arbutnot*.
TO DISRANK. *v. a.* To degrade from his rank.
DISREGARD. *f.* Slight notice; neglect.
TO DISREGARD. *v. a.* To slight; to contemn. *Sprat, Smalridge*.
DISREGARDFUL. *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.
DISREGARDFULLY. *adv.* Contemptuously.
DISRELISH. *f.* [dis and relish.] 1. Bad taste; nauseousness. *Milten*. 2. Dislike; squeamishness. *Locke*.
TO DISRELISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To infect with an unpleasant taste. *Rogers*. 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. *Charendon*.
DISRESPECTFUL. *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.
DISRESPECTFULLY. *adv.* Irreverently. *Addi*.
TO DISROBE. *v. a.* To undress; to uncover. *Wotton*.
DISRUPTION. *f.* [diruptio, Lat.] The act of breaking asunder; a breach; rent. *Rory, Blackm*.
DISSATISFACTION. *f.* [dis and satisfaction.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent. *Rog*.
DISSATISFACTORINESS. *f.* [from *dissatisfactery*.] Inability to give content.
DISSATISFACTORY. *a.* [from *dissatisfy*.] Unable to give content.
TO DISSATISFY. *v. a.* [dis and satisfy.] To discontent; to displease. *Collier*.
TO DISSECT. *v. a.* [disseco, Lat.] 1. To cut in pieces. *Roscommon*. 2. To divide and examine minutely. *Atterbury*.
DISSECTION. *f.* [dissectio, Lat.] The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Granville*.

To

TO DISSEIZE. *v. a.* [*dissaisir*, Fr.] To dispossess; to deprive. *Locke.*

DISSEISIN. *f.* [from *dissaisir*, Fr.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land. *Coxwell.*

DISSEIZOR. *f.* [from *dissenze*.] He that dispossesses another.

TO DISSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Lat.] 1. To hide under false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Hayward.* 2. To pretend that to be which is not. *Prior.*

TO DISSEMBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Rouse.*

DISSEMBLER. *f.* [from *dissimble*] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition. *Raleigh.*

DISSEMBLINGLY. *adv.* With dissimulation; hypocritically. *Kestles.*

TO DISSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*dissimino*, Lat.] To scatter as seed; to spread every way. *Hammond, Atterbury.*

DISSEMINATION. *f.* [*disseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering like seed. *Brown.*

DISSEMINATOR. *f.* [*dissiminator*, Lat.] He that scatters; a spreader. *Decay of Piet.*

DISSENSION. *f.* [*dissenso*, Lat.] Disagreement; strife; contention; breach of union. *Kestles.*

DISSENSIOUS. *a.* Disposed to discord; contentious. *Alpham.*

TO DISSENT. *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Lat.] 1. To disagree in opinion. *Addisn.* 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; incontinent; contrary.

DISSENTER. *f.* [from *dissent*.] 1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion. *Locke.* 2. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSERTATION. *f.* [*dissertatio*, Lat.] A discourse. *Pope.*

TO DISSERVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *serve*.] To do injury to; to misc'ief; to harm. *Clar. Rogers.*

DISSERVICE. *f.* [*dis* and *service*.] Injury; mischief. *Cslier.*

DISSERVICEABLE. *a.* Injurious; mischievous.

DISSERVICEABLENESS. *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, Shaksp.*

DISSIDENCE. *f.* [*dissideo*, Lat.] Discord; disagreement.

DISSILIENCE. *f.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSIDENT. *a.* [*dissiliens*, Lat.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILITION. *f.* [*dissiliis*, Lat.] The act of bursting in two. *Boyle.*

DISSIMILAR. *a.* [*dis* and *similar*.] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Boyle, Newton, Bentley.*

DISSIMILARITY. *f.* [from *dissimilar*.] Unlikeness; dissimilitude. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMILITUDE. *f.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance. *Stillingsfleet, Pope.*

DISSIMULATION. *f.* [*dissimulatio*, Lat.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy. *South.*

DISSIPABLE. *a.* [from *dissipate*.] Easily scattered. *Bacon.*

TO DISSIPATE. *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Lat.] 1. To scatter every way; to disperse. *Woodward.* 2. To scatter the attention. *Savage's Life.* 3. To spend a fortune. *London.*

DISSIPATION. *f.* [*dissipatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dispersion. *Hale.* 2. The state of being dispersed. *Milton.* 3. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

TO DISSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Lat.] To separate; to disunite; to part. *Boyle.*

DISSOLVABLE. *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Capable of dissolution. *Newton.*

DISSOLUBLE. *a.* [*dissolubilis*, Lat.] Capable of separation of one part from another. *Woodward.*

DISSOLUBILITY. *f.* [from *dissoluble*.] Liability to suffer a division of parts. *Hale.*

TO DISSOLVE. *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Lat.] 1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts. *Woodward.* 2. To break; to disunite in any manner. 3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing. *Milton.* 4. To separate persons united. *Shaksp.* 5. To break up assemblies. *Bacon.* 6. To solve; to clear. *Daniel.* 7. To break an enchantment. *Milton.* 1. To be relaxed by pleasure. *Dryden.*

TO DISSOLVE. *v. n.* 1. To be melted. *Addis.* 2. To fall to nothing. *Shaksp.* 3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT. *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting. *Ray.*

DISSOLVENT. *f.* The power of disuniting the parts of any thing. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVER. *f.* That which has the power of dissolving. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVIBLE. *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Liable to perish by dissolution. *Hale.*

DISSOLUTE. *a.* [*dissolutus*, Lat.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious; debauched. *Hayward, Rogers.*

DISSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *dissolute*] Loosely; in debauchery. *Wisdom.*

DISSOLUTENESS. *f.* [from *dissolute*.] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Leese.*

DISSOLUTION. *f.* [*dissolutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture. 2. The state of being liquefied. 3. The state of melting away. *Shaksp.* 4. Destruction of any thing by the separation 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. *Atter.*

DISSONANCE. *f.* [*dissnancia*, Fr.] A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds. *Milton.*

DISSONANT. *a.* [*dissnans*, Lat.] 1. Harsh; unharmonious. *Thomson.* 2. Incongruous; disagreeing. *Hakewell.*

TO DISSUADE. *v. a.* [*dissuades*, Lat.] 1. To detest;

- dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing. *Shakeſp.* 2. To repreſent any thing as uſult. *Milton.*
- DISSUADER.** *f.* [from *diſſuade.*] He that diſſuades.
- DISSUASION.** *f.* [*diſſuaſio*, Lat.] Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing; dehortation. *Boyle.*
- DISSUASIVE.** *a.* [from *diſſuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to deter.
- DISSUASIVE.** *f.* Dehortation; argument to turn the mind off from any purpoſe. *Gov. of the Tong.*
- DISSUNDER.** *a.* [*dis* and *ſunder.*] See **DISSUASIVE.**
- DISSYLLABLE.** *f.* [*dis* and *συλλαβη.*] A word of two ſyllables. *Dryden.*
- DISTAFF.** *f.* [*διſταφ,* Sax.] 1. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpining. *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 fully with infamy. *Spencer.*
- DISTANCE.** *f.* [*diſtance*, Fr *diſtantia*, Lat.] 1. *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered between any two beings. *Locke.* 2. Remoteneſs in place. *Prior.* 3. The ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing. *Shakeſp.* 4. Contrariety; oppoſition. *Shakeſp.* 5. A ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run. *L'Eſtrange.* 6. Space of time. *Prior.* 7. Remoteneſs in time. *Smalr.* 8. Ideal diſjunction. *Locke.* 9. Reſpect; diſtant behaviour. *Dryden.* 13. Retraction of kindneſs; reſ rve. *Milton.*
- TO DISTANCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryd.* 2. To leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance. *Gay.*
- DISTANT.** *a.* [*diſtans*, Lat.] 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; ſly. 5. Not primary; not obvious. *Addiſon.*
- DISTASTE.** *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. *Shakeſp.* 2. To diſlike; to loath. *Shakeſp.* 3. To offend; to diſguſt. *Davies.* 4. To vex; to exasperate. *Pope.*
- DISTASTEFUL.** *a.* [*diſtaſte* and *full.*] 1. Nauſeouſ to the palate; diſguſting. *Glanville.* 2. Offenſive; diſpleaſing. *Davies.* 3. Malignant; malevolent. *Brown.*
- DISTEMPER.** *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. *Shakeſp.* 5. Want of due balance between contraries. *Bacon.* 6. Depravity of inclination. *K. Charles.* 7. Tumultuous diſorder. *Waller.* 8. Uneaſineſs. *Shakeſp.*
- TO DISTEMPER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*] 1. To diſeaſe. *Shakeſp.* 2. To diſorder. *Boyle.* 3. To diſturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.* 4. To deſtroy temper or moderation. *Addiſon.* 5. To make diſaffected. *Shakeſp.*
- DISTEMPERATE.** *a.* [*dis* and *temperate.*] Immoderate. *Raleigh.*
- DISTEMPERATURE.** *f.* [from *diſtemperate.*] 1. Intemperateneneſs; exceſs of heat or cold. *Abbot.* 2. Violent tumultuoſuſneſs; outrageouſneſs. 3. Perturbation of the mind. *Shakeſp.* 4. Confuſion; commixture of extremes. *Shakeſp.*
- TO DISTEND.** *v. a.* [*diſtendo*, Lat.] To ſtretch out in breadth. *Thomſon.*
- DISTENT.** *f.* [from *diſtend.*] The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread. *Wotton.*
- DISTENTION.** *f.* [*diſtentio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſtretch in breadth. *Arbutnot.* 2. Breadth; ſpace occupied. 3. The act of ſeparating one part from another. *Wotton.*
- TO DISTRHONIZE.** *v. v.* [*dis* and *throne.*] To dethrone. *Spencer.*
- DISTICH.** *f.* [*diſtichon*, Lat.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram conſiſting only of two verſes. *Camden.*
- TO DISTIL.** *v. n.* [*diſtillo*, Lat.] 1. To drop; to fall by drops. *Pope.* 2. To flow gently and ſilently. *Raleigh.* 3. To uſe a ſtill. *Shakeſp.*
- TO DISTILL.** *v. a.* 1. To let fall in drops. *Job.* *Drayton.* 2. To force by fire through the veſſels of diſtillation. *Shakeſp.* 3. To draw by diſtillation. *Boyle.*
- DISTILLATION.** *f.* [*diſtillatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops. 2. The act of pouring out in drops. 3. That which falls in drops. 4. The act of diſtilling by fire. *Newton.* 5. The ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill. *Shakeſp.*
- 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. *Shakeſp.*
- DISTINCT.** *a.* [*diſtinctus*, Lat.] 1. Different; not the ſame. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Apart; not conjunct. *Clarendon, Tillotſon.* 3. Clear; unconfused. *Milton.* 4. Spotted; variegated. *Milton.* 5. Marked out; ſpecified. *Milton.*
- DISTINCTION.** *f.* [*diſtinctio*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 6. Division into different parts. *Dryden.* 7. Notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame. *Norris.* 8. Diftinction; judgment.
- DISTINCTIVE.** *a.* [rom *diſtinct.*] 1. That which makes diſtinction or difference. *Pope.* 2. Having the power to diſtinguiſh; judicious. *Brown.*
- DISTINCTIVELY.** *adv.* In right order; not confuſedly. *Shakeſp.*

DISTINCTLY. *adv.* [from *distinct.*] 1. Not confusedly. *Newton.* 2. Plainly; clearly. *Dryd.*

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. *Hecker.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 6. To constitute difference; to specificate. *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 of being distinguished. *Boyle, Hale.* 2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHED. *part. a.* Eminent; extraordinary. *Rogers.*

DISTINGUISHER. *f.* [from *distinguiſh.*] 1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another. 2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity. *Brown.*

DISTINGUISHINGLY. *adv.* With distinction. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT. *f.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Graunt.*

TO DISTORT. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Lat.] 1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions. *Smith.* 2. To put out of the true direction or posture. *Tilloſon.* 3. To wrest from the true meaning. *Peaſham.*

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 *diſtraught* [*diſtractus*, Lat.] 1. To pull different ways at once. 2. To separate; to divide. *Shakeſp.* 3. To turn from a ſingle direction towards various points. *South.* 4. To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex. *Pſalms, Milton, Locke.* 5. To make mad. *Locke.*

DISTRACTEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſtract.*] Madly; irrationally. *Shakeſp.*

DISTRACTEDNESS. *f.* [from *diſtract.*] The ſtate of being diſtracted; madneſs.

DISTRACTION. *f.* [*diſtractio*, Lat.] 1. Tendency to different parts; ſeparation. *Shakeſp.* 2. Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden.* 3. Perturbation of mind. *Yarſer.* 4. Madneſs; frantickneſs; loſs of the wits. *Atterb.* 5. Diſturbance; tumult; difference of ſentiments. *Clarend.*

TO DISTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Lat.] To ſeize. *Shakeſp.*

TO DISTRAIN. *v. n.* To make ſeizure. *Marſhel.*

DISTRAINER. *f.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

DISTRAINT. *f.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT. *part. a.* [from *diſtracti.*] Diſtracted. *Camden.*

DISTRESS. *a.* [*deſtreſſe*, Fr.] 1. The act of

making a legal ſeizure. 2. A compulſion, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or to pay a debt. *Cowell.* 3. The thing ſeized by law. 4. Calamity; miſery; miſfortune. *Shakeſp.*

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.* [*distribuſ*, Lat.] To divide amongſt more than two; to deal out. *Spencer, Woodward.*

DISTRIBUTER. *f.* [from *distribuſ*.] One who deals out any thing; a beſtower. *Addiſ. Wood.*

DISTRIBUTION. *f.* [*distributio*, Lat.] 1. The act of diſtribution or dealing out to others. *Swift.* 2. The act of giving in charity. *Atterb.*

DISTRIBUTIVE. *a.* [from *distributive*.] That which is employed in aſſigning to others their portion, as, *distributive* juſtice. *Dryden.*

DISTRIBUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distributive*.] 1. By diſtribution. 2. Singly; particularly. *Hook.*

DISTRICT. *f.* [*diſtrictus*, Lat.] 1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance. 2. Circuit of authority; province. *Addiſ.* 3. Region; country; territory. *Blackm.*

TO DISTRUST. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *truſt*.] To regard with diffidence; not to truſt. *Wiſdom.*

DISTRUST. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Loſs of credit; loſs of confidence. *Milton.* 1. Suſpicion. *Dryden.*

DISTRUSTFUL. *a.* [*diſtruſt* and *full*.] 1. Apt to diſtruſt; ſuſpicious. *Boyle.* 2. Not confident; diffident. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 3. Diffident of himſelf; timorous. *Pope.*

DISTRUSTFULLY. *adv.* Inadtruſtful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS. *f.* The ſtate of being diſtruſtful; want of confidence.

TO DISTURB. *v. a.* [*diſturbo*, low Lat.] 1. To perplex; to diſquiet. *Collier.* 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 tranquillity. *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. *Shakeſp.*

TO DISTURN. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *turn*.] To turn off. *Daniel.*

DISVALUATION. *f.* [*diſ* and *valuation*.] Diſgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*

TO DISVALUE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *value*.] To undervalue. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TO DISVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, Fr.] 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.*

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DISUNITY. *f.* [*dis* and *unity*.] A state of actual separation. *Morc.*

DISUSAGE. [*dis* and *usage*.] The gradual cessation of use or custom. *Hooker.*

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.* [*diebt*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem. *Spenser.*

DITCH. *f.* [*dic*, Sax.] 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. *Kweller.* 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.* Pepperwort.

DITTANY. *f.* [*dichamnus*, Lat.] An herb. *Morc.*

DITTIED. *a.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to music. *Milton.*

DITTY. *f.* [*diebt*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song. *Hooker.*

DIVAN. [An Arabick word.] 1. The council of the oriental princes. 2. Any council assembled. *Pope.*

To DIVARICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Lat.] To be parted into two. *Woodward.*

To DIVARICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two. *Grew.*

DIVARICATION. *f.* [*divaricatio*, Lat.] 1. Partition into two. *Ray.* 2. Division of opinions. *Brown.*

To DIVE. *v. n.* [*diplan*, Sax.] 1. To sink voluntarily under water. *Dryden.* 2. To go under water in search of any thing. *Raleigh.* 3. To go deep into any question, or science. *Davies*, *Blackmore.* 4. To immerge into any business or condition. *Shakespeare.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explode by diving. *Denham.*

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. *Watson.*

To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*diverge*, Lat.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton.*

DIVERGENT. *a.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS. *a.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one. *Whitgift.*

DIVERSE. *a.* [*diversus*, Lat.] 1. Different

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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. 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. *Denham.* 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.* [*diversitas*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Lat.] 1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Hesker.* 2. Variety. *Arbutnot.* 3. Distinction of being; not identity. *Rogers.* 4. Variagation. *Pope.*

DIVERSLY. *adv.* [from *diverse*.] 1. In different ways; differently; variously. *Watson.* 2. In different directions.

To DIVERT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Lat.] 1. To turn off from any direction or course. *Locke.* 2. To draw forces to a different part. *Davies.* 3. To withdraw the mind. *Philips.* 4. To please; to exhilarate. *Swift.* 5. To subvert; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*

DIVERTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*

To DIVERTISE. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, Fr.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*

DIVERTISEMENT. *f.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DIVERTIVE. *a.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive. *Rogers.*

To DIVEST. *v. a.* [*devestir*, Fr.] To strip; to make naked. *Denham.*

DIVESTURE. *f.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting off. *Boyle.*

DIVIDABLE. *a.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. *Shakespeare.*

DIVIDANT. *a.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate. *Shakespeare.*

To DIVIDE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Lat.] 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.* [*dividuas*, Lat.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others. *Milton*.
- DIVINATION**. *f.* [*divinatio*, Lat.] Prediction, or orelling of future things. *Hooker*.
- DIVINE**. *a.* [*divinus*, Lat.] 1. Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden*. 2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker*. 3. Excellent in a supreme degree. *Davies*. 4. Prefageful; divining; prescient. *Milton*.
- DIVINE**. *f.* 1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Bacon*. 2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian. *Denham*.
- TO DIVINE**. *v. a.* [*divino*, Lat.] To foretell; to foreknow. *Shakefp*.
- TO DIVINE**. *v. n.* 1. To utter prognostication. *Shakefp*. 2. To feel presages. *Shakefp*. 3. To conjecture; to guess. *Dryden*.
- DIVINELY**. *adv.* [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. *Greav*. 2. Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shakefp*.
- DIVINER**. *f.* [from *To divine*] 1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means. *Brown*. 2. A conjecturer; guesser. *Locke*.
- DIVINERESS**. *f.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess. *Dryden*.
- DIVINITY**. *f.* [*divinité*, Fr. *divinitas*, Lat.] 1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillingfleet*. 2. The Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes. 3. False god. *Prior*. 4. Celestial being. *Cheyne*. 5. The science of divine things; theology. *Shakefp*. 6. Something supernatural. *Shakefp*.
- DIVISIBLE**. *a.* [*divisibilis*, Lat.] Capable of being divided into parts; separable. *Bentley*.
- DIVISIBILITY**. *f.* [*divisibilité*, Fr.] The quality of admitting division. *Glanville*.
- DIVISIBLENESS**. *f.* [from *divisible*] Divisibility. *Boyle*.
- DIVISION**. *f.* [*divisio*, Lat.] 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. Dilution; dilco.d.; difference. *Decay of Piety*. 6. Parts into which a discourse is distributed. *Locke*. 7. Space between the notes of musick; just time. *Shakefp*. 8. Distinction. *Excels*. 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. *Shakefp*.
- DIVISOR**. *f.* [*divisor*, Lat.] 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. *Shakefp*.
- 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. *Shakefp*.
- DIVORCEMENT**. *f.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of marriage. *Deuteronomy*.
- DIVORCER**. *f.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation. *Drammond*.
- DIURETICK**. *a.* [*diureticus*] Having the power to provoke urine. *Arbutnot*.
- DIURNAL**. *a.* [*diurnus*, Lat.] 1. Relating to the day. *Brown*. 2. Constituting the day. *Prior*. 3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian. *Milton*.
- DIURNAL**. *f.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] A journal; a day-book.
- DIURNALLY**. *adv.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day. *Tatler*.
- DIUTURNITY**. *f.* [*diuturnitas*, Lat.] Length of duration. *Brown*.
- TO DIVULGE**. *v. a.* [*divulge*, Lat.] 1. To publish; to make publick. *Hooker*. 2. To proclaim. *Milton*.
- DIVULGER**. *f.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher. *K. Charles*.
- DIVULSION**. *f.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking away. *Brown*.
- TO DIZEN**. *v. a.* [from *digbt*.] To dress; to deck. *Swift*.
- DIZZARD**. *f.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool.
- DIZZINESS**. *f.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddiness. *Glaw*.
- DIZZY**. *a.* [*ἄγρις*, Sax.] 1. Giddy; vertiginous. *Milton*. 2. Causing giddiness. *Shakefp*. 3. Giddy; thoughtless. *Milton*.
- TO DIZZY**. *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakefp*.
- TO DO**. *v. a.* preter. *did*; part pass. *done*, [don, Sax. *doen*, Dutch.] 1. To passife or act any thing good or bad. *Psalms*. 2. To perform; to atch eve. *Collier*. 3. To execute; to discharge. *Shakefp*. 4. To cause. *Spenser*. 5. To transact. *Act*. 6. To produce any effect to another. *Shakefp*. 7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort. *Jeremiab*. 8. To perform for the benefit of another. *Samsel*. 9. To exert; to put forth. 2 *Tim*. 10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing. *Boyle*, *Koove*. 11. To gain a point; to effect by influence. *Shakefp*. 12. To make any thing what it is not. *Shakefp*. 13. To finish; to end. *Duppa*. 14. To conclude; to settle. *Tillotson*. 15. This phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what courie 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. *Speer*. 3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about. *Stillingfl*. 4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

health. *Shakesp.* 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.* *Arbutnot.* 7. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, *help me, do*; *make haste, do.* *Taylor.* 8. To Do is put before the verbs sometimes expletively; as, *I do love, or, I love; I did love, or, I loved Bacon* 9. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong him.* *Shakesp.* 10. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, *I did love him, but scorn him now.*

To DOAT. *v. n.* See To DOTE.

DOCIBLE. *a.* [*docibilis, Lat.*] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught. *Milton.*

DOCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *docible.*] Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

DOCILE. *a.* [*docilis, Lat.*] 1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable. *Ellis.* 2. With *to*; as, *docile, to ill, &c.*

DOCILITY. *f.* [*docilitas, Fr.* from *docilitas, Lat.*] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn. *Grew.*

DOCK. *f.* [*docca, Sax.*] An herb. *Swift.*

DOCK. *f.* The stump of the tail, which remains after docking. *Grew.*

DOCK. *f.* [As some imagine, of *δοκσιον.*] 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 cutoff 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.* [*doctor, Lat.*] 1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick. *Shakesp.* 2. A man skilled in any profession. *Deanham.* 3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases. *Shakesp.* 4. Any able or learned man. *Digby.*

To DOCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure.

DOCTORAL. *a.* [*doctorialis, Lat.*] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY. *adv.* [from *doctoral.*] In manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*

DOCTORSHIP. *f.* [from *doctor.*] The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*

DOCTRINAL. *a.* [*doctrina, Lat.*] 1. Containing doctrine. *South.* 2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker.*

DOCTRINALLY. *adv.* [from *doctrina.*] In the form of doctrine; positively. *Ray.*

DOCTRINE. *f.* [*doctrina, Lat.*] 1. The principles or positions of any lect or master. *Aster* 2. The act of teaching. *Mark.*

DOCUMENT. *f.* [*documentum, Lat.*] 1. Precept; instruction; direction. *Watts.* 2. Precept in an ill sense; a precept magisterially dogmatical. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DOODER. *f.* [*ousteren, to shoot up, Dutch.* *Skinner.*] *Dodder* is a singular plant: when it

first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the 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 plants, entangling itself about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves.

DO'DDERED. *a.* [from *dotter.*] Overgrown with dodder. *Dryden.*

DODE'GAGON. *f.* [*δωδεκα and γωνία*] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMORION. *f.* [*δωδεκατημόριον.*] The twelfth part. *Creech.*

To DODGE. *v. n.* [from *dog.*] 1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation. *Hall.* 2. To thit place as another approaches. *Milton.* 3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them. *Swift.*

DO'DKIN. *f.* [*dayken, Dutch*] A doikkin or little doot; a low coin. *Lilly.*

DODMAN. *f.* The name of a fish. *Bacon.*

DOE. *f.* [*da, Sax.*] 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 practises. *Hooker.*

DOES. The third person from *do*, for *doth.* *Locke.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off*] 1. To put off dreis. *Milton, Dryden, Rowe.* 2. To strip. *Crafbaw.* 3. To put away; to get rid of. *Shakesp.* 4. To delay; to refer to another time. *Shakesp.*

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. *Shakesp.* 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; furly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*

DOGGRANE. *f.* [*dog and bane.*] An herb.

DOGBERRY-TREE. Cornelian cherry.

DOGBRIAR. *f.* [*dog and briar.*] The briar that bears the hip.

DOG'CHEAP. *a.* [*dog and cheap.*] Cheap as dogs meat. *Dryden.*

DOG'DAYS. *f.* [*dog and days.*] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. *Clarendon.*

DOGE. *f.* [*doge, Ital.*] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addison.*

DOG'FISH.

DOG FISH. *f.* [from *dog* and *fish*.] A shark. *Woodward*.

DOG FLY. *f.* A voracious biting fly. *Chapman*.

DOGGED. *a.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; frow; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras*.

DOGGEDLY. *adv.* [from *dogged*.] Sullenly; gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS. *f.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; sullenness.

DOGGER. *f.* A small ship with one mast.

DOGGEREL. *a.* Vile; despicable; mean. *Dryden*.

DOGGEREL. *f.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses. *Swift*.

DOG GISH. *a.* [from *dog*.] Carrish; brutal.

DOGHEARTED. *a.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shakespeare*.

DOG HOLE. *f.* [*dog* and *hole*.] A vile hole. *Pope*.

DOG KENNEL. *f.* [*dog* and *kennel*.] A little hut or house for dogs. *Tatler*.

DOG LOUSE. *f.* [*dog* and *louse*.] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA. *f.* [Latin.] Established principle; settled notion. *Dryden*.

DOG MATICAL. *a.* [from *dogma*.] Authoritative; magisterial; positive. *Boyle*.

DOG MATICALLY. *adv.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterially; positively. *South*.

DOG MATICALNESS. *f.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterialness; mock authority.

DOG MATIST. *f.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of principles. *Watts*

To DOG MATIZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To assert positively; to teach magisterially. *Blackm.*

DOG MATIZER. *f.* [from *dogmatize*.] An assertor; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond*.

DOG ROSE. *f.* [*dog* and *rose*.] The flower of the hip. *Derham*.

DOG SLEEP. *f.* [*dog* and *sleep*.] Pretended sleep. *Addison*.

DOG SNEAT. *f.* [*dog* and *meat*.] Refuse; vile stuff. *Dryden*.

DOG STAR. *f.* [*dog* and *star*.] The star which gives name to the dogdays. *Addison*.

DOG STOOTH. *f.* A plant. *Miller*.

DOG TROT. *f.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras*.

DOG WEARY. *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakespeare*.

DOG WOOD. See CORNELIAN CHERRY.

DOILY. *f.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker. *Congreve*.

DOINGS. *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. *Hosker*. 5. Fervidity; merriment.

DOIT. *f.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A small piece of money. *Shakespeare*.

DOLE. *f.* [from *deal*; *dolan*, Sax.] 1. The act or distribution of dealing. *Chowland*. 2. Any thing dealt out or distributed. *Hudibras*. 3. Provisions or money distributed in charity. *Dryden*. 4. Blows dealt out. *Milten*. 5. [from *dol*.] Grief; sorrow; misery. *Shakespeare*.

To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute. *Diſt.*

DOLEFUL. *a.* [*dole* and *full*.] 1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief. *South*, *Dryden*. 2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief. *Sidney*. 3. Dismal; impressing sorrow. *Hosker*.

DOLEFULLY. *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a doleful manner.

DOLEFULNESS. *f.* [from *doleful*.] 1. Sorrow; melancholy. 2. Querulousness. 3. Dismalness.

DOLESOME. *a.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal. *Pope*.

DOLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a doleful manner.

DOLESOMENESS. *f.* [from *doleful*.] 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*, Lat.] 1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal. *Milten*. 2. Painful. *Morre*.

DOLOUR. *f.* [*dolor*, Lat.] 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 thickskull. *Shakespeare*.

DOLTISH. *a.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; blockish. *Sidney*.

DOMABLE. *a.* [*domabilis*, Lat.] Tameable.

DOMAIN. *f.* [*domaine*, Fr.] 1. Dominion; empire. *Milten*. 2. Possession; estate. *Dryden*.

DO ME. *f.* [*dome*, Fr.] 1. A building; a house; a fabric. *Prior*. 2. A hemispherical arch; cupola.

DOMESTICAL. *a.* [*domesticus*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick. *Hosker*. 2. Private; not open. *Hosker*. 3. Inhabiting the house; not wild. *Addison*. 4. Not foreign; intestine. *Shakespeare*.

To DOMESTICATE. *v. a.* [from *domestic*.] To make domestick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clarissa*.

To DOMIFY. *v. a.* To tame.

DOMINANT. *a.* [*dominans*, Fr.] Predominant; 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. *Milten*.

DOMINATIVE. *a.* [from *dominate*.] Imperious; insolent.

DOMINATOR. *f.* [Latin.] The presiding power. *Comden*.

To DOMINEER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with insolence; to swell; to act without control. *Prior*.

D O R

DOMINICAL. *a.* [*dominicalis*, Lat.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.*

DOMINION. *f.* [*dominium*, Lat.] 1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Tickell.* 2. Right of possession or use, without being accountable. *Locke.* 3. Territory; region; district. *Davies.* 4. Predominance; ascendancy. *Dryden.* 5. An order of angels. *Colossians.*

DON. *f.* [*dominus*, Lat.] 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.

DONATION. *f.* [*donatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of giving any thing. *South.* 2. The grant by which any thing is given. *Raleigh.*

DONATIVE. *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.*

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.*

DONJON. *f.* [now *duncheon*.] The highest and strongest tower of a castle, in which prisoners were kept. *Chaucer.*

DONOR. *f.* A giver; a bestower. *Atterbury.*

DOODLE. *f.* A trifler; an idler.

TO DOOM. *v. a.* [*de man*, Saxon.] 1. To judge. *Milton.* 2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence. *Smith.* To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dryden.* 4. To command judicially or authoritatively. *Shakespeare.* 5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority. *Dryden.*

DOOM. *f.* [*dom*, 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.*

DOOMSDAY. *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.*

DOOMSDAY-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*, Sax.] 1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Debam.* 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.* 6. At the door of any one. Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden.* 7. Next door to. Approaching to; near to. *L'Estrange.*

DOORCASE. *f.* [*door and case*.] The frame in which the door is inclosed. *Moxon.*

DOORKEEPER. *f.* [*door and keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house. *Taylor.*

DOQUET. *f.* A paper containing a warrant. *Bacon.*

DORMANT. *a.* [*dormant*, Fr.] 1. Sleeping

D O T

Congreve. 2. In a sleeping posture. *Grew.*

3. Private; not publick. *Bacon.* 4. Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.* 5. Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleveland.*

DORMITORY. *f.* [*dormitorium*, Lat.] 1. A place to sleep in; a room with many beds. *Mortimer.* 2. A burial place. *Ayliffe.*

DORMOUSE. *f.* [*dormio and mouse*.] A small animal, which passes a great part of the winter in sleep. *Ben. Johnson.*

DORN. *f.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish. *Carew.*

DORNICK. *f.* [of *Deornick* in *Flanders*.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

TO DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonic.] To deafen or stupidity with noise. *Skinner.*

DORR. *f.* A kind of flying insect; the hedge-chaffer. *Grew.*

DORSEL. *f.* [from *dorsum*, the back.] A

DORSER. *f.* panner; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen.

DORSIFEROUS. *f.* [*dorsum* and *fero*, or

DORSIPAROUS. *f.* [*ris*, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; 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.* [*doze*.] 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.

DOSSIL. *f.* [from *derjel*.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint. *Wiseman.*

DOST. [the second person of *do*.] *Addison.*

DOT. *f.* [from *jet*, 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.

DOTAGE. *f.* [from *dote*.] 1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind. *Davies, Suckk.* 2. Excessive fondness. *Dryden.*

DOTAL. *a.* [*dotalis*, Lat.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion. *Garth.*

DOTAL. *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. *Jerem.* 2. To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.* To dote upon. To regard with excessive fondness. *Burnet.*

DOTER. *f.* [from *dote*.] 1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *Burton.* 2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love. *Byle.*

DOTINGLY. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly. *Dryden.*

DOTTARD. *f.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

DOTTE-

- DO'TTEREL.** *f.* The name of a bird. *Bacon.*
- DO'UBLE.** *a.* [*double*, Fr.] 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. *Shakesp.* 7. Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakesp.*
- 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.
- DOUBLE-BITING.** *a.* Biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden.*
- DOUBLE-BUTTONED.** *a.* [*double and buttoned.*] Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*
- DOUBLE-DEALER.** *f.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another. *L'Estrange.*
- DOUBLE-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. *Taiter.*
- DOUBLE-MINDED.** *a.* Deceitful; insidious.
- DOUBLE-SHINING.** *a.* Shining with double lustre. *Sidney.*
- DOUBLE-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. *Shakesp.* 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 pals round a headland. *Knolles.*
- To DO'UBLE.** *v. n.* 1. To increase to twice the quantity. *Burnet.* 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.*
- DO'UBLE.** *f.* 1. Twice the quantity or number. *Graunt.* 2. Strong beer of twice the common strength. *Shakesp.* 3. A trick; a shift; an artifice.
- DO'UBLENESS.** *f.* [*from double.*] The state of being double. *Shakesp.*
- DOUBLER.** *f.* [*from double.*] He that doubles any thing.
- DOUBLET.** *f.* [*from double.*] 1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. *Hudibras.* 2. Two; a pair. *Greav.*
- DOUB'LOIN.** *f.* [*French.*] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.
- DOUBLY.** *adv.* [*from double.*] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*
- To DOUBT.** *v. n.* [*doubt*, Fr.] 1. To question; to be in uncertainty. *Tillotson.* 2. To question any event, fearing the worst. *Shakej. Knolles.* 3. To fear; to be apprehensive. *Orav. 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. *Shakesp.*
- DOUBT.** *f.* [*from the verb.*] 1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense. *South.* 2. Question; point unsettled. *Pope.* 3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. *Shakesp.* 4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuter.* 5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill. *Galatians.* 6. Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.*
- DOUBTER.** *f.* [*from doubt.*] One who entertains scruples.
- DOUBTFUL.** *a.* [*doubt and full.*] 1. Dubious; not settled in opinion. *Shakesp.* 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.** *adv.* [*from doubtful.*] 1. Dubiously; irresolutely. 2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. *Spenser.*
- DOUBTFULNESS.** *f.* [*from doubtful.*] 1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. *Watts.* 2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke.*
- DOUBTINGLY.** *adv.* [*from doubt.*] In a doubting manner; dubiously. *Bacon.*
- DOUBTLESS.** *a.* [*from doubt.*] Without fear; without apprehension of danger. *Shakesp.*
- DOUBTLEESS.** *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably.
- DOUCE'T.** *f.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A custard. *Skinner.*
- DOUCKER.** *f.* A bird that dips in the water. *Ray.*
- DOUE.** *f.* [*douvo*, old Teut. *daub*, German.] 1. A wild pigeon. 2. A pigeon.
- DOVECOT.** *f.* [*dove and cot.*] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shak.*
- DOVEHOUSE.** *f.* [*dove and house.*] A house for pigeons. *Dryden.*
- DO'VETAIL.** *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.* [*dah*, Sax.] 1. The paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked. *Dryden.* 2. *My cake is Dough.* My affair has miscarried. *Shakesp.*
- DOUGHBAKED.** *a.* [*dough and baked.*] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Davies.*
- DOUGHTY.** *a.* [*dohtig*, Sax.] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. *Spenser.*
- DOUGHY.** *a.* [*from dough.*] Unsound; soft; unhardened. *Shakesp.*
- To DOUSE.** *v. a.* To put over head suddenly in the water.
- To DOUSE.** *v. a.* To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*
- DO WAGER.** *f.* [*douairiere*, Fr.] 1. A widow with a jointure. *Shakesp.* The title given to ladies who survive their husbands. *Shakesp.*
- DO WDY.** *f.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shakesp.*
- DO'WER.** } [*douaire*, Fr.] 1. That which
DO'WERY. } the wife bringeth to her husband in

- in marriage. *Pope*. 2. That which the widow possesses. *Bacon*. 3. The gifts of a husband for a wife. *Genes*. 4. Endowment; gift. *Davies*.
- DOWERED.** *a.* Portioned; supplied with a portion. *Shakesp.*
- DOWERLESS.** *a.* [from *dower*.] Without a fortune. *Shakesp.*
- DOWLAS.** *f.* A coarse kind of linen. *Shakesp.*
- DOWN.** *f.* [*down*, Danish.] 1. Soft feathers. *Wotton*. 2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies. *Southern*. 3. Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior*. 4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds. *Bacon*.
- DOWN.** *f.* [*doun*, Sax.] A large open plain or valley. *Sidney*, *Sandys*.
- DOWN.** *prep.* [*aduna*, Sax] 1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower. *Shakesp.* 2. Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles*.
- DOWN.** *adv.* 1. On the ground; from the height to a lower situation. *Milton*. 2. Tending towards the ground. 3. Out of sight; below the horizon. *Shakesp.* 4. To a total maceration. *Arbutnot*. 5. Into disgrace; into declining reputation. *South*. 6. [Answering to *up*.] Here and there. *Psalms*.
- DOWN.** *interject.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition. *Shakesp.*
- DOWN.** [*To go*.] To be digested; to be received. *Locke*.
- TO DOWN.** *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to conquer. *Sidney*.
- DOWNCAST.** *a.* [*down* and *cast*.] Bent down; directed to the ground. *Addison*.
- DOWNFAL.** *f.* [*down* and *fall*.] 1. Ruin; fall from state. *South*. 2. A body of things falling. *Dryden*. 3. Destruction of fabricks. *Dryden*.
- DOWNFALLEN.** *participial. a.* Ruined; fallen. *Carew*.
- DOWNGYRED.** *a.* [*down* and *gyred*] Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakesp.*
- DOWNHIL.** *f.* [*down* and *hill*] Declivity; descent. *Dryden*.
- DOWNHIL.** *a.* Declivous; descending.
- DOWNLOOKED.** *a.* [*down* and *look*.] Having a dejected countenance; sullen; melancholy. *Dryden*.
- DOWNLYING.** *a.* [*down* and *lie*.] About to be in travail of childbirth.
- DOWNRIGHT.** *adv.* [*down* and *right*.] 1. Strait or right down. *Hudibras*. 2. In plain terms. *Shakesp.* 3. Completely; without stopping short. *Arbutnot*.
- DOWNRIGHT.** *a.* Plain; open; apparent; undisguised. *Rogers*. 2. Directly tending to the point. *Ben. Johnson*. 3. Unceremonious; honestly fairly. *Addison*. 4. Plain; without passion. *Brown*.
- DOWNSITTING.** *f.* [*down* and *sit*.] Rest; repose. *Psalms*.
- DOWNSWARD.** } *adv.* [*Dunepcard*, Saxon]
- DOWNSWARDS.** } 1. Towards the centre
- Newton*. 2. From a higher situation to a lower. *Milton*. 3. In a course of successive or lateral descent. *Shakesp.*
- DOWNSWARD.** *a.* 1. Moving on a declivity. *Dryden*. 2. Declivous; bending. *Dryden*. 3. Depressed; dejected. *Sidney*.
- DOWNY.** *a.* [from *down*.] 1. Covered with down or nap. *Shakesp.* 2. Made of down or soft feathers. *Dryden*. 3. Soft; tender; soothing. *Crashaw*.
- DOWRE.** } *f.* [*douaire*, Fr.] 1. A portion
- DOWRY.** } given with a wife. *Sidney*. 2. A reward paid for a wife. *Coccoly*.
- DOXOLOGY.** *f.* [*δοξα* and *λογος*.] A form of giving glory to God. *Stillingfleet*.
- DOXY.** *f.* A whore; a loose wench. *Shakesp.*
- TO DOZE.** *v. n.* [*doz*, Sax.] To slumber; to be half asleep. *L'Estrange*, *Pope*.
- TO DOZE.** *v. a.* To stupify; to dull. *Clarendon*.
- DOZEN.** *f.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. *Raleigh*.
- DOZINESS.** *f.* [from *doxy*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Locke*.
- DOZY.** *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish. *Dryden*.
- DRAB.** *f.* [*drabbe*, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a strumpet. *Pope*.
- DRACHM.** *f.* [*drachma*, Lat.] 1. An old Roman coin. *Shakesp.* 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.* [*drorf*, Saxon.] Any thing thrown away. *Ben. Johnson*.
- DRAFFY.** *a.* [from *druff*] Worthless; dreggy.
- DRAFT.** *a.* [corrupted for *draught*.] *Shakesp.*
- TO DRAG.** *v. a.* [*dragan*, Saxon.] 1. To pull along the ground by main force. *Denham*. 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. *Moxon*.
- 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'NET.** *f.* [*drag* and *net*.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *Muy*.
- TO DRAGGLE.** *v. n.* [from *drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay*.
- TO DRAGGLE.** *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras*.
- DRA'CON.** *f.* [*draco*, Lat.] 1. A kind of winged serpent. *Roque*. 2. A fierce violent man or woman. 3. A constellation near the North pole.
- DRA'GON.** *f.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant. *Milner*.
- 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. *Shakesp.*
- DRA'CONLIKE.** *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shakesp.*

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'GONSHED. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

DRA GONTREE. *f.* Palmtree. *Miller.*

DRAGOON. *f.* [from *dragen*, German.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback. *Tatler.*

To DRAGOON. *v. a.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. a.* [*drainer*, Fr.] 1. To draw off gradually. *Bacon.* 2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Roscom.* 3. To make quite dry. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *f.* [from the verb.] The channel thro' 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.* [*δράμα.*] 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.*

DRAMATICAL. *a.* [from *drama.*] Represented by action. *Bentley.*

DRAMATICK. *s.* sented by action. *Bentley.*

DRAMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *dramatick*] Representatively; by representation. *Dryden.*

DRAMATIST. *f.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatic compositions. *Burnet.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink*.]

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr.] To make cloth. *Bacon.*

DRA PER. *f.* [from *drape.*] One who sells cloth. *Boyle, Howel.*

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 *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet. *Spenser.*

DRA'STICK. *a.* [*δραστικός.*] Powerful; vigorous.

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive*.] *Cowley.*

DRAUGH. *f.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. *Shakeſp.*

DRAUGHT. *f.* [from *draw*.] 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'Esrange.* 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 filth is deposited. *Kings.*

To DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*. [*drag*, Saxon.] 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 attract; to call towards itself. *Bacon, Suckling.* 7. To inhale. *Addison.* 8. To take from any thing containing. *Chronicles.* 9. To take from a cask. *Shakeſp.* 10. To pull a sword from the sheath. *Shakeſp. 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. *Sida.* 15. To extract. *Cheyne.* 16. To procure as an agent cause. *Locke.* 17. To produce as an efficient cause. *Tillotson.* 18. To convey secretly. *Raleigh.* 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. *Psalms.* 27. To lead as a motive. *Dryden.* 28. To persuade to follow. *Shakeſp.* 29. To induce. *Davies.* 30. To win; to gain. *Shakeſp.* 31. To receive; to take up. *Shakeſp.* 32. To extort; to force. *Addison.* 33. To wrest; to distort. *Whitſte.* 34. To compose; to form in writing. *Pope.* 35. To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shakeſp.* 36. To eviscerate; to embowel. *King.* 37. **To DRAW in.** To apply to any purpose by distortion. *Locke.* 38. To contract; to pull back. *Gay.* 39. To inveigle; to entice. *South.* 40. **To DRAW off.** To extract; by distillation. *Addison.* 41. To withdraw; to abstract. 42. **To DRAW on.** To occasion; to invite. *Hayward.* 43. To cause; to bring on by degrees. *Boyle.* 44. **To DRAW over.** To raise in a still. *Boyle.* 45. To persuade to revolt. *Addison.* 46. **To DRAW out.** To protract; to lengthen. *Shakeſp.* 47. To pump out by insinuation. *Sidney.* 48. To call to action; to detach for service. *Dryden.* 49. To range in battle. *Calier.* 50. **To DRAW up.** To form in order of battle. *Clarendon.* 51. 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. *Addison.* 3. To contract; to shrink. *Bacon.* 4. To advance; to move. *Milton.* 5. To draw a sword. *Shakeſp.* 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

9. To retire; to retreat a little. *Clarendon*.
 10. To **DRAW** off. To retire; to retreat.
Callier. 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 draw.

DRAWBACK. *f.* [draw and back.] Money
 paid back for ready payment. *Swift*.

DRAWBRIDGE. *f.* [draw and bridge.] A
 bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or ad-
 mit communication at pleasure. *Carew*.

DRAWER. *f.* [from draw.] 1. One employed
 in procuring water from the well. *Deuteronomy*.
 2. One whose business is to draw liquor 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*.

DRAWING. *f.* [it. *draw*.] Delineation; re-
 presentation. *Pope*.

DRAWINGROOM. *f.* [draw and room] 1.
 The room in which company assemble at court.
Pope. 2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from draw.] 1. Equal;
 where each party takes his own stake. *Addison*.
 2. With a sword drawn. *Shakespeare*. 3. Open;
 put aside, or unclod. *Dryden*. 4. Eviscerated.
Shakespeare. 5. Induced as from some motive.
Spenser.

DRAWWELL. *f.* [draw and well.] A deep
 well; a well out of which water is drawn by
 a long cord. *Grew*.

To **DRAWL**. *v. n.* [from draw.] To utter
 any thing in a slow way. *Pope*.

DRAWY. *f.* [draw, Sax.] The car on
DRAWYCART. } which beer is carried. *Gay*.

DRAWHORSE. *f.* A horse which draws a dray.
Tatler.

DRAWMAN. *f.* [draw and man.] One that at-
 tends a dray. *South*.

DRAZEL. *f.* [from *droesse*, Fr.] A low,
 mean, worthless wretch. *Hudibras*.

DREAD. *f.* [drad, Sax.] 1. Fear; terror;
 affright. *Tillotson*. 2. Habitual fear; awe.
Genesis. 3. The person or thing feared. *Prior*.

DREAD. *a.* [dræd, Sax.] 1. Terrible; fright-
 ful. *Milton*. 2. Awful; venerable in the
 highest degree. *Milton*.

To **DREAD**. *v. a.* To fear in an excessive de-
 gree. *Walt*.

To **DREAD**. *v. n.* To be in fear. *Deuteronomy*.

DREADER. *f.* One that lives in fear. *Swift*.

DREADFUL. *a.* [dread and full.] Terrible;
 frightful. *Cowley*.

DREADFULNESS. *f.* Terribleness; frightful-
 ness. *Hakewill*.

DREADFULLY. *adv.* [from dreadful.] Ter-
 ribly; frightfully. *Dryden*.

DREADLESSNESS. *f.* [from *dreadless*] Fear-
 lessness; intrepidity. *Sidney*.

DREADLESS. *a.* Fearless; unafrighted; in-
 trepid. *Spenser*.

DREAM. *f.* [dream, 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 representa-
 tion 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 imagi-
 nation. *Prior*. 4. A sluggard; an idler.

DREAMLESS. *a.* Without dreams. *Camden*.

DREAR. *a.* [dreopug, Sax.] Mourful; dismal.
Milton.

DREARHEAD. *f.* Horror; dismalness.

DREARIMENT. *f.* [from *dreary*] 1. Sorrow;
 dismalness; melancholy. *Spenser*. 2. Horror;
 dread; terror. *Spenser*.

DREARY. *a.* [dreopug, Sax.] 1. Sorrowful;
 ditireful. *Spenser*. 2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.
Prior.

DREDGE. *f.* A kind of net. *Carew*.

To **DREDGE**. *v. a.* To gather with a dredge.
Carew.

DREDGER. *f.* [from dredge.] One who fishes
 with a dredge.

DREGGINESS. *f.* [from dreggy.] Fulness of
 dregs or lees; feculence.

DREGGISH. *a.* [from dregs.] Foul with lees;
 feculent.

DREGGY. *a.* [from dregs.] Containing dregs;
 consisting of dregs; feculent. *Boyle*.

DREGS. *f.* [drepen, Sax.] 1. The sediment of
 liquors; the lees; the grounds. *Davies*, *Sandys*.
 2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.
Bacon. 3. Dross; sweepings; refuse. *Rogers*.

To **DREIN**. *v. n.* To empty. *Southern*.

To **DRENCH**. *v. a.* [drēncan, Sax.] 1. To
 wash; to soak; to steep. *Milton*. 2. To satu-
 rate with drink or moisture. *Philips*. 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 clothes. *Dryden*. 2. To clothe
 pompously or elegantly. *Taylor*. 3. To adorn;
 to deck; to embellish. *Clarendon*. 4. To
 cover a wound with medicaments. *Walsman*.
 5. To curry; to rub. *Taylor*. 6. To rectify;
 to adjust. *Milton*. 7. To prepare for any pur-
 pose. *Mortimer*. 8. To trim; to fit any thing
 for ready use. *Mortimer*. 9. To prepare
 viands for the table. *Dryden*.

DRESS. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Clothes; garment;
 habit. *Gov. of the Tongue*. 2. Splendid clothes;
 habit of ceremony. *Clarissa*. 3. The skill of
 adjusting drels. *Pope*.

DRESSER. *f.* [from dress.] 1. One employed
 in putting on the clothes of another. *Dryden*.

2. One employed in regulating, or adjusting any thing. *Luke*. 3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed. *Swift*.
- DRESSING.** *f.* The application made to a fore. *Wiseman*.
- DRESSING-ROOM.** *f.* The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift*.
- 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 flaver as a child or ideot.
- 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. *South*. 2. Violence; course. *Spenser*. 3. Any thing driven at random. *Dryden*. 4. Any thing driven or borne along in a body. *Pope*. 5. A storm; a shower. *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. To throw 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*. [*drincan*.] 1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst. *Taylor*. 2. To be entertained with liquors. *Shakespeare*. 3. To be an habitual drunkard. 4. **TO DRINK** 10. To salute in drinking. *Shakespeare*.
- TO DRINK.** *v. a.* 1. To swallow; applied to liquids. *South*. 2. To suck up; to absorb. *Gay*. 3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see. *Pope*. 4. To act upon 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. *Philips*.
- DRINKMONEY.** *f.* Money given to buy liquor. *Arbutnot*.
- DRINKABLE.** *a.* [from *drink*.] Potable.
- DRINKER.** *f.* [from *drink*] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard. *South*.
- TO DRIP.** *v. n.* [*druppen*, Dutch.] 1. To fall in drops. 2. To have drops fallen from it. *Prior*.
- TO DRIP.** *v. a.* 1. To let fall in drops. *Swift*. 2. To drop fat in roasting. *Waltan*.
- 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*. [*drupan*, Sax.] 1. To produce motion in any thing by violence. 2. To force along by impetuous pressure. 3. To expel by force from any place. 4. To force or urge in any direction. 5. To guide and regulate a carriage. 6. To make animals march along under guidance. *Addison*. 7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden*. 8. To force; to compel. *King Charles*. 9. To distress; to straiten. *Spenser*. 10. To urge by violence, not kindness. *Dryden*. 11. To impel by influence of passion. *Clarendon*. 12. To urge; to press to a conclusion. *Digby*. 13. To carry on. *Bacon*. 14. To purify by motion. *L'Estrange*. 15. **TO DRIVE** out. To expel. *Knolles*.
- TO DRIVE.** *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 DRIVEL.** *v. n.* [from *drip*.] 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 ideot; a driveller. *Sidney*.
- DRIVELLER.** *f.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an ideot. *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 DRIZZLE.** *v. a.* [*drijelen*, German.] To shed in small flow drops. *Shakespeare*.
- TO DRIZZLE.** *v. n.* To fall in short flow 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. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- DROLL.** *f.* [*drôler*, Fr.] 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*.
- DROLLERY.** *f.* [from *droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- DROMEDARY.** *f.* [*dromedaire*, Italian.] A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day, and some affirm one hundred and fifty. *Calmet*, *Kings*.
- DRONE.** *f.* [*spoen*, Sax.] 1. The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden*. 2. A sluggard; an idler.

idler. *Addison.* 3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

TO DRONE. *v. n.* To live in idleness. *Dryden.*

DRONISH. *a.* [from *drone.*] Idle; sluggish; *Dryden.*

TO DROOP. *v. n.* [*drœf*, sorrow, Dutch] 1. To languish with sorrow. *Sandys.* 2. To faint; to grow weak. *Roscommon, Pope.*

DROP. *f.* [*drœppa*, Sax.] A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once, when there is not a continual stream. *Boyle.* 2. A diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*

DROP SERENE. *f.* [*gutta serena*, Lat.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour. *Milton.*

TO DROP. *v. a.* [*drœppan*, Sax.] 1. To pour in drops or single globules *Deuteronomy.* 2. To let fall. *Dryden.* 3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession. *Watiss.* 4. To utter slightly or casually. *Amos.* 5. To intertend 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. *Shakespeare.* 2. To let drops fall. *Psalms.* 3. To fall; to come from a higher place. *Cheyne.* 4. To fall spontaneously. *Milton.* 5. To fall in death; to die suddenly. *Shakespeare.* 6. To die. *Digby.* 7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing. *Addison, Pope.* 8. To come unexpectedly. *Spectator.*

DROPPING. *f.* [from *drop.*] 1. That which falls in drops. *Donne.* 2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases. *Pope.*

DROPLET. *f.* A little drop. *Shakespeare.*

DROPSTONE. *f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DROPWORT. *f.* A plant.

DROPSICAL. *a.* [from *dropisy.*] Diseased with a dropisy. *Arbutnot.*

DROPSIED. *a.* [from *dropisy.*] Diseased with a dropisy. *Shakespeare.*

DROPSY. *f.* [*bydrops*, Lat.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*

DROSS. *f.* [*drœf*, Sax.] 1. The recrement or despartion of metals. *Hooker.* 2. Rust; incrustation upon metal. *Addison.* 3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; feculence; corruption. *Tillettson.*

DROSSINESS. *f.* [from *drossy.*] Foulness; feculence; rust. *Boyle.*

DRROSSY. *a.* [from *dross.*] 1. Full of scorious or recrementitious parts. *Davies.* 2. Worthless; foul; feculent. *Donne.*

DROTCHEL. *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.*

DROVEN. *part. a.* [from *drive.*] *Shakespeare.*

DROVER. *f.* [from *drive.*] One that sits oxen for sale, and drives them to market. *Dryden.*

DROUGHT. *f.* [*drœgode*, Sax.] 1. Dry wea-

ther; 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; dry with thirst. *Philips.*

TO DROWN. *v. a.* [*druncman*, Sax.] 1. To suffocate in water. *K. Charles.* 2. To overwhelm in water. *Knolls.* 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. *Alcham.*

TO DROWSE. *v. a.* [*drœfen*, 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. *adv.* [from *drowsy.*] 1. Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.* 2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*

DRO'WSINESS. *f.* [from *drowsy.*] 1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep. *Craibass.* 2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*

DRO'WSY. *a.* [from *drowse.*] 1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick. *Cleveland.* 2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep. *Addison.* 3. Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

DRO'WSYHED. *f.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. *Spenser.*

TO DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Danish.] To thrash; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*

DRUB. *f.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addison.*

TO DRUDGE. *v. n.* [*drœgten*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity. *Osway.*

DRUDGE. *f.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour. *Shakespeare.*

DRU'DGER. *f.* [from *drudge.*] 1. A mean labourer. 2. The box out of which flour is thrown on roast meat.

DRU'DGERY. *f.* Mean labour; ignoble toil. *South.*

DRUDGINGBOX. *f.* The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat. *King's Cookery.*

DRUDGINGLY. *adv.* Laboriously; toilsomely. *Ray.*

DRUG. *f.* [*drogue*, Fr.] 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.* [*deris*, oaks.] The priests and philosophers of the ancient *Britons.* DRUM.

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. *Shakefp.*

DRUMFISH. *f.* The name of a fish. *Woodward*.

DRUMMAJOR. *f.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleaveland*.

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 drunk*.] 1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Bacon*. 2. Given to habitual ebriety. 3. Saturated with moisture. *Shake*. 4. Done in a state of inebriation. *Swift*.

DRUNKENLY. *adv.* [*from drunken*.] In a drunken manner. *Shakefp.*

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.* [*Drig*, Sax.] 1. Arid; without wet; without moisture; not wet; not moist. *Bacon*. 2. Without rain. *Addison*. 3. Not succulent; not juicy. *Shakefp.* 4. Without tears. *Dryden*. 5. Thirsty; athirst. *Shakefp.* 6. Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished. *Ben. Johnson*. 7. Hard; levere. *Hudibras*.

To DRY. *v. a.* 1. To free from moisture; to arely; to excitate. *Bacon*. 2. To exhale moisture. *Woodward*. 3. To wipe away moisture. *Denham*. 4. To scorch with thirst. *Isaiab*. 5. To drain; to exhaust. *Philips*.

To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture.

DRYER. *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. *adv.* [*from dry*.] 1. Without moisture. 2. Coldly; feignly; without affection. *Dryden*. 3. Jejunely; barrenly. *Pepe*.

DRYNESS. *f.* [*from dry*.] 1. Want of moisture; scarcity. *Bentley*. 2. Want of succulence. *Shake p.* 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. *Shakefp.*

To DRY NURSE. *v. a.* To feed without the breast. *Hud. 3. 11.*

DRY SHOD. *a.* Without wet feet; without

treading above the shoes in the water. *Sidney*.

DU'AL. *a.* [*dualis*, Lat.] Expressing the number two. *Clarke*.

To DUB. *v. a.* [*dubban*, Sax.] 1. To make a man a knight. *Camden*. 2. To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleaveland*.

DUB. *f.* [*from the verb*.] A blow; a knock. *Hudibras*.

DU'BIOUSITY. *f.* [*from dubious*.] A thing doubtful. *Brown*.

DU'BIOUS. *a.* [*dubius*, Lat.] 1. Deceitful; not settled in an opinion. 2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known. *Denham*. 3. Not plain; not clear. *Milton*.

DU'BIOSLY. *adv.* [*from dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift*.

DU'BIOUSNESS. *f.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

DU BITABLE. *a.* [*dubius*, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION. *f.* [*dubitatio*, Lat.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Grew*.

DU'CAT. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

DU'CAT. *f.* [*from duke*.] A coin struck by dukes: In silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence: in gold, at nine shillings and sixpence. *Bacon*.

DUCK. *f.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.] 1. A water fowl, both wild and tame. *Dryden*. 2. A word of endearment, or fondness. *Shakefp.* 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. *Spenser*. 2. To drop down the head as a duck. *Swift*. 3. To bow low; to cringe. *Shakefp.*

DUCKER. *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*.

DUCKLEGGED. *a.* [*duck* and *leg*.] Short legged. *Dryden*.

DUCKLING. *f.* A young duck. *Ray*.

DUCKMEAT. *f.* A common plant growing in standing waters.

DUCKO'Y. *f.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring. *Decay of Piety*.

To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [*mis taken for decey*] To entice to a snare. *Grew*.

DUCKSFOOT. *f.* Black snake root, or may-apple. *Miller*.

DUCKWEED. *f.* Duckmeat. *Bacon*.

DUCT. *f.* [*ductus*, Lat.] 1. Guidance; direction. *Hammond*. 2. A passage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbutnot*.

DUCTILE. *a.* [*ductilis*, Lat.] 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. *Denne*.

DUCTILITY. *f.* [*from ductile*.] 1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility. *Watts*. 2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DU'DGEON. *f.* [*dolch*, German.] 1. A small dagger.

- dagger. Shakesp.* 2. Malice; fullness; ill-will. *Hudibras, L'Estrange.*
- DUE.** *a.* Participle passive of *owe*, [dú. Fr.] 1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. *Smalridge.* 2. Proper; fit; appropriate. *Atterbury.* 3. Exact; without deviation. *Milton.*
- DUE.** *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. *Shakesp.*
- 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. n.* To pay as due. *Shakesp.*
- DUEL.** *f.* [duellum, Lat.] 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. *Sackling.* 2. One who professes to live by rules of honour. *Ben. Johnson.*
- DUELLO.** *f.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakesp.*
- DUENNA.** *f.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbutnot, Pope.*
- DUG.** *f.* [deggia, to give suck, Islandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Creech.*
- DUG.** *preterit. and part. pass. of dig.* *Addison.*
- DUKE.** *f.* [dux, Fr dux, Lat.] One of the highest order of nobility in England. *Daniel.*
- DUKEDOM.** *f.* [from *duke*.] 1. The superiority or possessions of a duke. *Shakesp.* 2. The title or quality of a duke.
- DULBRAINED.** *a.* [dull and brain.] Stupid; delish; foolish. *Shakesp.*
- DULCET.** *a.* [dulcis, Lat.] 1. Sweet to the taste; luscious. *Milton.* 2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shakesp.*
- DULCIFICATION.** *f.* [from *dulcify*] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Boyle.*
- To **DULCIFY.** *v. a.* [dulcifier, Fr.] To sweeten; to set free from acidity. *Wifeman.*
- DULCIMER.** *f.* [dolcimello, Skinner.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks. *Daniel.*
- To **DULCORATE.** *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] 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.* [δουλία.] An inferior kind of adoration. *Stillingfleet.*
- DULL.** *a.* [dwl, Welsh.] 1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive. *Bacon.* 2. Blunt; obtuse. *Herbert.* 3. Unready; awkward. *Sidon* 4. Hebetated; not quick. *Matthew.* 5. Sad; melancholy. 6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion. *Spenser.* 7. Grols; cluggy; vile.
- Shakesp.** 8. Not exhilarating; not delightful. 9. Not bright. *Shakesp.* 10. Drowsy; sleepy.
- To **DULL.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To stupify; to infatuate. *Ascham.* 2. To blunt; to obtund. *Bacon.* 3. To sadden; 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. *Shakesp.*
- DULLY.** *adv.* [from *dull*.] 1. Stupidly; doltishly. *Dryden.* 2. Slowly; sluggishly. *Bacon.* 3. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.
- DULLNESS.** *f.* [from *dull*.] 1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility. *South.* 2. Want of quick perception. *Bacon.* 3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Shakesp.* 4. Sluggishness; of motion. 5. Dimness; want of lustre.
- DULY.** *adv.* [from *due*.] 1. Properly; fitly. *Spenser, Rogers.* 2. Regularly; exactly. *Pope.*
- DUMB.** *a.* [dum, dumber, Sax.] 1. Mute; incapable of speech. *Hooker.* 2. Deprived of speech. *Dryden.* 3. Mute; not using words. *Roscom.* 4. Silent; refusing to speak. *Dryden.*
- DUMBLY.** *adv.* [from *dumb*] Mutely; silently.
- DUMBNESSE.** *f.* [from *dumb*.] 1. Incapacity to speak. 2. Omission of speech; muteness. *Shakesp.* 3. Refusal to speak; silence. *Dryden.*
- To **DUMBFOUND.** *v. a.* [from *dumb*.] To confuse; to strike dumb. *Speñator.*
- DUMP.** *f.* [from *dom*, stupid, Dutch.] 1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. *Hudibras.* 2. Absence of mind; reverie. *Locke.*
- DUMPISH.** *a.* [from *dump*.] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful. *Herbert.*
- DUMPLING.** *f.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding. *Dryden.*
- DUN.** *a.* [dun, Sax.] 1. A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton.* 2. Dark; gloomy. *Milton.*
- To **DUN.** *v. n.* [dunan, Sax. to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift.*
- DUN.** *f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor. *Philps.*
- DUNCE.** *f.* A dunard; a dolt; a thickskull. *Stillingfleet.*
- DUNG.** *f.* [dincg, Sax.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground. *Donne.*
- To **DUNG.** *v. a.* To fatten with dung. *Dryden.*
- DUNGEON.** *f.* [from *danjon*.] A close prison; generally spoke of a prison subterraneous. *Addison.*
- DUNGFORK.** *f.* [dung and fork.] A fork to toss out dung from stables. *Mortimer.*
- DUNGHIL.** *f.* [dung and hill.] 1. An heap or accumulation of dung. *South.* 2. Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden.* 3. Any situation of meaness. *Sandys.* 4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. *Shakesp.*
- DUNGHILL.** *a.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low. *Spenser.*

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DUNGY. *a.* Full of dung; mean; vile; base. *Shakeſp.*

DUNGYARD. *f.* [dung and yard.] The place of the dunghil. *Martimer.*

DUNNER. *f.* One employed in ſoliciting petty debts. *Spectator.*

DUO'DECUPLE. *a.* [duo and decuplus, Lat.] Conſiſting of twelve. *Arbutnot.*

DUPE. *f.* [dupe, French.] A credulous man; a man eaſily tricked. *Dunciad.*

TO DUPE. *v. a.* To trick; to cheat. *Pope.*

DUPLE. *a.* [duplus, Lat.] Double; one repeated.

TO DUPLICATE. *v. a.* [duplico, Lat.] 1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity. *Glanville.* 2. To ſold together.

DUPLICATE. *f.* Another correſpondent to the firſt; the 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.*

DUPLICATURE. *f.* [from duplicate.] A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.*

DUPPLICITY. *f.* [duplicitas, Lat.] 1. Doubleneſs; the number of two. *Watts.* 2. Deceit; doubleneſs of heart.

DURABILITY. *f.* [durabilis, Lat.] The power of laſting; endurance. *Hooker, Raleigh.*

DURABLE. *a.* [durabilis, Lat.] 1. Laſting; having the quality of long continuance. *Raleigh, Milton.* 2. Having ſucceſſive exiſtence. *Milton.*

DURABLENESS. *f.* Power of laſting. *Woodw.*

DURABLY. *adv.* [from durable.] In a laſting manner. *Sidney.*

DURANCE. *f.* [from dureſſe, law French.] 1. Imprifonment; the cuſtody or power of a gaoler. *Congreve.* 2. Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dryden.*

DURATION. *f.* [duratio, Lat.] 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.* [dure, Lat.] To laſt; to continue. *Raleigh.*

DUREFUL. *a.* [from endure and full] Laſting; of long continuance. *Spencer.*

DURELESS. *a.* [from dure.] Without continuance; faſting. *Raleigh.*

DUREſſE. *f.* [French.] 1. Imprifonment; 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, Fr.] Hardneſs; firmneſs. *Wotton.*

DURST. The preterite of *dure.* *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK. *f.* [duyſter, Dutch.] 1. Tending to darkneſs. 2. Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured. *Milton.*

DUSK. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. Tendency to darkneſs; incipient obſcurity. *Spectator.* 2. Darkneſs of colour. *Dryden.*

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TO DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duſkith.

TO DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to loſe light.

DUSKILY. *adv.* [from duſky.] With a tendency to darkneſs.

DUSKISH. *a.* [from duſk] 1. Inclining to darkneſs; tending to obſcurity. *Spencer.* 2. Tending to blackneſs. *Wotton.*

DUSKISHLY. *adv.* 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.* [duſt, Sax.] 1. Earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles. *Bacon.* 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, Fr.] 1. The lady of a duke. *Swiſt.* 2. A lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY. *f.* [duché, Fr.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addiſon.*

DUTCHY-COURT. *f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the duchy of Lancaſter are decided. *Cowell.*

DUTEOUS. *a.* [from duty.] 1. Obedient; obſequious. *Prior.* 2. Obedient to good or bad purpoſes. *Shakeſp.* 3. Enjoined by duty. *Shakeſp.*

DUTIFUL. *a.* [duty and full.] 1. Obedient; ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiours. *Swiſt.* 2. Expreſſive of reſpect; giving token of reverence; reverential. *Sidney.*

DUTIFULLY. *adv.* [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, governours, or ſuperiours. *Decay of Piety.* 4. Act of reverence or reſpect. *Spencer.* 5. The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard. *Clarendon.* 6. Tax; impoſt; cuſtom; toll. *Arbutnot.*

DWARF. *f.* [dweorg, Sax.] 1. A man below the common ſize of men. *Brown, Milton.* 2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Éſtrange.* 3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spencer.* 4. It is uſed often in compoſition; as, dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

TO DWARF. *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addiſon.*

DWARFISH

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- DWARFISH.** *a.* Below the natural bulk; low; small; little. *Beautly.*
- DWARFISHLY.** *adv.* [from *dwarfsfb.*] Like a dwarf.
- DWARFISHNESS.** *f.* [from *dwarfsfb.*] Minuteness of stature; littleness. *Glawville.*
- To DWELL.** *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*, [*duelia*, *Ilandick.*] 1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation. *Lewiticus*, *Peacbam.* 2. To live in any form of habitation. *Hebrews.* 3. To be in any state or condition. *Shakesp.* 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.*
- DWELLER.** *f.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant. *Bacon.*
- DWE'LLING.** *f.* [from *dwell.*] 1. Habitation; abode. *Dryden.* 2. State of life; mode of living. *Daniel.*
- DWE'LLINGHOUSE.** *f.* The house at which one lives. *Ayliffe.*
- To DWINDLE.** *v. n.* [Opinan, Sax.] 1. To

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- shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little. *Addison.*
2. To degenerate; to sink. *Norris*, *Beutley*, *Swift.* 3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble. *Gay.* 4. To fall away; to moulder away. *Clarendon.*
- DY'ING.** The participle of *die.* 1. Expiring; giving up the ghost. 2. Tinging; giving a new colour.
- DYNASTY.** *f.* [*δυναστία.*] Government; sovereignty. *Hale.*
- DY'SCRASY.** *f.* [*δυσκρασία.*] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature. *Floyer.*
- DYSE'NTERY.** *f.* [*δυσεντερία.*] A looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. *Arbut.*
- DYSPE'PSY.** *f.* [*δυσπεψία.*] A difficulty of digestion.
- DY'SPHONY.** *f.* [*δυσφωνία.*] A difficulty in speaking.
- DYSPNOEA.** *f.* [*δυσπνοία.*] A difficulty of breathing.
- DY'SURY.** *f.* [*δυσουρία.*] A difficulty in making urine. *Harvey.*

E.

E A G

- E** Has two sounds; long, as *scène*, 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 *cân*, *câne*.
- Ea* has the sound of *e* long.
- EACH.** *pron.* [elc, Sax.] 1. Either of two. *Dryden.* 2. Every one of any number. *Milton.*
- To EACH** the correspondent word is *other.*
- EAD.** and *eading*, denotes happiness; *Eadgar*, happy power. *Camden.*
- EAGER.** *a.* [eagon, Sax.] 1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing. *Dryden.* 2. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent. *Hooker*, *Spratt.* 3. Quick; busy. *Addison.* 4. Sharp; sour; acid. *Shakesp.* 5. Keen; severe; biting. *Bacon.* 6. Brittle; inflexible. *Locke.*
- EAG'ERLY.** *adv.* [from *eager.*] 1. With ardour of desire. *Stepney.* 2. Ardently; hotly. *Shakesp.* 3. Keenly; sharply. *Kneller.*
- EAG'ERNESS.** *f.* [from *eager.*] 1. Ardour of inclination. *Rogers.* 2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence. *Dryden.*
- EAG'LE.** *f.* [*aigle*, Fr.] 1. A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp sighted. *Shakesp.* 2. The standard of the ancient Romans. *Pope.*
- EAG'LE-EYED.** *a.* [from *eagle* and *eye.*] Sharp-sighted as an eagle. *Howel.*
- EAGLESPEED.** *f.* [*eagle* and *speed.*] Swift-ness like that of an eagle. *Pope.*
- EAG'LESTONE.** *f.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests. The eagle-stone contains

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- 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. *Camlet*, *Hill.*
- EAG'LET.** *f.* [from *eagle.*] A young eagle. *Davies.*
- EA'GRE.** *f.* [*ager*, in Runick, is the ocean.] A tide swelling above another tide. *Dryden.*
- EA'LDERMAN.** *f.* [ealderman, Sax.] Alderman.
- EAME.** *f.* [eam, Sax.] Uncle. *Fairfax.*
- EAR.** *f.* [earte, Sax.] 1. The whole organ of audition or hearing. *Derbam.* 2. That part of the ear that stands prominent. *Shakesp.* 3. Power of judging of harmony. 4. The head; or the perion. *Kneller.* 5. The highest part of a man; the top. *L'Esfrange.* 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. *Morc.* 10. *To set 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.*

E A R

E A S

EA'RWIG. *f.* [earpe and *wigga*, Sax.] 1. A sheathing-winged insect. *Drayton* 2. A whisperer.

EA'RWITNESS. *f.* [ear and *witnes*] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself. *Hooker*.

To **EA'R.** *v. a.* [*aro*, Lat.] To plow; to till. *Shakeſp. Genſis*.

To **EA'R.** *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To shoot into ears.

EA'RED. *a.* [from *ear*.] 1. Having ears or organs of hearing. 2. Having ears, or ripe corn. *Pope*.

EA'RL. *f.* [copl, Sax.] A title of nobility; anciently the highest of this nation, now the third. *Shakeſp.*

EA'RL-MARSHAL. *f.* [*earl* and *marſhal*.] He that has the chief care of military assemblies. *Dryden*.

EA'RLDOM. *f.* [from *earl*.] The feignory of an earl. *Spenser*.

EA'RLINEſſ. *f.* [from *early*.] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Sidney*.

EA'RLY. *a.* [ær, Sax. before.] Soon, with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Smith*.

EA'RLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes. *Walker*.

To **EA'RN.** *v. a.* [earnian, Sax.] 1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour. *Swift*. 2. To gain; to obtain. *Shakeſp.*

EA'RNEST. *a.* [earnest, Sax.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. [ernitz penge, Daniſh.] Pledge; handſel; firſt fruits. *Smalbridge*. 4. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Decay of Piety*.

EA'RNESTLY. *adv.* [from *earnest*.] 1. Warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; importunately. *Smalbridge*. 2. Eagerly; deſirouſly. *Shakeſp.*

EA'RNESTNEſſ. *f.* [from *earnest*.] 1. Eagerneſs; warmth; vehemence. *Addiſon*. 2. Solemnity; zeal. *Atterbury*. 3. Solitude; care; intenſeneſs. *Dryden*.

EA'RSH. *f.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. *Moy'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. Ochres. 5. Tripelas. 4. This world oppoſed to other ſcenes of exiſtence. *Shakeſp.* 5. The inhabitants of the earth. *Genſis*. 6. Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tull*.

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. *Tickel*.

EARTHBOARD. *f.* [*earth* and *board*.] The board of the plough that ſhakes off the earth. *Morimer*

EARTHBO'RN. *a.* [*earth* and *born*.] 1. Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior*. 2. Meanly; born. *Smith*.

EARTHBOUND. *a.* [*earth* and *bound*.] Fettered by the preſſure of the earth. *Shakeſp.*

EARTHEN. *a.* [from *earth*.] Made of earth; made of clay. *Wilkins*.

EARTHFLAX. *f.* [*earth* and *flax*.] A kind of fibrous ſoſſil. *Woodward*.

EARTHINEſſ. *f.* The quality of containing earth; groſſneſs.

EARTHLING. *f.* [from *earth*.] An inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature. *Drummond*.

EARTHLY. *a.* [from *earth*.] 1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; ſordid. *Milton*. 2. Belonging only to our preſent ſtate; not ſpiritual. *Hooker*. 3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope*.

EA'RTHNUT. *f.* [*earth* and *nut*.] A pignut; a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut. *Ray*.

EARTHQUAKE. *f.* [*earth* and *quake*.] Tremor or convulſion of the earth. *Addiſon*.

EARTHSHAKING. *a.* [*earth* and *shake*.] Having power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes. *Milton*.

EA'RTHWORM. *f.* [*earth* and *worm*.] 1. A worm bred under ground. *Bacon*. 2. A mean ſordid wretch. *Norris*.

EARTHY. *a.* [from *earth*.] 1. Conſiſting of earth. *Wilkins*. 2. Compoſed of partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton*. 3. Inhabiting the earth; terreſtrial. *Dryden*. 4. Relating to earth. *Dryden*. 5. Not mental; groſs; not refined. *Shakeſp.*

EASE. *f.* [*aiſe*, Fr.] 1. Quiet; reſt; undiſturb'd 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. *Dryd*. 3. To relieve from labour. *Dryden*. 4. To ſet free from any thing that offends. *Locke*.

EA'SEFUL. *a.* [*eaſe* and *full*.] Quiet; peaceable. *Shakeſp.*

EA'ſEMENT. *f.* [from *eaſe*.] Aſſiſtance; ſupport. *Swift*.

EA'SILY. *adv.* [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; compliſance; readineſs. *Hooker*, *Locke*. 3. Freedom from conſtraint; not effort. *Rofcommon*. 4. Reſt; tranquillity. *Ray*.

EAST. *f.* [eorc, Sax.] 1. The quarter where the ſun riſes. *Abbot*. 2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world. *Shakeſp.*

EA'STER. *f.* [eaſtre, Saxon.] The day on which the chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection. *Decay of Piety*.

EA'STERLY. *a.* [from *eaſt*.] 1. Coming from the parts towards the eaſt. *Raleigh*. 2. Lying towards the Eaſt. *Grannt*. 3. Looking towards the Eaſt. *Arbutnot*.

EASTERN.

EASTERN. *a.* [from *east*.] 1. Dwelling or found in the East; oriental. *Thomson*. 2. Lying or being towards the East. *Addison*. 3. Going towards the East. *Addison*. 4. Looking towards the East.

EASTWARD. *adv.* [*east* 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. *Milnes*. 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*. [etan, Sax.] 1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus*. 2. To consume; to corrode. *Tiltsfon*. 3. To swallow back; to retract. *Hake*.

To **EAT.** *v. n.* 1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Matthew*. 2. To take food. *Lscke*. 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.* [eað, Sax.] Easy; not difficult. *Fairf.*

EATH. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Easily. *Spenser*.

EATINGHOUSE. *f.* [*eat* and *house*.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. *L'Estr.*

EAVES. *f.* [eæfe, Sax.] 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, Sax] 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. *Shakespeare*. 2. To decline; to decay; to waste. *Halifax*.

EBEN. } *f.* [ebennus, Latin.] A hard, heavy,
EBON. } black, valuable wood. *Moxon*,
EBONY. }

EBRIETY. *f.* [ebrietas, Lat.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors. *Brown*.

EBRIOSITY. *f.* [ebrietas, Lat.] Habitual drunkenness. *Brown*.

EBULLITION. *f.* [ebullio, Lat] 1. The act of boiling up with heat. 2. Any intestine motion. 3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalize and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid. *Newton*.

ECCENTRICAL. } *a.* [eccentricus, Lat.] 1.
ECCENTRICK. } 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*.

ECCHYMOSIS. *f.* [εκχύμασι:] Livid spots or blotches in the skin. *Wise man*.

ECCLESIASTICAL. } *a.* [ecclesiasticus, Lat.]
ECCLESIASTICK. } Relating to the church; not civil. *Hooker*, *Swift*.

ECCLESIASTICK. *f.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion. *Burnet*.

ECCOPROTICKS. *f.* [ἐκ and κόπρω.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. *Harvey*.

ECHINATE. } *a.* [from *echinus*, Lat.] Brit-
ECHINATED. } led like a hedge hog; set with prickles. *Woodward*.

ECHINUS. *f.* [Latin.] 1. A hedge-hog. 2. A shell fish set with prickles. 3. [With botanists.] The prickly head of any plant. 4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament taking its name from the roughness of the carving. *Harris*.

ECHO. *f.* [ἠχώ] 1. Echo was supposed to have been once an nymph, who pined into a sound. *Sidney*. 2. The return or repercussion of any sound. *Bacon*. 3. The sound returned. *Shakespeare*.

To **ECHO.** *v. n.* 1. To rebound; to give the repercussion of a voice. *Shakespeare*. 2. To be sounded back. *Blackmore*.

To **ECHO.** *v. a.* To send back a voice. *Decay of Priety*.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. *f.* [Fr.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLAT. *f.* [Fr.] Splendour; show; lustre. *Pope*.

ECLICTICK. *a.* [ἐκλεκτός:] Selecting; chusing at will. *Watts*.

ECLGMA. *f.* [ἐκ and λείψμα.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ECLIPSE. *f.* [ἐκλείψις.] 1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Waller*. 2. Darkeness; 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*.

ECLIPTICK. *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°, 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. *Harris*.

ECLOGUE. *f.* [ἐκλόγιον.] A pastoral poem so called, because *Virgil* called his pastorals eclogues. *Pope*.

ECONOMY. *f.* [οἰκονομία.] 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. Sytem of motions; distribution of every thing to its proper place. *Blackmore*.

ECONOMIC. } *a.* [from *economy*] 1. Per-
ECONOMICAL. } taining to the regulation of an household. *Darvies*. 2. Frugal. *Wotton*.

ECPHRACTICKS. *f.* [ἐκ and φράσσω.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin. *Harvey*.

ECSTACY. *f.* [ἔκστασις.] 1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost. *Suckling*. 2. Excessive

EDI

cessive joy; rapture. *Prior*. 3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind *Milton*. 4. Excessive grief or anxiety. *Shakeſp*. 5. Madneſs; diſtraction.

ECSTAſIED. *a.* [from *ecſtaſy*.] Ravished. *Norris*.

ECSTA'TICAL. } *a.* [εκστατικός.] 1. Ravished;

ECSTA'TICK. } rapturous; elevated to ec-

ſtaſy. *Stillingfleet*. 2. In the highest degree of joy. *Pope*.

E'CTYPE. *f.* [εκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke*.

E'CURIE. *f.* [Fr.] A place for the houſing of horſes.

EDA'CIOUS. *a.* [edacis, Lat.] Eating; voracious; ravenous; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *f.* [edacitas, Lat.] Voracity; ravenousneſs. *Bacon*.

To E'DDER. *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mortimer*.

E'DDER. *f.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tuſſer*.

E'DDY. *f.* [ed, backward, again, and ea, water, Sax] 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. *Dryden*.

EDEMATO'SE. *a.* [οίδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbutnot*.

EDE'NTATED. *a.* [edentatus, Lat.] Deprived of teeth. *Diſt*.

EDGE. *f.* [ecge, Sax.] 1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. *Shakeſp*. 2. A narrow part riſing from a broader. *Mortimer*. 3. Keenneſs; acrimony. *Shakeſp*. 4. To ſet teeth on. *Edg.* To cauſe a tingling 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*.

E'DGED. *part. a.* [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby*.

E'DGELESS. *a.* [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut. *L'Eſtrange*.

E'DGETOOL. *f.* [edge and tool.] A tool made ſharp to cut. *Dorſet*.

E'DGEWISE. *adv.* [edge and wiſe.] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray*.

E'DGING. *f.* [from *edge*.] 1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden*. 2. A narrow lane.

E'DIBLE. *a.* [from *edo*, Lat.] Fit to be eaten. *Mare*.

E'DICT. *f.* [edictum, Lat.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addiſon*.

EDIFICATION. *f.* [edificatio, Lat.] 1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs. *Taylor*. 2. Improvement; inſtruction. *Addiſon*.

E'DIFICE. *f.* [edificium, Lat.] A fabrick; a building. *Bentley*.

E'DIFIER. *f.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or inſtructs another.

EFF

To E'DIPY. *v. a.* [edifico, Lat.] 1. To build. *Chapman*. 2. To inſtruct; to improve. *Hooker*. 3. To teach; to perſuade. *Bacon*.

E'DILE. *f.* [edilis, Lat.] The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome. *Shakeſp*.

EDITION. *f.* [editio, Lat.] 1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet*. 2. Republication, with revival. *Baker*.

E'DITOR. *f.* [editor, Lat.] Publiſher; he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication. *Addiſon*.

To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [educio, Lat.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift*.

EDUCATION. *f.* [from *educare*.] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift*.

To E'DUCE. *v. a.* [educio, Lat.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville*.

EDUCATION. *f.* [from *educere*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To E'DULCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten.

EDULCORATION. *f.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of ſweetening.

To E'EK. *v. a.* [eacan, Sax.] See *Ek*. 1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece. 2. To ſupply any deficiency. *Spenser*.

E'EL. *f.* [æl, Sax.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud. *Shakeſp*.

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. *L'Eſtrange*.

E'FFABLE. *a.* [effabilis, Lat.] Expreſſive; utterable.

To E'FFACE. *v. a.* [effacer, Fr.] 1. To deſtroy any form painted, or carved. 2. To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out. *Locke*. 3. To deſtroy; to wear away. *Dryden*.

E'FFECT. *f.* [effectus, Lat.] 1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe. *Addiſon*. 2. Conſequence; event. *Addiſon*. 3. Purpose; intention; general intent. *Chronicles*. 4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage. *Clar*. 5. Completion; perfection. *Prior*. 6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker*. 7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables. *Shakeſp*.

To E'FFECT. *v. a.* [efficio, Lat.] 1. To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to achieve. *Ben. Johnſon*. 2. To produce as a cauſe. *Boyle*.

E'FFECTIBLE. *a.* [from *efficio*.] Performable; practicable. *Brown*.

E'FFECTIVE. *a.* [from *efficio*.] 1. Having the power to produce effects. *Taylor*. 2. Operative; active. *Brown*. 3. Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor*. 4. Having the power of operation; uſeful.

E'FFECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation. *Taylor*.

E'FFECTLESS. *a.* [from *efficio*.] Without effect; impotent; uſeleſs. *Shakeſp*.

E'FFECTOR. *f.* [effector, Lat.] 1. He that produces any effect. 2. A Maker; Creator. *Derb*.

E'FFECTUAL. *a.* [effectual, Fr.] 1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occaſion; efficacious. *Hooker*, *Philemon*. 2. Veracious; expreſſive of facts. *Shakeſp*.

E'FFECTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner

manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously. *Soub.*

To EFFECTUATE. *v. a.* [*effctuer*, Fr.] To bring to pass; to fulfil. *Sidney.*

EFFEMINACY. *f.* [from *effeminate*.] 1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy. *Milton.* 2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure. *Taylor.*

EFFEMINATE. *a.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender. *Milton.*

To EFFEMINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womanish; to emaculate; to unman. *Locke.*

To EFFEMINATE. *v. n.* To soften; to melt into weakness. *Pope.*

EFFEMINATION. *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.*

EFFERVESCENCE. *f.* [from *efferveo*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion. *Greav.*

EFFETE. *a.* [*effatus*, Lat.] 1. Barren; disabled from generation. *Bentley.* 2. Worn out with age. *Soub.*

EFFICACIOUS. *a.* [*efficax*, Lat.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended. *Philips.*

EFFICACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious*.] Effectually. *Digby.*

EFFICACY. *f.* Production of the consequence intended. *Tillotson.*

EFFICIENCE. } *f.* [from *efficio*, Lat.] The act
EFFICIENCY. } of producing effects; agency.
Soub.

EFFICIENT. *f.* [*efficiens*, Lat.] 1. The cause which makes effects. *Hooker.* 2. He that makes; the effector. *Hale.*

EFFICIENT. *a.* Causing effects. *Collier.*

To EFFIGIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Lat.] To form in semblance; to image.

EFFIGIATION. *f.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imaging things or persons. *Dia.*

EFFIGIES. } *f.* [*effigies*, Lat.] Resemblance;
EFFIGY. } image in painting or sculpture.
Dryden.

EFFLORESCENCE. } *f.* [*effloresco*, Lat.] 1.
EFFLORESCENCY. } Production of flowers.
Bacon. 2. Excrescences in the form of flowers. *Woodward.* 3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin. *Wifeman.*

EFFLORESCENT. *a.* [*effloresco*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward.*

EFFLUENCE. *f.* [*effluis*, Lat.] That which issues from some other principle. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA. } *f.* [from *effluis*, Lat.] Those
EFFLUVIUM. } small particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Blackmore.*

EFFLUX. *f.* [*effluxus*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing out. *Harvey.* 2. Effusion. *Hammond.* 3. That which flows from something else; emanation. *Thomson.*

To EFFLUX. *v. n.* [*effluis*, Lat.] To run out. *Boyle.*

EFFLUXION. *f.* [*effluxum*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing out. *Brown.* 2. That which flows out; effluviun; emanation. *Bacon.*

To EFFORCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, Fr.] 1. To force; to break through by violence. *Spenser.* 2. To force; to ravish. *Spenser.*

To EFFORM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Lat.] To shape; to fashion. *Taylor.*

EFFORMATION. *f.* [from *efform*.] The act of fashioning or giving form to. *Ray.*

EFFORT. *f.* [*effort*, Fr.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. *Addison.*

EFFOSSION. *f.* [*effossum*, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRAIABLE. *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey.*

EFFRONTERY. *f.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness. *K. Charles.*

EFFULGENCE. *f.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour. *Milton.*

EFFULGENT. *a.* [*effulgen*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore.*

EFFUMABILITY. *f.* [*fumus*, Lat.] The quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle.*

To EFFUSE. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Lat.] To pour out; to spill. *Milton.*

EFFUSE. *f.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion. *Shakespeare.*

EFFUSION. *f.* [*effusio*, Lat.] 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.*

EFFUSIVE. *a.* [from *effuse*.] Pouring out; discharging. *Thomson.*

EFT. *f.* [*efeta*, Sax.] A newt; an evet. *Mort. Nichols.*

EFT. *adv.* [eft, Sax.] Soon; quickly; speedily. *Fairfax.*

EFTSOONS. *adv.* [eft and soon.] 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*, Lat.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*

EGESTION. *f.* [*egestus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digested food. *Hale.*

EGG. *f.* [*æg*, Sax.] 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. *Derham.*

EGLANTINE. *f.* [*eglantine*, Fr.] A species of rose. *Shakespeare.*

E'GOTISM. *f.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self. *Spencer.*

E'GOTIST. *f.* [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating

- repeating the word *ego*, I; a talker of himself. *Spečlator*.
- To E'GOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's self.
- EGRE'GIOUS. *a.* [*egregius*, Lat.] 1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *Morc*. 2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. *Hooker*.
- EGRE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; shamefully. *Arbutnotst*.
- E'GRESS. *f.* [*egressus*, Lat.] The act of going out of any place; departure. *Woodward*.
- EGRESSION. *f.* [*egressio*, Lat.] The act of going out. *Pope*.
- E'GRET. *f.* A fowl of the heron kind.
- E'GRIOT. *f.* [*aigret*, Fr.] A species of cherry. *Bacon*.
- To E'JACULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculator*, Lat.] To throw; to shoot out. *Greiv*.
- E'JACULATION. *f.* [from *ejaculate*.] 1. A short prayer darted out occasionally. *Taylor*. 2. The act of darting or throwing out. *Bacon*.
- E'JACULATORY. *a.* [from *ejaculate*.] Suddenly darted out; sudden; hastily. *Duppa*.
- To E'JECT. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.] 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. *Shakefp*. 4. To cast away; to reject. *Hooker*.
- EJECTION. *f.* [*ejectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of casting out; expulsion. *Broome*. 2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by any emunctory. *Quincy*.
- E'JECTMENT. *f.* [from *eject*.] 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.* [ahta, Sax.] 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.
- E'IGHTHLY. *adv.* [from *eightth*.] In the eighth place. *Bacon*.
- EIGHTIETH. *a.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the seventy ninth; eighth, tenth. *Wilkins*.
- EIGHTSCORE. *a.* [*eight* and *score*.] Eight times twenty. *Shakefp*.
- E'IGHTY. *a.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Eight times ten.
- EIGNE. *a.* [*aifne*, Fr.] The eldest or first born. *Bacon*.
- EISEL. *f.* [eoril, Sax.] Vinegar; verjuice.
- EI'THER. *pron.* [æðer, Sax.] 1. Whichsoever of the two; whether one or the other *Drayton*. 2. Each; both. *Hale*.
- EITHER. *adv.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one or. *Daniel*.
- E'JULATION. *f.* [*ejulatio*, Lat.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Gov. of the Tong*.
- EKE. *adv.* [eac, Sax.] Also; likewise; beside. *Spenser, Prior*. See *EKK*.
- To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Sax] 1. To increase. *Spenser*. 2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies. *Pope*. 3. To protract; to lengthen. *Shakefp*. 4. To spin out by useless additions. *Pope*.
- To ELA'BORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Lat.] 1. To produce with labour. *Young*. 2. To heighten and improve by successive operations. *Arbutnotst*.
- ELA'BORATE. *a.* [*elaboratus*, Lat.] Finished with great diligence. *Waller*.
- ELA'BORATELY. *adv.* [from *elaborate*.] Laboriously; diligently; with great study. *Newt*.
- ELABORATION. *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*, Lat.] To pass away; to glide away. *Clarissa*.
- ELA'STICAL. } *a.* [from *elastic*.] Having the
ELA'STICK. } 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'TE. *a.* [*elatus*, Lat.] Flushed with success; lofty; haughty. *Pope*.
- To ELATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To puff up with prosperity. 2. To exalt; to heighten. *Thomson*.
- ELA'TERIUM. *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.* [elboza, Sax.] 1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder. *Pope*. 2. Any flexure, or angle. *Bacon*. 3. To be at the ELBOW. To be near. *Shakefp*.
- 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 a distance. *Dryden*.
- To ELBOW. *v. n.* To put out in angles.
- ELD. *f.* [eald, Sax.] 1. Old age; decrepitude. *Spenser*. 2. Old people; persons worn out with years. *Milton*.
- E'LDER. *a.* [The comparative of *eld*.] Surpassing another in years. *Temple*.
- E'LDERS. *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 the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks. 6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity. *Cleaveland*.
- E'LDER. *f.* [ellara, Sax.] The name of a tree. *Shakefp*.
- E'LDERLY. *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. *Shakesp.* 2. That has lived most years. *Locke.*

ELECAMPANE. *f.* A plant named also starwort. *Miller.*

To **ELECT.** *v. a.* [*electus*, Lat.] 1. To choose for any office or use. *Daniel.* 2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton.*

ELECT. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others. *Shakesp.* 2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession. *Ayliffe.* 3. Chosen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammer.*

ELECTION. *f.* [*electio*, Lat.] The act of choosing one or more from a greater number. *Whit.*

1. 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 public choice. *Addison.*

ELECTIVE. *a.* [from *elect.*] Exerting the power of choice. *Grew.*

ELECTIVELY. *adv.* 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*, Lat.] 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. } *a.* [from *electrum.*] 1. At-

ELECTRICK. } tractive without magnetism; by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton.* 2. Produced by an electric body. *Brown.*

ELECTRICITY. *f.* [from *electrick.*] A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, emit flame, and may be fitted with such a quantity of electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELECTUARY. *f.* [*electarium*, Lat.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Quincy.*

ELEMO'SYNARY. *a.* [*ελεμοσυν.*] 1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Glanville.* 2. Given in charity.

ELEGANCE. } *f.* [*elegantia*, Lat.] Beauty of

ELEGANCY. } art; beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh.*

ELEGANT. *a.* [*elegans*, Lat.] 1. Pleasing with minuter beauties. *Pope.* 2. Nice; not coarse; not gross. *Pope.*

ELEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant.*] In such a manner as to please without elevation. *Pope.*

ELEGIACK. *a.* [*elegiacus*, Lat.] 1. Used in

elegies. 2. Mournful; sorrowful. *Gay.*

ELEGY. *f.* [*elegia*, Lat.] 1. A mournful song. *Shakesp.* 2. A funeral song. *Dryden.* 3. A short poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT. *f.* [*elementum*, Lat.] 1. The first or constituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.* 2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. *Bacon.* 3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing. *Baker.* 4. An ingredient; a constituent part. *Shakesp.* 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. *Byle.* 2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne.*

ELEMENTAL. *a.* [from *element.*] 1. Produced by one 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 Ethiopia. The American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, proceeds from a tall tree. *Hill.*

ELENCH. *f.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] An argument; a sophism. *Brown.*

ELEOTS. *f.* Apples in request in the cider countries. *Mertimer.*

ELEPHANT. *f.* [*elephas*, Lat.] 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 pulie. 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. *Camlet.* 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*, Lat.] 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.*

ELEVATION. *f.* [*elevatio*, Lat.] 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.*

ELEVATOR. *f.* [from *elevatus.*] A raiser or lifter up.

ELFVEN. *a.* [*ændlefen*, Sax.] Ten and one. *Shakesp.*

ELEVENTH. *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. *Shakesp.*

ELFLOCK. *f.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twisted by elves. *Shakesp.*

TO ELICITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Lat.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale.*

ELICIT. *a.* [*elicitus*, Lat.] Brought into act. *Hammond.*

ELICITATION. *f.* [from *elicio*, Lat.] Is a deducing of the power of the will into act. *Bram.*

TO ELIDE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Lat.] To break in pieces. *Hosker.*

ELIGIBILITY. *f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen. *Fiddes.*

ELIGIBLE. *a.* [*eligibilis*, Lat.] Fit to be chosen; preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS. *f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION. *f.* [*elimino*, Lat.] The act of banishing; rejection.

ELISION. *f.* [*eliso*, Lat.] 1. The act of cutting off. *Swift.* 2. Division; separation of parts. *Bacon.*

ELIXATION. *f.* [*elixus*, Lat.] 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. *Milton.*

ELK. *f.* [*ælc*, Sax.] The *elk* is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. *Hill.*

ELL. *f.* [*eln*, Sax.] 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*.] Having the

ELLIPTICK. } form of an ellipsis. *Cheyne.*

ELM. *f.* [*ulmus*, Lat. *elm*, Sax.] The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION. *f.* [*elocutio*, Lat.] 1. The power of fluent speech. *Watson.* 2. Eloquence; flow of language. *Milton.* 3. The power of expression or diction. *Dryden.*

ELOGY. *f.* [*elogè*, Fr.] Praise; panegyrick. *Watson.*

TO ELOIGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, Fr.] To put at a distance. *Danne.*

TO ELONGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Lat.] To lengthen; to draw out.

TO ELONGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing. *Brown.*

ELONGATION. *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 ELOPE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loose; to escape. *Addison.*

ELOPEMENT. *f.* [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint. *Ayliffe.*

ELOPS. *f.* [*ἔλλοψ*.] A fish; reckoned by Milton among the serpents. *Milton.*

ELOQUENCE. *f.* [*eloquentia*, Lat.] 1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance. *Shakesp.* 2. Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *a.* [*eloquens*, Lat.] Having the power of oratory. *Isaiah, Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [else, Sax.] Other; one besides *Denham.*

ELSE. *adv.* 1. Otherwise. *Tillotson.* 2. Beside; except. *Dryden.*

ELSEWHERE. *adv.* [*else* and *where*.] 1. In any other place. *Abbot.* 2. In other places; in some other place. *Tillotson.*

TO ELUCIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] To explain; to clear. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDATION. *f.* [from *elucidate*.] Explanation; exposition. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDATOR. *f.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expostor; commentator. *Abbot.*

TO ELUDE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.] 1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Rogers.* 2. To mock by an unexpected escape. *Pope.*

ELUDIBLE. *a.* [from *elude*.] Possible to be defeated. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. *Pope.*

ELVELOCK. *f.* Knots in the hair. *Brown.*

ELVISH. *a.* [from *elves*.] Relating to elves or wandering spirits. *Drayton.*

ELUMBATED. *a.* [*clumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION. *f.* [*eluso*, Lat.] An escape from enquiry or examination; an artifice. *Woodward.*

ELUSIVE. *a.* [from *elude*.] Practising elusion; using arts to escape. *Pope.*

ELUSORY. *a.* [from *elude*.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent. *Brown.*

TO ELUTE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Lat.] To wash off. *Arbutnot.*

TO ELUTRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] To decontaminate; or strain out. *Arbutnot.*

ELYSIAN. *a.* [*elysius*, Lat.] Deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*

ELYSIUM. *f.* [Latin] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant. *Shakesp.*

'EM. A contraction of *them*. *Hudibras.*

TO EMACIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waste; to deprive of flesh. *Graunt.*

TO EMACIATE. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine. *Brown.*

EMACIATION. *f.* [*emaciatus*, Lat.] 1. The act of making lean. 2. The state of one grown lean. *Graunt.*

EMACULATION *f.* [*emacul*, Lat.] The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

EMANANT *a.* [*emanans*, Lat.] Issuing from something else. *Hale.*

EMANATION *f.* [*emanatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance. *Smith.* 2. That which issues from another substance. *Taylor.*

EMANATIVE *a.* [from *emans*, Lat.] Issuing from another.

To EMANCIPATE *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To set free from servitude. *Arbutnot.*

EMANCIPATION *f.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery. *Glanville.*

To EMARGINATE *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMASCULATE *v. a.* [*emascul*, Lat.] 1. To castrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.* 2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness. *Collier.*

EMASCULATION *f.* [from *emasculate*.] 1. Castration. 2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities.

To EMBALL *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.] 1. To make up into a bundle. 2. To build up; to inclose. *Spenser.*

To EMBALM *v. a.* [*embalmer*, Fr.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction. *Donne.*

EMBALMER *f.* [from *embalm*.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies. *Bacon.*

To EMBARK *v. a.* [from *bar*.] 1. To shut; to enclose. *Fairfax.* 2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. *Bacon, Donne.*

EMBARCATION *f.* [from *embark*.] 1. The act of putting on shipboard. *Clarendon.* 2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO *f.* [*embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; a stop put to trade. *Wotton.*

To EMBARK *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.] 1. To put on shipboard. *Clarendon.* 2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBARK *v. n.* 1. To go on shipboard. *Philips.* 2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBARRASS *v. a.* [*embarasser*, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle. *Spektator.*

EMBARASSMENT *f.* [from *embarraiss*.] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*

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. *Garth.*

EMBASSAGE *f.* 1. A publick message.

EMBASSY *f.* 1. A publick message. *Dryden.* 2. Any solemn message. *Taylor.* 3. An errand in an ironical sense. *Sidney.*

To EMBATTLE *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle. *Prior.*

To EMBAY *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, Fr.] 1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. *Spenser.*

2. [from *bay*.] To inclose in a bay; to landlock. *Shakeps.*

To EMBELLISH *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.] To adorn; to beautify. *Locke.*

EMBELLISHMENT *f.* [from *embelliss*.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration. *Addison.*

EMBERING *f.* The ember days. *Tusser.*

EMBERS *f.* without a singular. [*æmrynia*, Sax.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished. *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 EMBLAZE *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] 1. To adorn with glittering embellishments. *Pope.* 2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial. *Milton.*

To EMBLAZON *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry. 2. To deck in glaring colours. *Hakewill.*

EMBLEM *f.* [*ἔμβλημα*.] 1. Inlay; enamel. 2. An occult representation; an allusive picture. *Peacham, Addison.*

To EMBLEM *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner. *Glanville.*

EMBLEMATICAL *f.* *a.* [from *emblem*.] 1. Emblematick. } Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative. *Prior.* 2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems. *Prior.*

EMBLEMATICALLY *adv.* [from *emblematic*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively. *Swift.*

EMBLEMATIST *f.* [from *emblem*.] A writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown.*

EMBOLISM *f.* [*ἔμβολισμὸς*.] 1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder.* 2. The time inserted; intercalary time.

EMBOLUS *f.* [*ἔμβολος*.] Any thing inserted and acting upon another, as the sucker in a pump. *Arbutnot.*

To EMBOSS *v. a.* [from *bosse*, a protuberance, Fr.] 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. *Shakeps.*

EMBOSSMENT *f.* [from *emboiss*.] 1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence. *Bacon.* 2. Relief; rising work. *Addison.*

To EMBOTTLE *v. a.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle. *Philips.*

To EMBOVEL *v. a.* [from *bowel*.] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate. *Milton.*

To EMBRACE. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] 1. To hold fondly in the arms; to love 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. *Denb.* 5. To admit; to receive. *Shakeſp.* 6. To find; to take. *Shakeſp.* 7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

To EMBRACE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shakeſp.*

EMBRACE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug. *Denham*. 2. An hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRACEMENT. *f.* [from *embrace*.] 1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney*. 2. Comprehension. *Davies*. 3. State of being contained; inclosure. *Bacon*. 4. Conjugal endearment. *Shakeſp.*

EMBRACER. *f.* [from *embrace*.] The person embracing. *Howell*.

EMBRASURE. *f.* [*embrasure*, Fr.] An aperture in the wall; battlement.

To EMBRAVE. *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To decorate; to embellish; to deck. *Spenser*.

To EMBROCATE. *v. a.* [*ἐμβροχῶ*] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors. *Wiseman*.

EMBROCATION. *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 EMBROIDER. *v. a.* [*broider*, Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work. *Waller*.

EMBROIDERER. *f.* [from *embroider*.] One that adorns clothes with needle-work. *Eccles.*

EMBROIDERY. *f.* [from *embroider*.] 1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Bacon*. 2. Variegation; diversity of colours. *Spectator*.

To EMBROIL. *v. a.* [*brauiller*, Fr.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract. *King Charles*.

To EMBROTHEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel*.] To inclose in a brothel. *Donne*.

EMBRYO. *f.* [*ἐμβρυον*] 1. The offspring. 2. yet unfinished in the womb. *Brown*, *Burnet*. 2. The state of any thing not yet fit for production; yet unfinished. *Swift*.

EME. *f.* [same, Sax.] Unkle. *Spenser*.

EMENDABLE. *a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDATION. *f.* [*emendo*, Lat.] 1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better. *Greiv*. 2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR. *f.* [*emendo*, Lat.] A corrector; an improver.

EMERALD. *f.* [*émeraude*, Fr. *smaragdus*, Lat.] A green precious stone. The emerald is, in its most perfect state, perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. It is of all the various shades of green, from the deepest to the palest. *Woodward*.

To EMERGE. *v. n.* [*emergeo*, Lat.] 1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

Boyle. 2. To issue; to proceed. *Newton*. 3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity. *Pepe*.

EMERGENCE. *f.* [from *emerge*.] 1. The

EMERGENCY. *f.* 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-Johnsen*. 2. Rising into view, or notice. *Milton*. 3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing. *Soutb.* 4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual. *Clarendon*.

EMERODS. *f.* [from *hemorrhoids*.] Painful

EMEROLDS. *f.* swelling in the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. *Samuel*.

EMERSON. *f.* [from *emerge*.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again. *Brown*.

EMERY. *f.* [*esmeril*, Fr.] Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is used in cleaning and polishing of steel. *Hill*.

EMETICAL. *a.* [*emetico*.] Having the quality

EMETICK. *f.* of provoking vomits. *Hale*.

EMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetical*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle*.

EMICATION. *f.* [*emiciatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles. *Brown*.

EMICTION. *f.* [from *emissum*, Lat.] Urine. *Harvey*.

To EMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION. *f.* [from *emigrate*.] Change of habitation. *Hale*.

EMINENCE. *f.* [*eminentia*, Lat.] 1. Loftiness; height. 2. Summit; highest part. *Ray*. 3. A part rising above the rest. *Dryden*. 4. A place where one is exposed to general notice. *Addison*. 5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity. *Stillingfl.* 6. Supreme degree. *Milton*. 7. Notice; distinction. *Shakeſp.* 8. A title given to cardinals.

EMINENT. *a.* [*eminens*, Lat.] 1. High; lofty; *Ezekiel*. 2. Dignified; exalted. *Dryden*. 3. Conspicuous; remarkable. *Milton*.

EMINENTLY. *adv.* [from *eminent*.] 1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation. *Milton*. 2. In a high degree. *Swift*.

EMISSARY. *f.* [*emissarius*, Lat.] 1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent. *Swift*. 2. One that emits or sends out. *Arbutnot*.

EMISSION. *f.* [*emissio*, Lat.] The act of sending out; vent. *Evelyn*

To EMIT. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Lat.] 1. To send forth; to let go. *Woodward*. 2. To let fly; to dart. *Prior*. 3. To issue out juridically. *Ayliffe*.

EMMENAGOGUES. *f.* [*ἐμμηναγῶγες* and *ἀγῶγες*] Medicines that promote the courses. *Quincy*.

EMMET. *f.* [*æmette*, Sax.] An ant; a pismire. *Sidney*.

To EMMEW. *v. a.* [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up. *Shakeſp.*

EMP

To EMMOVE. *v. a.* [*emouvoir*, 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 supple the solids. *Quincy*.
 EMOLLITION. *f.* [*emollitio*, Lat.] The act of softening. *Bacon*.
 EMOLUMENT. *f.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] 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. *Cleaveland*. 4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright. *Scitbern*.
 EMPANNEL. *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. *Cowell*.
 To EMPANNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury. *Gov. of the Eng.*
 EMPARLANCE. *f.* [from *parler*, Fr.] It signifieth a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do. *Cowell*.
 EMPASM. *f.* [*εμψασμα*.] A power to correct the bad scent of the body.
 To EMPASSION. *v. a.* [from *passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly. *Milton*.
 To EMPPEOPLE. *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community. *Spenser*.
 EMPERESS. *f.* [from *empereur*.] 1. A woman invested with imperial power. *Davies*. 2. The queen of an emperour. *Shakesp*.
 EMPEROUR. *f.* [*empereur*, Fr.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king. *Shakesp*.
 EMPERY. *f.* [*empire*, Fr.] Empire; sovereign command. A word out of use. *Shakesp*.
 EMPHASIS. *f.* [*εμφασις*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence. *Holder*.
 EMPHATICAL. } *a.* [*εμφάτιον*.] 1. Forcible; EMPHATIC. } strong; striking. *Garth*.
 1. Striking the sight. *Boyle*. 3. Appearing; seeming not real.
 EMPHATICALLY. *adv.* [from *emphatical*.] 1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner. *South*. 2. According to appearance. *Brown*.
 EMPHYSEMATOUS. *a.* [from *εμφύσημα*.] Bloating; puffed up; swollen. *Sharp*.
 To EMPIERCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse. *Spenser*.
 EMPIGHT. *part.* Set; pitched; put in a posture. *Spenser*.
 EMPIRE. *f.* [*empire*, Fr.] 1. Imperial power; supreme dominion. *Rousse*. 2. The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple*. 3. Command over any thing.
 EMPIRICK. *f.* [*εμπειρικος*.] A trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only. *Hooker*.

EMP

EMPIRICAL. } *a.* [from the noun.] 1. Verfed EMPIRICK. } in experiments. *Milton*. 2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote. *Shakesp*.
 EMPIRICALLY. *adv.* [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.
 EMPLASTER. *f.* [*εμπλαστρον*.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance spread upon cloth. *Wifeman*.
 To EMPLASTER. *v. a.* To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer*.
 EMPLASTICK. *a.* [*εμπλαστικος*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Wifeman*.
 To EMPLEAD. *v. a.* To indict; to prefer a charge against. *Hayward*.
 To EMPLOY. *v. a.* [*emplicier*, Fr.] 1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. *Temp'e*. 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. Publick 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*.
 EMPLOYMENT. *f.* [from *employ*.] 1. Business; object of industry; object of labour. 2. Business; the state of being employed. 3. Office; post of business. *Aiturbury*. 4. Business intrusted. *Shakesp*.
 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.* [*εμπορητικος*.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.
 EMPORIUM. *f.* [*εμποριον*.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city. *Dryden*.
 To EMPOVERISH. *v. a.* [*παυωρε*, 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. *Swift*.
 To EMPOWER. *v. a.* [from *power*.] 1. To authorize; to commission. *Dryden*. 2. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker*.
 EMPRESS. *f.* [from *emperefs*.] 1. The queen of an emperour. *Ben. Johnson*. 2. A female

invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign. *Milton.*

EMPRISE. *f.* [*emprise*, Fr.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprize. *Fairfax, Pope*

EMPTIER. *f.* [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that makes any place void. *Nahum.*

EMPTINESS. *f.* [from *empty*.] 1. Absence of plentitude; inanity. *Phisps* 2. The state of being empty. *Shakefp.* 3. A void space; vacuity. *vacuum.* *Dryden, Bentley.* 4. Want of substance or solidity. *Dryden* 5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires. *Atterbu.* 6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope.*

EMPTION. *f.* [*emptio*, Lat.] The act of purchasing. *Arbutnot.*

EMPTY. *a.* [æmɪtʃ, Sax.] 1. Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Burnet.* 2. Devoid; unurnished. *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 adj. &ive.] To evacuate; to exhaust. *Shakefp. Arbutnot.*

TO EMPURPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple*.] To make or 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.* [ἐμπερος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton.*

EMPYREAN. *f.* [ἐμπερος.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. *Milton.*

EMPYREUM. *f.* [ἐμπερος.] The burning

EMPYREUMA. } ing to of any matter in boiling or distillation. *Harvey, Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMATICAL. *a.* [from *empyreuma*.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances. *Boyle*

EMPYROSIS. *f.* [ἐμπερος.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.*

TO EMULATE. *v. a.* [æmulor, Lat.] 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 raise to equality with. *Pope.* 4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble. *Arbutnot.*

EMULATION. *f.* [æmulatio, Lat.] 1. Rivalry; desire of superiority. *Shakefp. Sprat.* 2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention. *Shakefp.*

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, Lat.] 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 vasa.* *Brown.*

EMULOUS. *a.* [æmulus, Lat.] 1. Rivalling; engaged in competition. *B. Johnson.* 2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Psalm.* 3. Factious; contentious. *Shakefp.*

EMULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *emulous*.] With desire of excelling or outdoing another. *Granville.*

EMULSION. *f.* [emulso, Lat.] A form of medicine by blending oily seeds and kernels. *Quincy.*

EMUNCTORIES. *f.* [emunctorium, Lat.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected. *Morre.*

TO ENABLE. *v. a.* [from *able*.] To make able; to confer power. *Spenser, Roger.*

TO ENACT. *v. a.* [from *act*.] 1. To act; to perform; to effect. *Spenser.* 2. To establish; to decree. *Temple.* 3. To represent by action. *Shakefp.*

ENACT. *f.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENACTOR. *f.* [from *enact*.] 1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury.* 2. One who practises or performs any thing. *Shakefp.*

ENALLAGE. *f.* [from the Greek ἐναλλαγή.] 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 ENAMBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush*.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Clap.*

TO ENAMEL. *v. a.* [from *amel*.] 1. To inlay; to variegate with colours. *Denné.* 2. To lay upon another body, so as to vary it. *Milton.*

TO ENAMEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle.*

ENAMEL. *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.* [amour, Fr.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Dryden.*

ENARRATION. *f.* [enarro, Lat.] Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS. *f.* [ἐναρθρωσις.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*

ENATATION. *f.* [enato, Lat.] The act of swimming out.

ENAPTER. *adv.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean lest that.

TO ENCAIGE. *v. a.* [from *cage*.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine. *Donne.*

TO ENCAAMP. *v. n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Bacon.*

TO ENCAAMP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT. *f.* [from *encamp*.] 1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents. 2. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Greav.*

TO ENCAVE. *v. a.* [from *cave*.] To hide as in a cave. *Shakefp.*

ENCEINTE. *f.* [Fr.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification.

To **ENCHAFÉ**. *v. a.* [*eschaffer*, Fr.] To engage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakesp.*

To **ENCHAIN**. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, Fr.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind. *Dryd.*

To **ENCHANT**. *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*.

ENCHANTER. *f.* [*enchanteur*, Fr.] A magician; a sorcerer. *Decay of Piety*.

ENCHANTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchant*.] With the force of enchantment. *Shakesp.*

ENCHANTMENT. *f.* [*enchantment*, Fr.] 1. Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Kneller*. 2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope*.

ENCHANTRESS. *f.* [*enchantress*, Fr.] 1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts. *Tatler*. 2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Thomson*.

To **ENCHASE**. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, Fr.] 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*.

ENCHÉASON. *f.* [*enchéson*, old law, Fr.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser*.

To **ENCIRCLE**. *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to inclose in a ring or circle. *Pope*.

ENCIRCLET. *f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring. *Sidney*.

ENCUTICKS. *f.* [*ἐγκύματα*.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To **ENCLOSE**. *v. a.* [*enclos*, Fr.] 1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward*. 2. To environ; to encircle; to surround. *Pope*.

ENCLOSER. *f.* [from *enclose*.] 1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties. *Herbert*. 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. Ground enclosed; ground separated. *South*.

ENCOMIAST. *f.* [*ἐγκωμιαστής*.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser. *Locke*.

ENCOMIASTICAL. } *a.* [*ἐγκωμιαστικός*.] Pa-

ENCOMIASTICK. } negyrical; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM. *f.* [*ἐγκώμιον*.] Panegyrick; praise; elogy. *Gou. of the Tongue*.

To **ENCOMPASS**. *v. a.* [from *compass*.] 1. To inclose; to encircle. *Shakesp.* 2. To shut in; to surround; to environ. *Shakesp.* 3. To go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT. *f.* [from *encompass*.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk. *Shakesp.*

ENCORE. *adv.* [Fr.] Again; once more. *Pope*.

ENCOUNTER. *f.* [*encontre*, Fr.] 1. Duel; single fight; conflict. *Dryden*. 2. Battle & fight in which enemies rush against each other. *Milton*. 3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger. *Shakesp.* 4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting. *Pope*. 5. Accosting. *Shakesp.* 6. Casual incident; occasion. *Pope*.

To **ENCOUNTER**. *v. a.* [fr. m the noun.] 1. To meet face to face. *Shakesp.* 2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict. *Kneller*. 3. To meet with reciprocal kindness. *Shakesp.* 4. To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotson*. 5. To oppose; to oppugn. *Hale*. 6. To meet by accident. *Shakesp.*

To **ENCOUNTER**. *v. n.* 1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict. *Shakesp.* 2. To engage; to fight. *Kneller*. 3. To meet face to face. 4. To come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER. *f.* [from *encounter*.] 1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Mare*. 2. One that loves to accost others. *Shakesp.*

To **ENCOURAGE**. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.] 1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Psalms*. 2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden. *King Charles*. 3. To raise confidence; to make confident. *Locke*.

ENCOURAGEMENT. *f.* [from *encourage*.] 1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. *Phillips*. 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 *eroc*, 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. *Scots*. 2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Christie*.

ENCROACHMENT. *f.* [from *encroach*.] 1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Carwell*, *Milton*. 2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addison*.

To **ENCUMBER**. *v. a.* [*encumberer*, 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. Excessiveness; useless addition. *Thomson*. 3. Burthen upon an estate. *Ayliffe*.

ENCYCLICAL. *a.* [*ἐγκύκλιος*.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Selling* *Street*.

ENCYCLOPEDIA. } *f.* [*ἐγκυκλοπαιδία*.] The

ENCYCLOPEDIA. } circle of sciences; the round of learning. *Arbuthnot*.

ENCYSTED. *a.* [*κυστός*.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag. *Sharp*.

END. *f.* [end, Sax.] 1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke*. 2. The last particle

particle of any assignable duration. *Downe*. 3. The conclusion or cessation of any action. *Genes*. 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. *Shakefp.* 8. Death; fate; decease. *Wotton*, *Roje-common*. 9. Abolition; total loss. *Locke*. 10. Cause of death; destroyer. *Shakefp.* 11. Consequence; event. *Shakefp.* 12. Fragment; broken piece. *Shakefp.* 13. Purpose; intention. *Clarendon*. 14. Thing extended; final design. *Suckling*. 15. An END. Erect: as his hair stands an end. 16. *Met an END*. Commonly. *Shakefp.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish. *Knolles*. *Smalrid*. 2. To destroy; to put to death. *Shakefp.*

To END. *v. n.* 1. To come to an end; to be finished. *Fairfax*. 2. To terminate; to conclude; to cease; to fail. *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 *endear*.] 1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared. *Thomson*. 2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved. *South*.

ENDE'AVOUR *f.* [from *devoir*, Fr. *endevoir*.] Labour directed to some certain end. *Tillotson*.

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpose. *Pope*.

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to try. *Milton*.

ENDE'AVOURER. *f.* [from *endeavour*.] One who labours to a certain end. *Rymer*.

ENDECAGON. *f.* [ἐνδεκάγων.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *a.* [ἐνδημιος.] Peculiar to a
ENDE'MICAL. } country; used of any disease
ENDE'MICK. } that affects several people
together in the same country, proceeding from
some cause peculiar to the country where it
reigns. *Quincy*.

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make free; to enfranchise. *Camden*.

To ENDICT. } *v. a.* [enditer, Fr.] 1. To
To ENDITE. } charge any man by a written
accusation before a court of justice: as, he was
endited for felony. 2. To draw up; to com-
pose; to write. *Waller*.

ENDICTMENT. } *f.* [from *endite*.] A bill or
ENDITEMENT. } declaration made in form
of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.
Hooker.

ENDIVE. *f.* [endive, Fr. *intybum*, Lat.] *Endive* or fuccory. *Morimer*.

ENDLESS. *a.* [from *end*.] 1. Without end; without conclusion or termination. *Pope*. 2. Infinite in longitudinal extent. *Tillotson*. 3. Infinite in duration; perpetual. *Hooker*. 4.

Incessant; continual. *Pope*.
ENDLESSLY. *adv.* [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. *Dunne*.

ENDLONG. *adv.* [end and long.] In a straight line. *Dryden*.

ENDMOST. *a.* [end and most.] Remotest; furthest; at the further end.

To ENDORSE. *v. a.* [end-offer, Fr.] 1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe. *Hewel*. 2. To cover on the back. *Milton*.
ENDORSEMENT. *f.* [from *enderse*.] 1. Superscription; writing on the back. 2. Ratification. *Herbert*.

To ENDOW. *v. a.* [indotare, Lat.] 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. *Shakefp.*

ENDOWMENT. *f.* [from *endow*.] 1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use. 2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance. *Dryden*. 3. Gifts of nature. *Addison*.

To ENDUE. *v. a.* [induo, Lat.] To supply with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer*.

ENDURANCE. *f.* [from *endure*.] 1. Continuance; lastingness. *Temple*. 2. Delay; procrastination. *Shakefp.*

To ENDURE. *v. a.* [endurer, Fr.] To bear; to undergo; to sustain; to support. *Temple*.

To ENDURE. *v. n.* 1. To last; to remain; to continue. *Locke*. 2. To brook; to bear; to admit. *Davies*.

ENDURER. *f.* [from *endure*.] 1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer. *Spenser*. 2. Continuer; latter.

ENDWISE. *adv.* [end and wise.] Erectly; uprightly; on end. *Ray*.

To ENÉ'GATE. *v. a.* [eneco, Lat.] To kill; to destroy. *Harvey*.

ENEMY. *f.* [eunemi, Fr.] 1. A publick foe. *Davies*. 2. A private opponent; an antagonist. 3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend. *Shakefp.* 4. One that dislikes. *Prior*. 5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer*.

ENERGETICK. *a.* [ενεργητικός.] 1. forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious. 2. Operative; active; working; not at rest. *Greco*.

ENERGY. *f.* [ενεργία.] 1. Power not exerted in action. *Bacon*. 2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence. *Smalridge*. 3. Faculty, operation. *Bentley*. 4. Strength of expression; force of signification. *Rescommen*.

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [eneruo, Lat.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon*.

ENERVATION. *f.* [from *eneruo*.] 1. The act of weakening; emaculation. 2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVE. *v. a.* [eneruo, Lat.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush. *Digby*.

To ENFAMISH. *v. a.* [from *famisb.*] To starve; to famish.

To ENFE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feble.*] To weaken; to enervate. *Taylor.*

To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffmentum*, low Lat.] 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 ENFETTER. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to enchain. *Shakeſp.*

ENFILA'DE. *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 ENFORCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, Fr.] 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. 2. To make or gain by force. *Spenser.* 3. To put in act by violence. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.*

To ENFORCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince. *Hooker.*

ENFORCE. *f.* [from *force.*] Power; strength. *Milton.*

ENFORCEDLY. *adv.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously. *Shakeſp.*

ENFORCEMENT. *f.* [from *enforce.*] 1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered. *Raleigh.* 2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.* 3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.* 4. Pressing exigence. *Shakeſp.*

ENFORCER. *f.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*

ENFOULDRED. *a.* [from *foldre*, French.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenser.*

To ENFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchise*] 1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. *Davies.* 2. To set free from slavery. *Temple.* 3. To free or release from custody. *Shakeſp.* 4. To denizen; to endenizen. *Watts.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT. *f.* [from *enfranchise.*] 1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen. *Crowell.* 2. Release from prison or from slavery.

ENFROZEN. *part.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. *Spenser.*

To ENGAGE. *v. a.* [*engager*, Fr.] 1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shakeſp.* 2. To impawn; to stake. *Hudibras.* 3. To enlist; to bring into a party. *Tillotson.* 4. To embark in an affair; to enter on an undertaking. *Digby.* 5. To unite, to attach; to make adherent. *Addison.* 6. To induce; to win by pleasing means: to gain. *Waller.* 7. To bind by any appointment or contract. *Atterbury.* 8. To seize by the attention. 9. To employ; to hold in business. *Dryden.* 10. To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*

To ENGAGE. *v. n.* 1. To conflict; to fight.

Clarendon. 2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party. *Dryden.*

ENGAGEMENT. *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; motive. *Hammond.*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To imprison; to confine. *Shakeſp.*

To ENGARRISON. *v. a.* To protect by a garrison. *Hewel.*

To ENGEN'DER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.] 1. To beget between different sexes. *Sidney.* 2. To produce; to form. *Shakeſp. Davies.* 3. To excite; to cause; to produce. *Addison.* 4. To bring forth. *Prior.*

To ENGEN'DER. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced. *Dryden.*

ENGINE. *f.* [*engin*, Fr.] 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. *Dup.* 6. An agent for another. *Daniel.*

ENGINEER. *f.* [*ingenieur*, Fr.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army. *Shakeſp.*

ENGINE'RY. *f.* [from *engine.*] 1. The act of managing artillery. *Milton.* 2. Engines of war; artillery. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to surround. *Shakeſp.*

EN'GLE. *f.* A gull; a put; a bubble. *Hanmer, Shakeſp.*

EN'GLISH. *a.* [engler, Sax.] Belonging to England. *Shakeſp.*

To ENGLISH. *v. a.* To translate into English. *Brown.*

To ENGLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.] 1. To swallow up. *Shakeſp.* 2. To glut; to pamper. *Afcham.*

To ENGORE. *v. a.* [from *gere.*] 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 ENGRAIL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, Fr.] To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*

To ENGRAIN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenser.*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To clofe 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*, [From *engraver*, Fr.] 1. To picture by incisions in any matter. *Pope.* 2. To mark wood or stone. *Exodus.* 3. To

- To impress deeply; to imprint. *Locke*. 4. [from *gravis*.] To bury; to inter. *Spenser*.
- ENGRAVER**. *f.* [from *engrave*.] A cutter in stone or other matter. *Hale*.
- To ENGRIEVE *v. a.* To pain; to vex. *Spenser*.
- To ENGROSS *v. a.* [from *gross*, Fr.] 1. To thicken; to make thick. *Spenser*. 2. To encrease in bulk. *Wolton*. 3. To fatten; to plump up. *Shakeſp.* 4. To seize in the gross. *Shakeſp.* 5. To purchase the whole of any commodity 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 commodity, in order to sell it at a high price. *Locke*.
- ENGROSSMENT**. *f.* [from *engross*.] Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition. *Swift*.
- To ENGWARD *v. a.* [from *guard*] To protect; to defend. *Shakeſp.*
- To ENHANCE *v. a.* [*enhausser*, Fr.] 1. To lift up; to raise on high. *Spenser*. 2. To raise; to advance in price. *Locke*. 3. To raise in esteem. *Atterbury*. 4. To aggravate. *Hammond*.
- ENHANCEMENT**. *f.* [from *enhance*.] 1. Augmentation of value. *Bacon*. 2. Aggravation of ill. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- ENIGMA**. *f.* [*enigma*, Lat.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms. *Pope*.
- ENIGMATICAL**. *a.* [from *enigma*.] 1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed. *Brown*. 2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended. *Hammond*.
- ENIGMATICALLY**. *adv.* [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 matters. *Addis*.
- To ENJOIN *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. *Tillotſon*.
- ENJOINER**. *f.* One who gives injunctions.
- ENJOINMENT**. *f.* [from *enjoin*.] Direction; command. *Bruce*.
- To ENJOY *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjoyir*, Fr.] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure. *Addis*. 2. To obtain possession or fruition of. *Milton*. 3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate. *More*.
- To ENJOY *v. n.* To live in happiness. *Milton*.
- ENJOYER**. *f.* One that has fruition.
- ENJOYMENT**. *f.* Happiness; fruition. *Tillotſon*.
- To ENKINDLE *v. a.* [from *kindle*] 1. To set on fire; to inflame. *Shakeſp.* 2. To rouse passions. *Shakeſp.* 3. To incite to any act or hope. *Shakeſp.*
- To ENLARGE *v. a.* [*elargir*, Fr.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 6. To extend to more purposes or uses. *Hooker*. 7. To amplify; to aggrandise. *Locke*. 8. To release from confinement. *Shakeſp.* 9. To diffuse in eloquence. *Clarendon*.
- To ENLARGE *v. n.* To expatiate; to speak in many words. *Clarendon*.
- ENLARGEMENT**. *f.* [from *enlarge*.] 1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension. *Hay*. 2. Release from confinement or servitude. *Shakespeare*. 3. Magnifying representation. *Pope*. 4. Expanding 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 light. *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. *Shakeſp.*
- 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*.
- To ENMARELE *v. a.* [from *marble*.] To turn to marble. *Spenser*.
- To ENMESH *v. a.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to intangle. *Shakeſp.*
- ENMITY**. *f.* [from *enemy*.] 1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion. *Locke*. 2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations. *Milton*. 3. State of opposition. *James*. 4. Malice; mischievous attempts. *Atterbury*.
- ENNEAGON**. *f.* [*ennea* and *gonia*.] A figure of nine angles.
- ENNEATICAL**. *a.* [*ennea*.] *Enneatical days* are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.
- To ENNOBLE *v. a.* [*ennobler*, Fr.] 1. To raise from commonality to nobility. *Shakeſp.* 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*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. Irregular; out of rule. *Newton*. 2. Disordered; confused. *Shakeſp.* 3. Wicked beyond the common measure. 4. Exceeding in bulk the common measures. *Pope*.
- ENORMOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *enormous*.] Beyond measure. *Woodward*.
- ENORMOUSNESS**.

ENORMOUSNESS. *f.* Immeasurable wickedness. *Decay of Piety.*

ENOUGH. *a.* [genoh, Sax.] 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. *adv.* 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. *Shakeſp.*

ENOW. The plural of *enough.* A sufficient number. *Hiker.*

ENPASSANT. *adv.* [Fr.] By the way.

TO ENRAGE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious. *Walſb.*

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. *Shakeſp.*

TO ENRAPT. *v. a.* [from *rapt.*] To throw into an ecstacy; to transport with enthusiasm. *Shak*

TO ENRAPTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To transport with pleasure.

TO ENRAVISH. *v. a.* [from *ravisb.*] To throw into ecstacy. *Spenser.*

ENRAVISHMENT. *f.* [from *enravisb.*] Ecstacy of delight. *Glanville.*

TO ENRICH. *v. n.* [*enricher*, Fr.] 1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. 1. *Sam.* 2. To fertilise; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.* 3. To floure; 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. *Shakeſp.*

TO ENRING. *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakeſp.*

TO ENRIPEN. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature. *Dunne.*

TO ENROBE. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dress; to cloath. *Shakeſp.*

TO ENROL. *v. a.* [*enroller*, Fr.] 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. *Shakeſp.*

TO ENROUND. *v. a.* [from *round.*] To environ; to surround; to inclose. *Shakeſp.*

ENS. *f.* [Lat.] 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*, Ital.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. *Sanderſon.*

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 ENSCHEDULE. *v. a.* To insert in a schedule or writing. *Shakeſp.*

TO ENSCONCE. *v. a.* To cover as with a fort. *Shakeſp.*

TO ENSEAM. *v. a.* [from *seam.*] To sow up; to inclose by a seam. *Camden.*

TO ENSPEAR. *v. a.* [from *sear.*] To cauterise; to stanch or stop with fire. *Shakeſp.*

TO ENSHIELD. *v. a.* [from *shield.*] To cover. *Shakeſp.*

TO ENSHRINE. *v. a.* To inclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred. *Tate.*

ENSIFORM. *a.* [*ensiformis*, Lat.] Having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN. *f.* [*enseigne*, Fr.] 1. The flag or standard of a regiment. *Shakeſp.* 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*, Fr.] 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. *Shakeſp.*

ENSURANCE. *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 miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated. *Leſtrange.*

ENSURER. *f.* [from *ensure.*] One who makes contracts of ensurance.

ENTABLATURE. *f.* [from *table.*] [In architecture] chitecture.] The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL. *f.* [from the French *entaille*, cut.] 1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent. 2. The rule of descent settled for any estate. 3. Engraver's work; inlay. *Spenser.*

TO ENTAIL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut; Fr.] 1. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure. *Dryden.* 2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing. *Tilletſon.* 3. To cut. *Spenser.*

TO ENTAME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to subjugate. *Shakeſp.*

To **ENTA'NGLE**. *v. a.* 1. To inwrap or in-
snare with something not easily extricable. 2.
To lose in multiplied involutions. 3. To
twist, or confuse. 4. To involve in difficul-
ties; to perplex. *Clarendon*. 5. To puzzle;
to bewilder. *Hayward*. 6. To ensnare by
captious questions or artful talk. *Matthew*. 7.
To distract with variety of cares. 2 *Tim*. 8.
To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a
work. *Shakefp.*

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *f.* [from *entangle*.] 1.
Involvement of any thing intricate or adhesive.
Glanville. 2. Perplexity; puzzle. *More*

ENTANGLER. *f.* [from *entangle*.] One that
entangles.

To **ENTER**. *v. a.* [*entrer*, Fr.] 1. To go or
come into any place. *Atterbury*. 2. To initiate
in a business, method, or society. *Locke*. 3. To
introduce or admit into any counsel. *Shakefp.*
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
intellectual entrance. *Addison*. 3. To engage
in. *Tatler*. 4. To be initiated in. *Addison*.

ENTERDEAL. *f.* [*entre and deal*.] Reciprocal
transactions. *Hubbard's Tale*.

ENTERING. *f.* Entrance; passage into a place.
Isaiab.

To **ENTERLA'CE**. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To
intermix. *Sidney*.

ENTERO'CELE. *f.* [*enteroccele*, Lat.] A rup-
ture through the bowels pressing through the
peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin.
Shakefp.

ENTEROLOGY. *f.* [*έντερον and λόγος*.] The
anatomical account of the bowels and internal
parts.

ENTEROMPHALOS. *f.* [*έντερον and ομφαλος*.]
An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. *f.* [*entre and parler*,
French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.
Hayward.

ENTERPLE'ADER. *f.* [*entre and plead*.] The
discussing of a point incidentally falling out,
before the principal cause can take end. *Cowell*.

ENTERPRISE. *f.* [*enterprise*, Fr.] An under-
taking 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 *enterprise*.] 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*, *Shakefp.* 4. To keep in
one's service. *Shakefp.* 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. *Smalridge*. 3.
He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT. *f.* [from *entertain*.] 1.

Conversation. 2. Treatment at the table;
convivial provision. *Waller*. 3. Hospitable re-
ception. 4. Reception; admission. *Tillotson*.
5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or
servants. *Shakefp.* 6. Payment of soldiers or
servants. *Davies*. 7. Amusement; diversion.
Temple. 8. Dramatick performance; the lower
comedy. *Gay*

ENTERTISSUED. *a.* [*entre and tissue*.] In-
terwoven or intermixed with various colours or
substances. *Shakefp.*

To **ENTHRO'NE**. *v. a.* [from *throne*.] 1. To
place on a regal seat. *Shakefp.* 2. To invest
with sovereign authority. *Ayliffe*.

ENTHUSIASM. *f.* [*ένθουσιασμός*.] 1. A vain
belief of private revelation; a vain confidence
of divine favour. *Locke*. 2. Heat of imagina-
tion; violence of passion. 3. Elevation of
fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden*.

ENTHUSIAST. *f.* [*ένθουσιδω*.] 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.* [*ένθουσιαστικός*.] 1.
ENTHUSIASTICK. } Persevered of some
communication with the Deity. *Calamy*. 2.
Vehemently hot in any cause. 3. Elevated in
fancy; exalted in ideas. *Barnet*.

ENTHYMEME. *f.* [*ένθυμημα*.] An argument
consisting only of an antecedent and conse-
quential proposition. *Brown*.

To **ENTI'CE**. *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; allure-
ment. *Taylor*.

ENTICER. *f.* [from *entice*.] One that allures
to ill.

ENTICINGLY. *adv.* [from *entice*.] Charm-
ingly; in a winning manner. *Addison*.

ENTIERTY. *f.* [*entierie*, Fr.] The whole.
Bacon.

ENTI'RE. *a.* [*entier*, Fr.] 1. Whole; undiv-
ided. *Bacon*. 2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.
Addison, *Newton*. 3. Full; complete; com-
prising all requisites in itself. *Hooker*, *SpeBator*.
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*.

ENTI'RELY. *adv.* [from *entire*.] 1. In the
whole; without division. *Ralegh*. 2. Com-
pletely; fully. *Milton*. 3. With firm adhe-
rence; faithfully. *Spenser*.

ENTI'RENESS. *f.* [from *entire*.] 1. Totality;
completeness; fulness. *Boyle*. 2. Honesty;
integrity.

To **ENTIT'LE**. *v. a.* [*entituler*, Fr.] 1. To
grace or dignify with a title or honourable
appellation. 2. To give a title or discrimina-
tive appellation. *Hooker*. 3. To superscribe
or

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. *Crasbaw*. 2. A particular species of being. *Bacon*.

TO ENTOLL. *v. a.* [from *tail*.] To enmesh; to intangle; to bring into coils 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; recesses; caverns. *Locke*.

TO ENTRAIL. *v. a.* To mingle; to interweave. *Spenser*.

ENTRANCE. *f.* [*entrant*, Fr.] 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. *Watson*. 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. 2. To put into an ecstasy. *Milton*.

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 ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr.] 1. To petition; to solicit; to importune. *Genesis*. 2. To prevail upon by solicitation. *Rogers*. 3. To treat or use well or ill. *Prior*. 4. To entertain; to amuse. *Shakespeare*. 5. To entertain; to receive. *Spenser*.

TO ENTRE'AT. *v. n.* 1. To offer a treaty or compact. 1 *Mac*. 2. To treat; to discourse. *Hakewill*. 3. To make a petition. *Shakespeare*.

ENTREATANCE. *f.* Petition; entreaty; solicitation. *Fairfax*.

ENTRE'ATY. *f.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; prayer; solicitation. *Shakespeare*.

ENTREMETS. *f.* [French.] Small plates set between the main dishes. *Mortimer*.

ENTRY. *f.* [*entree*, Fr.] 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 an estate. 4. The act of registering or setting down in writing. *Bacon*. 5. The act of entering publicly into any city. *Bacon*.

TO ENU'BIlate. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubilo*, Lat.] To clear from clouds.

TO ENUCLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Lat.] To solve; to clear.

TO ENVELOPE. *v. a.* [*envelopper*, Fr.] 1. To inwrap; to cover. 2. To hide, to surround. *Philips*. 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. *adv.* [from *envious*.] With envy; with malignity; with ill will. *Duppa*.

TO ENVIRON. *v. a.* [*environner*, Fr.] 1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle. *Kneller*. 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*, Fr.] 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*, Lat.] The act of numbering or counting over. *Sprat*.

TO ENUNCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare; to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION. *f.* [*enunciatio*, Lat.] 1. Declaration; publick attestation. *Taylor*. 2. Intelligence; information. *Hale*.

ENUNCIATIVE. *a.* [from *enunciate*.] Declarative; expressive. *Ayliffe*.

ENUNCIATIVELY. *adv.* [from *enunciative*.] Declaratively;

ENVOY. *f.* [*envoye*, Fr.] 1. A publick minister sent from one power to another. *Denham*. 2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador. 3. A messenger. *Blackmore*.

TO 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*.

EO'LIPILE. *f.* [from *Æolus* 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.* [*ἐπιάνθη*.] 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:

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Divide by three; for each one left add ten; Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*

EP' AULMENT. *f.* [Fr. 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.*

EPEN'THESIS. *f.* [ἐπιένθεσις.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

EPHA. *f.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches. *Ezekiel.*

EPHEMERA. *f.* [ἐφήμερα.] 1. A fever that terminates in one day. 2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHEMERAL. } *f.* [ἐφήμερος] Diurnal;
EPHEMERICK. } 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.*

EPHEMERIST. *f.* [from *ephemeris*] One who consults the planets; one who studies astrology. *Hewel.*

EPHEMERON-WORM. *f.* A sort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*

E'PHOD. *f.* [עֶפְדִּים.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. *Calmet, Sandys.*

EPIC. *a.* [epicus, Lat. ἐπικός.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but reheated. It is usually supposed to be heroic. *Dryden.*

EPICE'DIUM. *f.* [ἐπικήδειον.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*

EPICURE. *f.* [epicureus, Lat.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*

EPICUREAN. *f.* One who holds the physiological principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*

EPICUREAN. *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM. *f.* [from *epicure*.] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure. *Calamy.*

EPICYCLE. *f.* [ἐπι and κύκλος.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper center. *Harris. Milton.*

EPICYCLOID. *f.* [ἐπικύκλωσις.] 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.] 1. That
EPIDEMICK. } which falls at once upon
great numbers of people, as a plague. *Graunt.*
2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.* 3. General; universal. *Cleavel.*

EPIDERMIS. *f.* [ἐπίδερμας.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM. *f.* [epigramma, Latin] A short poem terminating in a point. *Feacbam.*

EPIGRAMMATICAL. } *a.* [epigrammaticus,
EPIGRAMMATICK. } Lat.] 1. Dealing in
epigrams; writing epigrams. *Carleton.* 2. Satura-

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ble to epigrams; belonging to epigrams. *Addis.*

EPIGRAMMATIST. *f.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pepe.*

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. *Flyer.*

EPILEPTICK. *a.* [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed. *Arbutnot.*

EPILOGUE. *f.* [epilogus, Lat.] The poem or speech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*

EPINYCTIS. *f.* [ἐπινύκτις.] A sore at the corner of the eye. *Wilsenan.*

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.

EPIPHONEMA. *f.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*

EPIPHORA. *f.* [ἐπιφορά.] An inflammation of any part. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLLOSPERMIOUS. *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.

EPIPHYSIS. *f.* [ἐπίφυσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion. *Wilsenan.*

EPILOCUE. *f.* [ἐπιλοκούν.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPISCOPACY. *f.* [episcopatus, Lat.] The government of bishops; established by the apostles. *Cleveland.*

EPISCOPAL. *a.* [from *episcopus*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to a bishop. *Rogers.* 2. Vested in a bishop. *Hecker.*

EPISCOPATE. *f.* [episcopatus, Lat.] A bishoprick.

EPISODE. *f.* [ἐπίσωδη.] An incidental narrative, or progression in a poem, separable from the main subject. *Addison.*

EPISO DICAL. } *a.* [from *episode*.] Contained
EPISO DICK. } in an episode. *Dryden.*

EPISPASTICK. *f.* [ἐπι and σπαστός.] 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.

EPITAPH. *f.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inscription upon a tomb. *Swift.*

EPITHALAMIUM. *f.* [ἐπιθάλμιος.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage. *Sandys.*

EPITHEM. *f.* [ἐπιθέμας.] A liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*

EPITHET. *f.* [ἐπίθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*

EPITOME. *f.* [ἐπίτομας.] Abridgment; abbreviation. *Wotton.*

TO EPITOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome*.] 1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space. *Dennis.* 2. To diminish; to curtail. *Addison.*

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EPITOMISER. } *f.* [from *epitomisē*.] An a-
EPITOMIST. } bridge; an abstracter.
EPOCH. } *f.* [ἔπος.] The time at which a
EPOCHA. } new computation is begun; the
time from which dates are numbered. *Scutb.*
EPODE. *f.* [ἔπος.] The stanza following the
strophe and antistrophe.
EPOPEE. *f.* [ἔπος.] An epick or heroick
poem. *Dryden*
EPULATION. *f.* [epulatio, Lat.] Banquet;
feast. *Brown.*
EPULOTICK. *f.* [ἔπος.] A cicatrizing
medicament. *Wise man.*
EQUABILITY. *f.* [from *equable*.] Equality to
itself; evenness; uniformity. *Ray.*
EQUABLE. *a.* [equabilis, Lat.] Equal to itself;
even; uniform. *Bentley.*
EQUABLY. *adv.* [from *equable*.] Uniformly;
evenly; equally to itself. *Cheyne*
EQUAL. *a.* [equalis, Lat.] 1. Like another in
bulk, or any quality that admits comparison.
Hale. 2. Adequate to any purpose. *Clarendon*
3. Even; uniform. *Smith.* 4. In just proportion.
Dryden. 5. Impartial; neutral. *Dryden.* 6. In-
different. *Cheyne.* 7. Equitable; advantageous
alike to both parties. *Maccabees.* 8. Upon the
same terms. *Maccabees.*
EQUAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. One not
in error or superiour to another. *Shakep.* 2.
One of the same age. *Galatians.*
TO EQUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To
make one thing or person equal to another. 2.
To rise to the same state with another person.
Trumbull. 3. To be equal to. *Shakep.* 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. *Shakep.* 2.
The same degree of dignity. *Milton.* 3. Even-
ness; uniformity; equability. *Brown.*
EQUALLY. *adv.* [from *equal*.] 1. In the same
degree with another. *Rogers.* 2. Evenly; e-
qually; uniformly. *Locke.* 3. Impartially.
Shakep.
EQUANGULAR. *a.* [from *aequus* and *angulus*,
Lat.] Consisting of equal angles.
EQUANIMITY. *f.* [aequanimitas, Lat.] Even-
ness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.
EQUANIMOUS. *a.* [aequanimis, Lat.] Even;
not dejected.
EQUATION. *f.* [aequare, Lat.] The investi-
gation 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 difference
between the time marked by the sun's appa-
rent motion, and that measured by its motion.
EQUATOR. *f.* [aequator, Lat.] A great circle,
whose poles are the poles of the world. It
divides the globe into two equal parts, the
northern and southern hemispheres. *Harris.*
EQUATORIAL. *a.* [from *aequator*.] Pertain-

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ing to the equator. *Cheyne.*
EQUESTRIAN. *a.* [equestris, Lat.] 1. Ap-
pearing on horseback. *Speclator.* 2. Skilled
in horsemanship. 3. Belonging to the second
rank in Rome.
EQUERRY. *f.* [ecurie, Dutch.] Master of the
horse.
EQUICRURAL. } *a.* [aequus and crura, 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.* [aequus and distans, Lat.]
At the same distance. *Ray.*
EQUIDISTANTLY. *adv.* [from *equidistant*.]
At the same distance. *Brown.*
EQUIFORMITY. *f.* [aequus and forma, Lat.]
Uniform equality. *Brown.*
EQUILATERAL. *a.* [aequus and latus, Lat.]
Having all sides equal. *Bacon.*
TO EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*]
To balance equally. *Boyle.*
EQUILIBRATION. *f.* [from *equilibrate*.] E-
quipoise. *Derham.*
EQUILIBRIUM. *f.* [Latin.] 1. Equipoise; e-
quality of weight. 2. Equality of evidence,
motives, or powers. *Scutb.*
EQUINECESSARY. *a.* [aequus and necessarius,
Lat.] Needful in the same degree. *Hudibras.*
EQUINOCTIAL. *f.* [aequus 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 *aequinox*.] 1. Per-
taining to the equinox. *Milton.* 2. Happen-
ing about the time of the equinoxes. 3. Being
near the equinoctial line. *Philips.*
EQUINOCTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.]
In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*
EQUINOX. *f.* [aequus and nox, Lat.] 1. Equi-
noxes 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. *Shakep.*
3. Equinoctial wind. *Dryden.*
EQUINUMERANT. *a.* [aequus and numerus,
Lat.] 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, Fr.] 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.* [aequus and pendere, Lat.]
The act of hanging in equipoise. *South.*
EQUIPMENT. *f.* [from *equip*.] 1. The act of
equipping or accoutering. 2. Accoutrement;
equipage.
EQUIPOISE. *f.* [aequus, Lat. and poids, Fr.]
Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*
EQUIPOLLENCE. *f.* Equality of force or power.
EQUIPOLLENT.

EQUIPO'LLENT. *a.* [*equipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*
EQUIPONDERANCE. } *f.* [*aequus* and *pondus*,
EQUIPONDERANCY. } Lat.] Equality of weight.
EQUIPONDERANT. *a.* [*aequus* and *ponderans*, Lat.] Being of the same weight. *Ray.*
To EQUIPONDERATE. *v. n.* [*aequus* and *pondere*, Lat.] To weigh equal to anything *Wilkins.*
EQUIPON'DIOUS. *a.* [*aequus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. *Glanville.*
EQUITABLE. *a.* [*equitable*, Fr.] 1. Just; due to justice. *Boyle.* 2. Loving justice; candid; impartial.
EQUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.
EQUITY. *f.* [*equité*, Fr.] 1. Justice; right; honesty. *Tilkinson.* 2. Impartiality. *Hooker.* 3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.
EQUIVALENCE. } *f.* [*aequus* and *valet*, Lat.]
EQUIVALENCY. } Equality of power or worth. *Smalridge.*
To EQUIVALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiperate; to be equal to. *Brown.*
EQUIVALENT. *a.* [*aequus* and *valet*, 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*, Lat.] Of doubtful signification; meaning different things. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Uncertain; doubtful. *Ray.*
EQUIVOCAL. *f.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*
EQUIVOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal*.] 1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense. *South.* 2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the stated order. *Bentley.*
EQUIVOCALNESS. *f.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*
To EQUIVOCATE. *v. n.* [*equivocatio*, Lat.] 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. *Shakespeare.*
ERA. *f.* [*era*, Lat.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*
ERADIA'TION. *f.* [*e* and *radius*, Lat.] Emission of radiance. *King Charles.*
To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Lat.] 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.*
ERA'DICATIVE. *a.* [from *eradicate*.] That which cures radically.
To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] To destroy;

To excise; to rub out. *Peacham.*
ERA'SEMENT. *f.* [from *erase*.] 1. Destruction; devastation. 2. Expunction; abolition.
ERE. *adv.* [*er*, Sax.] Before; sooner than. *Daw.*
ERELO'NG. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*] Before a long time had elapsed. *Spenser.*
ERENO W. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now*] Before this time. *Dryden.*
EREWHI'LE. } *adv.* [from *ere* and *while*.]
EREWHI'LES. } Some time ago; before a little while. *Shakespeare.*
To ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Lat.] 1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon. 2. To raise; to build. *Addison.* 3. To establish anew; to settle. *Raleigh.* 4. To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.* 5. To raise consequences from premises. *Locke.* 6. To animate; not to depress; to encourage. *Denham.*
To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To rise upright. *Bacon.*
ERE'CT. *a.* [*erectus*, Lat.] 1. Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown.* 2. Directed upwards. *Philips.* 3. Bold; confident; unshaken. *Granville.* 4. Vigorous; not depressed. *Hooker.*
ERE'CTION. *f.* [from *erect*.] 1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward. *Brere.* 2. The act of building or raising edifices. *Raleigh.* 3. Establishment; settlement. *South.* 4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. *Sidney.*
ERE'CTNESS. *f.* Uprightness of posture. *Brown.*
EREMITE. *f.* [*eremita*, Lat. *ἐρημίτης*.] One who lives in a wilderness; an hermit. *Raleigh.*
EREMIT'ICAL. *a.* [from *eremite*.] Religiously solitary. *Stillingfleet.*
EREPTA'TION. *f.* [*erepto*, Lat.] A creeping forth.
EREPTION. *f.* [*ereptio*, Lat.] A snatching or taking away by force.
ER'GOT. *f.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, placed behind and below the pattern joint. *Farrier's Dict.*
ER'INGO. *f.* Sea-holly, a plant.
ERIS'TICAL. *a.* [*εἰρε*.] Controversial; relating to dispute.
ERKE. *f.* [*earc*, Sax.] Idle; lazy; slothful. *Chaucer.*
ER'MELIN. *f.* [*diminutive*, of *ermine*.] An ermine. *Sidney.*
ER'MINE. *f.* [*bermine*, Fr.] An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel 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.*
ER'NE. } *f.* [from the Saxon *ern*.] A cot-
ERON. } tage.
To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erode*, Lat.] To canker, or eat away. *Bacon.*
EROGA'TION. *f.* [*erogatio*, Lat.] The act of giving or bestowing.
EROSION. *f.* [*erosio*, Lat.] 1. The act of eating away. 2. The state of being eaten away. *Arbutnot.*
To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Lat.] 1. To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.* 2. To miss the right way; to

to stray. *Common Prayer*. 3. To deviate from any purpose. *Pope*. 4. To commit errors; to mistake. *Taylor*.

ERRAND. *f.* [αρενδ, Saxon.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger. *Hooker*.

ERRABLE. *a.* [from *err.*] Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS. *f.* [from *errable*.] Liableness to errour. *Decay of Piety*.

ERRANT. *a.* [*errans*, Lat.] 1. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Brown*. 2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *Ben. Johnson*.

ERRANTRY. *f.* [from *errant*.] 1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer. *Addison*. 2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA. *f.* [Latin] The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle*.

ERRATICK. *a.* [*erraticus*, Lat.] 1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order. *Blackm.* 2. Irregular; changeable. *Harvey*.

ERRATICALLY. *adv.* [from *erratic*, or *erratick*.] Without rule; without method. *Brown*.

ERRHINE. *a.* [ερρηνα.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing. *Bacon*.

ERRONEOUS. *a.* [from *erro*, Lat.] 1. Wandering; unfeuled. *Newton*. 2. Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbutnot*. 3. Mistaking; misled by error. *South*. 4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth. *Newton*.

ERRONEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *erroneus*.] By mistake; not rightly. *Hooker*.

ERRONEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *erroneus*.] Physical falsehood; inconsistency to truth. *Boyle*.

ERROR. *f.* [*error*, Lat.] 1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Shakesp.* 2. A blunder; a mistake committed. *Dryden*. 3. Roving excursion; irregular course. *Dryden*. 4. [In theology.] Sin. *Hebrews*. 5. [In law.] An error in pleading, or in the process. *Cowell*.

ERST. *adv.* [erst, German.] 1. First. *Spenser*. 2. At first; in the beginning. *Milton*. 3. Once; when time was. *Prior*. 4. Formerly; long ago. 5. Before; till then; till now. *Milton*, *Kaeller*.

ERUBESCENCE. } *f.* [*erubescencia*, Lat.] The
ERUBESCENCY } act of growing red; redness.

ERUBESCENT. *a.* [*erubescens*, Lat.] Reddish; somewhat red.

To **ERUCT**. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Lat.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTATION. *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*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge. *Swift*.

ERUGINOUS. *a.* [*eruginosus*, Lat.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper. *Brown*.

ERUPTION. *f.* [*eruptio*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] Bursting forth. *Thomson*.

ERYSIPELAS. *f.* [ερυσίπυλας.] An *erysipelis* 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. *Wijfman*.

ESCALADE. *f.* [Fr.] The act of scaling the walls. *Addison*.

ESCALOP. *f.* A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented. *Woodward*.

To **ESCAPE**. *v. a.* [*echaper*, Fr.] 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. *Chronicles*.

ESCAPE. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger. *Psalms*, *Haywood*. 2. Excursion; sally. *Denham*. 3. In law. A want or privy evasion out of law ultionem. *South*. 4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *South*. 5. Sally; flight; irregularity. *Milton*. 6. Oversight; mistake. *Brerewood*.

ESCARGATOIRE [Fr.] A nursery of snails. *Addison*.

ESCHALOT. [Fr.] Pronounced *shallot*. A plant.

ESCHAR. *f.* [εσχαρα.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications. *Sharr*.

ESCHAROTICK. *a.* [from *eschar*.] Caustick; having the power to tear or burn the flesh. *Floy*.

ESCHEAT. *f.* [from the French *eschévir*.] 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. *Cowell*.

To **ESCHEAT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture. *Clarend.*

ESCHEATOR. *f.* [from *eschéat*.] An officer that observes the echeats of the king in the county whereof he is echeator. *Cowell*, *Camden*.

To **ESCHEW**. *v. a.* [*eschévir*, old Fr.] To fly; to avoid; to shun. *Sundys*.

ESCU Tcheon. *f.* The shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial. *Peacham*.

ESCORT. [*escort*, Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To **ESCORT**. *v. a.* [*escorter*, Fr.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCOT. *f.* [Fr.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community.

To **ESCOT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support. *Shakesp.*

ESCOUT. *f.* [*escouter*, Fr.] Listeners or spies. *Hayward*.

ESCRITOIR. *f.* [Fr.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCUAGE. *f.* [from *escu*, Fr. 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 *castlewaid*, where the tenant by his land

- land is bound to defend a castle. *Etage* certain is, where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. *Cowell*.
- ESCULENT.** *a.* [*esculentus*, Lat.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon*.
- ESCULENT.** *f.* Something fit for food. *Bacon*.
- ESPALIER.** *f.* Trees planted and cut so as to join. *Evelyn*.
- ESPA'RECT.** *f.* A kind of saint-foin. *Martimer*.
- ESPECIAL.** *a.* [*specialis*, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Daniel*.
- ESPECIALLY.** *adv.* [from *special*.] Principally; chiefly; in an uncommon degree. *Hooker*.
- ESPERANCE.** *f.* [Fr.] Hope. *Shakeſp.*
- ESPIAL.** *f.* [from *espier*.] A spy; a scout. *Shak*.
- ESPLANADE.** *f.* [Fr.] The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris*.
- ESPO'USALS.** *f.* without a singular. [*espous*, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.
- ESPOUSAL.** *a.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon*.
- TO ESPOUSE.** *v. a.* [*espouser*, Fr.] 1. To contract or betroth to another. *Bacon*. 2. To marry; to wed. *Milton*. 3. To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon*. 4. To maintain; to defend. *Dryden*.
- TO ESPY.** *v. a.* [*espier*, Fr.] 1. To see a thing at a distance. 2. To discover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney*. 3. To see unexpectedly. *Genesis*. 4. To discover as a spy. *Jzbuu*.
- TO ESPY.** *v. n.* To watch; to look about. *Jeremiah*.
- ESQUIRE.** *f.* [*escuer*, Fr.] 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 equires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; of knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line. A justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. *Blount*.
- TO ESSAY.** *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. *Smitb*. 2. A loose fall of the mind; an irregular indigested piece. *Bacon*. 3. A trial; an experiment. *Locke*. 4. First taste of any thing. *Dryden*.
- ESSENCE.** *f.* [*essentia*, Lat.] 1. Essence is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no. *Watts*. 2. Formal existence. *Hooker*. 3. Existence; the quality of being. *Sidney*. 4. Being; existent person. *Milton*. 5. Species of existent being. *Bacon*. 6. Constituent substance. *Milton*. 7. The cause of existence. *Shakeſp.* 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*, Lat.] 1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing. *Spurſ*. 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. *Soutb*. 3. The chief point.
- ESSENTIALLY.** *adv.* [*essentialiter*, Lat.] By the constitution of nature. *Soutb*.
- ESSOINE.** *f.* [of the French *essin*.] 1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness. 2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned or fought for, to appear. *Cowell*. 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. *Acts*. 5. To form or model. *Clarendon*. 6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. *Psalms*. 7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. *Shakeſp.*
- ESTABLISHMENT.** *f.* [from *establis*.] 1. Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser*. 2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification. *Baron*. 3. Settled regulation; form; model. *Spenser*. 4. Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atterbury*. 5. Allowance; income; salary. *Swift*.
- ESTATE.** *f.* [*estat*, Fr.] 1. The general interest; and 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. *Shakeſp.*
- TO ESTEEM.** *v. a.* [*estimer*, Fr.] 1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing. *Wydem*. 2. To compare; to estimate by proportion. *Davies*. 3. To prize; to rate high. *Dryden*. 4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine. *Romans*.
- ESTELM.** *f.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope*.
- ESTEMER.** *f.* [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing. *Locke*.
- ESTIMABLE.** *a.* [Fr.] 1. Valuable; worth a large price. *Shakeſp.* 2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour. *Temple*.
- ESTIMABIENESS.** *f.* [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.
- TO ESTIMATE.** *v. a.* [*estimo*, Lat.] 1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else. *Locke*. 2. To calculate; to compute.
- ESTIMATE.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Computation; calculation; *Woodward*. 2. Value. *Shakeſp.*

Shakeſp. 3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value. *L'Eſtrange.*
ESTIMATION. *f.* [from *ęſtimare.*] 1. The act of adjusting proportional value. *Leviticus.* 2. Calculation; computation. 3. Opinion; judgment. *Bacon.* 4. Esteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*
ESTIMATIVE. *a.* [from *ęſtimare.*] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference. *Hale.*
ESTIMATOR. *f.* [from *ęſtimare.*] A ſetter of rates.
ESTIVAL. *a.* [*ęſtivus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the ſummer. 2. Continuing for the ſummer
ESTIVATION. *f.* [from *ęſtivatio*, Lat.] The act of paſſing the ſummer. *Bacon.*
ESTRADE. *f.* [Fr.] An even or level ſpace.
TO ESTRANGE. *v. a.* [*ęſtranger*, Fr] 1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw. *Dryden.* 2. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor. *Jeremiab.* 3. To alienate from affection. *Milton.* 4. To withdraw or withhold. *Glanville.*
ESTRANGEMENT. *f.* [from *ęſtrange.*] Alienation; diſtance; removal. *South.*
ESTRAPADE. *f.* [Fr.] The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who riſes before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs.
ESTREATE. *f.* [*ęſtractum*, Lat.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowell.*
ESTREPEMENT. *f.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowell.*
ESTRICH. *f.* [commonly written *ęſtrich.*] The laſteſt of birds. *Sandys.*
ESTUARY. *f.* [*ęſtuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.
TO ESTUATE. *v. a.* [*ęſtuus*, Lat.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil.
ESTUATION. *f.* [from *ęſtuus*, Lat.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall. *Norris.*
ESTURE. *f.* [*ęſtus*, Lat.] Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*
ESURIENT. *a.* [*ęſuriens*, Lat.] Hungry; voracious.
ESURINE. *a.* [*ęſuric*, Lat.] Corroding; eating. *Wiſeman.*
ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cętera*, which ſignifies *and ſo on.*
TO ETCH. *v. a.* [*ętizer*, 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 tintured with white lead, will, by running over the ſtrucken out lines with a ſtilet, impreſs the exact figure on the black or red 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.* [*ęternus*, Lat.] 1. Without beginning or end. *Dentenerony.* 2. Without beginning. *Locke.* 3. Without end; endleſs. *Shakeſp.* 4. Perpetual; conſtant; uninter-

mitting. *Dryden.* 5. Unchangeable. *Dryden.*
ETERNAL. *f.* [*ęternel*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.*
ETERNALIST. *f.* [*ęternus*, Lat.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*
TO ETERNALISE. *v. a.* [from *ęternal*] To make eternal.
ETERNALLY. *adv.* [from *ęternal*] 1. Without beginning or end. 2. Unchangeably; invariably. *South.* 3. Perpetually; without intermiſſion. *Addiſon.*
ETERNE. *a.* [*ęternus*, Lat.] Eternal; perpetual. *Shakeſp.*
ETERNITY. *f.* [*ęternitas*, Lat.] 1. Duration without beginning or end. *Cowley.* 2. Duration without end. *Milton.*
TO ETERNIZE. *v. n.* [*ęternizo*, Lat.] 1. To make endleſs; to perpetuate. *Milton.* 2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney; Creech.*
ETHER. *f.* [*ęther*, Lat. *ęther*] 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 *ęther.*] 1. Formed of ether. *Dryden.* 2. Celeſtial; heavenly. *Milt.*
ETHEREOUS. *a.* [from *ęther.*] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*
ETHICAL. *a.* [*ęthicos*] Moral; treating on morality.
ETHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ęthical*] According to the doctrines of morality. *Gov. of the Tong.*
ETHICK. *a.* [*ęthicos*] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.
ETHICKS. *f.* without the ſingular. [*ęthicos*] The doctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of morality. *Donne, Bentley.*
ETHNICK. *a.* [*ęthnicos*] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewiſh; not Chriſtian. *Grewo.*
ETHNICKS. *f.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*
ETIOLOGICAL. *a.* [*ętiologos* and *logos*] Treating of morality.
ETIOLOGY. *f.* [*ętiologia*] An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper. *Arbutnot.*
ETYMOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *ętymology*] Relating to etymology. *Locke.*
ETYMOLOGIST. *f.* [from *ętymology*] One who ſearches out the original of words.
ETYMOLOGY. *f.* [*ętymologia*, Lat. *ętymos* and *logos*] 1. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Collier.* 2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.
ETYMON. *f.* [*ętymon*] Origin; primitive word. *Peaſham.*
TO EVA'RATE. *v. a.* [*evaco*, Lat.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*
TO EVACUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Lat.] 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.*
- EVA'CUANT.** *f.* [*evacuans*, Lat.] 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 phylick. *Temple.* 4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.
- To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Lat.] 1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. *Brown.* 2. To avoid; to decline by subtlety. *Dryden.* 3. To escape or elude by sophistry. *Stillingfleet.* 4. To escape as imperceptible, or unconquerable. *South.*
- To EVA'DE. *v. n.* 1. To escape; to slip away. *Bacon.* 2. To practise sophistry or evasions. *South.*
- EVAGA'TION.** *f.* [*evagor*, Lat.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. *Ray.*
- EVANESCENT.** *a.* [*evanescent*, Lat.] Vanishing; imperceptible. *Wallaston.*
- EVANGELICAL.** *a.* [*evangelique*, Fr.] 1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel. *Atterbury.* 2. Contained in the gospel. *Hooker.*
- EVAN'GELISM.** *f.* [*from evangely*] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. *Bacon.*
- EVA'NGELIST.** *f.* [*εὐαγγελιστής*] 1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. *Addison.* 2. A promulgator of the Christian laws. *Decay of Piety.*
- To EVA'NGELIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Lat. *εὐαγγελίζω*] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus. *Milton.*
- EVANGELY.** *f.* [*εὐαγγέλιον*, that is, good tidings.] The message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus. *Spenser.*
- EVA'NID.** *a.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Brown.*
- To EVA'NISH. *v. n.* [*evanesco*, Lat.] To vanish; to escape from notice.
- EVA'PORABLE.** *a.* [*from evaporate*] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours. *Grewo.*
- To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evapero*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes. *Boyle.*
- To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.* 1. To drive away in fumes. *Bentley.* 2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies. *Wotton.*
- EVAPORATION.** *f.* [*from evaporate*] 1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. *Howel.* 2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.* 3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before. *Quincy.*
- EVA'SION.** *f.* [*evafum*, Lat.] Excuse; subtlety; sophistry; artifice. *Milton.*
- EVA'SIVE.** *f.* [*from evado*] 1. Practising evasion; elusive. *Pope.* 2. Containing an evasion; sophistical.
- EUC'HARIST.** *f.* [*εὐχαριστία*] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; and the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Hooker, Taylor.*
- EUC'HARISTICAL.** *a.* [*from eucharist*] 1. Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Ray.* 2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.
- EUCHO'LOGY.** *f.* [*εὐχολόγιον*] A formulary of prayers.
- EUC'RASY.** *f.* [*εὐκρασία*] An agreeable well proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.
- EVE.** } *f.* [*æfen*, Sax.] 1. The close of the
- EVEN.** } day. *May.* 2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. *Duppa.*
- E'VEN.** *a.* [*æfen*, Sax.] 1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newton.* 2. Uniform; equal to itself; smooth. *Prior.* 3. Level with; parallel to. *Evadus.* 4. Without inclination any way. *Shakefp.* 5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.* 6. Equal on both sides. *South.* 7. Without any thing owed. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 3. To level; to make level. *Raleigh.*
- To E'VEN. *v. n.* To equal to. *Carow.*
- EVEN.** *adv.* [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.*
- EVENHANDED.** *a.* [*even and hand*] Impartial; equitable. *Shakefp.*
- E'VENING.** *f.* [*æfen*, Sax.] The close of the day; the beginning of night. *Raleigh, Watts.*
- E'VENLY.** *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.*
- E'VENNESS.** *f.* [*from even*] 1. State of being even. 2. Uniformity; regularity. *Grewo.* 3. Equality of surface; levelness. 4. Freedom from inclination to either side. *Hooker.* 5. Impartiality; equal respect, or calmness; freedom from perturbation. *Atterbury.*
- E'VENSONG.** *f.* [*even and song*] 1. The form of worship used in the evening. *Taylor.* 2. The evening; the close of the day. *Dryden.*
- EVEN'TIDE.** *f.* [*even and tide*] The time of evening. *Spenser.*
- EVENT.** *f.* [*eventus*, Lat.] 1. An incident; any thing that happens. *Shakefp.* 2. The consequence of an action. *Dryden.*
- To E'VENTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown.*
- EVEN'TFUL.** *a.* [*event and full*] Full of incidents. *Shakefp.*
- To E'VENTILATE. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Lat.] 1. To winnow; to sift out. 2. To examine; to discuss.
- EVEN'TUAL.** *a.* [*from event*] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.
- EVEN'TUALLY.** *adv.* [*from eventual*] In the event; in the last result. *Boyle.*
- EVER.** *adv.* [*æffe*, Sax.] 1. At any time. *Tilbiter.*

Tillotson. 2. At all times; always; without end. *Hooker, Temple*. 3. For ever; eternally. *Pbilips*. 4. At one time, as, *ever* and anon. 5. In any degree. *Hall*. 6. A word of enforcement. *As soon as ever he had done it. Shakesp.* 7. *Ever* a. Any. *Shakesp.* 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; *everdaring*, enduring without end.

EVERBU'BLING. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Crawford*.

EVERBU'RNING. *a.* [*ever* and *burning*.] Unextinguished. *Milton*.

EVERDURING. *a.* [*ever* and *during*.] Eternal; enduring without end. *Rakigb*.

EVERGREEN. *a.* [*ever* and *green*.] Verdant throughout the year. *Milton*.

EVERGREEN. *f.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. *Evelyn*.

EVERHO'NOURED. *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. *adv.* Eternally; without end. *Shakesp.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS. *f.* [*from everlasting*.] Eternity; perpetuity. *Donne*.

EVERL'IVING. *a.* [*ever* and *living*.] Living without end. *Newton*.

EVERMORE. *adv.* [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally. *Tillotson*.

To EVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Lat.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. *Glanville*.

To EVE'RT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Lat.] To destroy. *Ayl*.

EVERY. *a.* [*æfen calc*, Sax.] Each, one of all. *Hammond*.

EYESDROPPER. *f.* [*eyes* and *dropper*.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night. *Dryden*.

To EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Lat.] To search out. *DiB*.

EUGH. *f.* A tree. *Dryden*.

To EVICT. *v. a.* [*evincto*, Lat.] 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.* [*Fr.*] 1. The state of being evident; clearness; notoriety. 2. Testimony; proof. *Tillotson*. 3. Witness; one that gives evidence. *Bentley*.

To EVIDENCE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] 1. To prove; to evince. *Tillotson*. 2. To show; to make discovery of. *Milton*.

EVIDENT. *a.* [*Fr.*] Plain; apparent; notorious. *Brown*.

EVIDENTLY. *adv.* Apparently; certainly. *Pri*.

E'VIL. *a.* [*ypel*, Sax.] 1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. *Psalms*. 2. Wicked; bad; corrupt. *Matthew*. 3. Unhappy; mi-

serable; calamitous. *Proverbs*. 4. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous. *Genesis*.

E'VIL. *f.* [generally contracted to *ill*.] 1. Wickedness; a crime. *Shakesp.* 2. Injury; mischief. *Proverbs*. 3. Malignity; corruption. *Ecclesiast*. 4. Misfortune; calamity. *Job*. 5. Malady; disease. *Shakesp.*

E'VIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.] 1. Not well in whatever respect. *Shakesp.* 2. Not well; not virtuously. *John*. 3. Not well; not happily. *Deuteronomy*. 4. Injurious; not kindly. *Deuteronomy*. 5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word.

E'VILAFFE'CTED. *a.* [*evil* and *affected*.] Not kind; not disposed to kindness. *Acts*.

E'VILDO'ER. *f.* [*evil* and *doer*.] A malefactor. *Peter*.

E'VILFA'VOURED. *a.* [*evil* and *favour*.] Ill-countenanced. *Bacon*.

E'VILFA'VOUREDNESS. *f.* [*from evil-favour-ed*] Deformity. *Deuteronomy*.

E'VILLY. *adv.* [*from evil*.] Not well. *Shakesp.*

E'VILM'INDED. *a.* [*evil* and *minded*.] Malicious; mischievous. *Dryden*.

E'VILNESS. *f.* [*from evil*.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind. *Hale*.

E'VILSPE'AKING. *f.* [*evil* and *speaking*.] Slander; defamation; calumny. *Peter*.

E'VILW'ISHING. *a.* [*evil* and *wish*.] Wishing evil to; having no good will. *Sidney*.

E'VILWORK'ER. *f.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does ill. *Philippians*.

To EVINCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.] To prove; to show. *Atterbury*.

EVINCIBLE. *a.* [*from evince*.] Capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale*.

EVINCIBLY. *adv.* [*from evincible*.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Lat.] To deprive of manhood. *DiB*.

To EVISCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviscera*, 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*, Lat.] To avoid; to shun. *Shakesp.*

EVITATION. *f.* [*from evitate*.] The act of avoiding. *DiB*.

EVITER'NAL. *a.* [*eviternus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EVITER'NITY. *f.* [*eviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

E'U'LOGY. *f.* [*eu* and *logos*.] Praise; encomium. *Spenser*.

EUNUCH. *f.* [*ἑυνοχος*.] One that is castrated. *Fenton*.

To EUNUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch. *Brown*.

EVOCATION. *f.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling out. *Broomer*.

EVOLUTION. *f.* [*evolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away.

To EVOLVE. *v. a.* [*evolveo*, Lat.] To unfold; to disentangle. *Hale*.

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To **EVOLVE**. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior*.

EVOLUTION. *f.* [*evolutus*, Lat.] 1. The act of unrolling or unfolding. 2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded. *Mare*. 3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend. *Harris*. 4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. *Harris*.

EVOMITION. *f.* [*evomo*, Lat.] The act of vomiting out.

EUPHONICAL. *a.* [from *euphony*] Sounding agreeably. *Dich*.

EUPHONY. *f.* [*euphonia*] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBUM. *f.* 1. A plant. 2. A gum, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a straw 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.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] The herb eyebright. *Milton*.

EUROCLYDON. *f.* [*ευροκλυδων*] A wind which blows between the East and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean. *Adr*.

EUROPEAN. *a.* [*Europaus*, Lat.] Belonging to Europe. *Philips*.

EURUS. *f.* [Lat.] The east wind. *Peacham*.

EURYTHMY. *f.* [*ευρυθμια*] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA. *f.* [*ευθανασία*] An easy death. *Arbutnot*.

EVULSION. *f.* [*evulso*, Lat.] The act of plucking out. *Brown*.

EVULGATION. *f.* [*evulga*, Lat.] The act of divulging.

EWE. *f.* [*ewe*, Sax.] The she-sheep. *Dryden*.

EWER. *f.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu* water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands. *Pope*.

EWRY. *f.* [from *ewer*.] An office in the king's household, 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 *exhaust*, to draw out.

To **EXACERBATE**. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] To embitter; to exasperate.

EXACERBATION. *f.* [from *exacerbate*.] 1. Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity. 2. Height of a disease; paroxysm. *Bacon*.

EXACERVAATION. *f.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up.

EXACT. *a.* [*exactus*, Lat.] 1. Nice; without failure. *Pope*. 2. Methodical; not negligently performed. *Arbutnot*. 3. Accurate; not negligent. *Spectator*. 4. Honest; strict; punctual. *Eclus*.

To **EXACT**. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Lat.] 1. To

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require authoritatively. *Taylor*. 2. To demand of right. *Smalbridge*. 3. To summon; to enjoin. *Denham*.

To **EXACT**. *v. n.* To practise extortion. *Psalms*.

EXACTER. *f.* [from *exact*] 1. An extortor; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon*. 2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon*. 3. One that is severe in his injunctions or his demands. *Tillotson*.

EXACTION. *f.* [from *exact*.] 1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Shakesp*. 2. Extortion; unjust demand. *Davies*. 3. A toll; a tribute severely levied. *Addison*.

EXACTLY. *adv.* [from *exact*.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Aiterbury*.

EXACTNESS. *f.* [from *exact*.] 1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry. *Woodward*. 2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners. *Rogers*.

To **EXAGGERATE**. *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 **EXAGITATE**. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.] 1. To shake; to put in motion. *Arbutnot*. 2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives. *Hosker*.

EXAGITATION. *f.* [from *exagitate*.] The act of shaking.

To **EXALT**. *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr.] 1. To raise on high. *Matthew*. 2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity. *Ezekiel*. 3. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon*. 4. To praise; to extol; to magnify. *Psalms*. 5. To raise up in opposition; a scriptural phrase. *Kings*. 6. To intend; to enforce. *Prior*. 7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire. *Arbutnot*. 8. To elevate in diction or sentiment. *Roscommon*.

EXALTATION. *f.* [from *exalt*.] 1. The act of raising on high. 2. Elevation to power, or dignity. *Hosker*. 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.* [Lat.] Examination; disquisition. *Brown*.

EXAMINATE. *f.* [*examinatus*, Lat.] The person examined. *Bacon*.

EXAMINATION. *f.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment. *Locke*.

EXAMINATOR. *f.* [Lat.] An examiner; an enquirer. *Brown*.

To **EXAMINE**. *v. n.* [*examo*, Lat.] 1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories. *Church Catechism*. 2. To interrogate a witness. *Adr*. 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*.

EXAMINER. *f.* [from *examine*.] One who interrogates a criminal or evidence. *Hale*. 2. One who searches or tries any thing. *Newton*.

EXAMPLARY.

EXAMPLARY. *a.* [from *exemplar*.] Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker*.
EXAMPLE. *f.* [*exemplum*, Fr.] 1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled. *Raleigh*. 2. Precedent; former instance of the like. *Shakesp.* 3. Precedent of good. *Milton*. 4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. *1 Tim.* 5. One punished for the admonition of others. *Jude.* 6. Influence which disposes to imitation. *Wisdom, Rogers.* 7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification. *Dryden.* 8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application. *Dryden*.
TO EXAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give an instance of. *Spenser*.
EXANGUIOUS. *a.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Having no blood. *Brown*.
EXANIMATE. *a.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.] 1. Lifeless; dead. 2. Spiritless; depressed. *Thomson*.
EXANIMATION. *f.* [from *exanimare*.] Deprivation of life.
EXANIMOUS. *a.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless; dead; killed.
EXANTHEMATA. *f.* [*ἐξανθήματα*.] Efflorescences; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.
EXANTHEMATOUS. *a.* [from *exanthemata*.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.
TO EXANTLATE. *f.* [*exantlo*, Lat.] 1. To draw out. 2. To exhaust; to waste away. *Bayle*.
EXANTLATION. *f.* [from *exantlate*.] The act of drawing out.
EXARATION. *f.* [*exars*, Lat.] The manual act of writing.
EXARTICULATION. *f.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] The dislocation of a joint.
TO EXASPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Lat.] 1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Addison*. 2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter. *Bacon*. 3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon*.
EXASPERATER. *f.* [from *exasperate*.] He that exasperates, or provokes.
EXASPERATION. *f.* [from *exasperate*.] 1. Aggravation; malignant representation. *K. Charles*. 2. Provocation; irritation. *Woodward*.
TO EXAUCTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctorato*, Lat.] 1. To diminish from service. 2. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe*.
EXAUCTORATION. *f.* [from *exauctorate*.] 1. Diminution from service. 2. Deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe*.
EXCANDESCENCE. } *f.* [*exandescere*, Lat.]
EXCANDESCENCY. } 1. Heat; the state of growing hot. 2. Anger; the state of growing angry.
EXCANTATION. *f.* [*excanto*, Lat.] Disenchantment by a counter-charm.
TO EXCARNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnis*, Lat.] To clear from flesh. *Grew*.
EXCARNIFICATION. *f.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the flesh.
TO EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmere*.
EXCAVATION. *f.* [from *excavate*.] 1. The

act of cutting into hollows. 2. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton*.
TO EXCEED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Lat.] 1. To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward*. 2. To excel; to surpass. *1 Kings*.
TO EXCEED. *v. n.* 1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness. 2. To go beyond any limits. *Deuteronomy*. 3. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden*.
EXCEEDING. *part. a.* [from *exceed*.] Great in quantity, extent or duration. *Raleigh*.
EXCEEDING. *adv.* In a very great degree. *Raleigh, Addison*.
EXCEEDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding*.] To a great degree. *Davies, Newton*.
TO EXCEL. *v. a.* [*excello*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass. *Prior*.
TO EXCEL. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree. *Temple*.
EXCELLENCE. } *f.* [*excellence*, Fr. *excell-*
EXCELLENCY. } *lentia*, Lat.] 1. The Rate 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. *Shakesp.* 6. A title of honour. Usually applied to ambassadors, and governours. *Shakesp.*
EXCELLENT. *a.* [*excellens*, Lat.] 1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity. *Taylor*. 2. Eminent in any good quality. *Job*.
EXCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent*.] 1. Well; in a high degree. *Brown*. 2. To an eminent degree. *Dryden*.
TO EXCEPT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Lat.] 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. *prep/fit.* [from the verb.] 1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of. *Milton*. 2. Unless. *Tilston*.
EXCEPTING. *prep/fit.* Without inclusion of; with exception of. *Dryden*.
EXCEPTION. *f.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Lat.] 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; froward. *South*.
EXCEPTIVE. *a.* [from *except*.] Including an exception. *Watts*.
EXCEPTLESS. *a.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakesp.*
EXCEPTOR. *f.* [from *except*.] Objecter. *Burn*.
TO EXCERN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Lat.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers. *Bacon*.
EXCEPTION. *f.* [*exceptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of gleaning; selecting. 2. The thing gleaned or selected. *Raleigh*.
EXCESS. *f.* [*excessus*, Lat.] 1. More than enough;

enough; superfluity. *Hooker*. 2. Exuberance; act of exceeding. *Newton*. 3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence. *Duppa*. 4. Violence of paſſion. 5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits. *Denham*.

EXCESSIVE. *a.* [*exceſſif*, Fr.] 1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon*. 2. Vehement beyond measure in kindneſs or diſlike. *Hayward*.

EXCESSIVELY. *adv.* [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. *Shakeſp. 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. *Shakeſp.* 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 practices exchange. *Locke*.

EXCHEAT. *f.* See **ESCHEAT**. *Spencer*.

EXCHEATOR. *f.* See **ESCHEATOR**.

EXCHEQUER. *f.* [*eſchequeir*, 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, Denham*.

EXCISE. *f.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *excifum*, 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.* [*excife* and *man*.] An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCISION. *f.* [*excifio*, Lat.] Extirpation; deſtruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety*.

EXCITATION. *f.* [from *excito*, Lat.] 1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion. *Bacon*. 2. The act of rouſing or awakening. *Watts*.

TO EXCITE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Lat.] 1. To rouſe; to animate; to ſtir up; to encourage. *Spencer*.

2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raiſe.

EXCITEMENT. *f.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is ſtirred up. *Shakeſp.*

EXCITER. *f.* [from *excite*.] 1. One that ſtirrs up others, or puts them in motion. *K. Charles*.

2. The cauſe by which any thing is raiſed or put in motion. *Decay of Piety*.

TO EXCLAIM. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Lat.] 1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; *Decay of Piety*. 2. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shakeſp.*

EXCLAIM. *f.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. *Shakeſp.*

EXCLAMATION. *f.* [*exclamatio*, Lat.] 1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker*. 2. An emphatical utterance. *Sidney*. 3. A note by which a pathetic ſentence is marked thus (!)

EXCLAMER. *f.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury*.

EXCLAMATORY. *a.* [from *exclaim*.] 1. Praiſing exclamation. 2. Containing exclamation.

TO EXCLUDE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Lat.] 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. *Hooker*.

EXCLUSION. *f.* [from *exclude*.] 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 diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb. *Ray*.

EXCLUSIVE. *a.* [from *exclude*.] 1. Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion. *Milt*. 2. Debarring from participation. *Locke*. 3. Not taking into any account or number. *Swift*. 4. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *exclusive*.] 1. Without admiſſion of another to participation. *Boyle*. 2. Without comprehension in any account or number. *Ayliffe*.

TO EXCOCT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Lat.] To boil up. *Bacon*.

TO EXCOGITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] To invent; to ſtrike out by thinking. *More*.

TO EXCOMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Lat.] 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 ſlay; to ſtrip off the ſkin. *Wiſeman*.

EXCORIATION. *f.* [from *excoriate*.] 1. Loſs of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act of ſlaying. *Arbutnot*. 2. Plunder; ſpoil. *Howel*.

EXCORTICATION. *f.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Lat.] Pulling the bark off any thing.

TO EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Lat.] To eject at the mouth by hawking.

EXCREMENT. *f.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] 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.* [*excreſce*, Lat.] Some-

EXCRESCENCY. *f.* what growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley*.

EXCRESCENT. *a.* [*excreſcens*, Lat.] That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity. *Pope*.

EXCRETION. *f.* [*excretio*, Lat.] Separation of animal ſubſtance. *Quincy*.

EXCRE'TIVE.

EXCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*excretus*, Lat.] 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. *Diſt.*
To EXCRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*
EXCUBA'TION. *f.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] The act of watching all night.
To EXCULPATE. *v. a.* [*ex and culpo*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clarissa.*
EXCURSION. *f.* [*excursion*, Fr.] 1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path. *Pepe.*
 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*, Lat.] Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomson.*
EXCUSABLE. *a.* [from *excuse*.] Pardonable. *Raleigh, Tillotson.*
EXCUSABLENESS. *f.* [from *excusable*] Pardonableness; capability to be excused. *Boyle.*
EXCUSA'TION. *f.* [from *excuse*.] Excuse; plea; apology. *Bacon.*
EXCUSATORY. *a.* [from *excuse*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical.
To EXCUSE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Lat.] 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. *f.* 1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sidney.* 2. The act of excusing or apologizing. *Shakespeare.* 3. Cause for which one is excused. *Roscommon.*
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*, Lat.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*
EXECRABLE. *a.* [*execrabilis*, Lat.] Hateful; detestable; accursed. *Hooker.*
EXECRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable*.] Cursedly; abominably. *Dryden.*
To EXECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple.*
EXECRA'TION. *f.* [from *execrate*.] Curse; imprecation of evil. *Stillingfleet.*
To EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*executo*, Lat.] To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*
EXECTION. *f.* [from *execo*.] The act of cutting out.
To EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Lat.] 1. To perform; to practise. *South.* 2. To put in act;

to do what is planned. *Locke.* 3. To put to death according to form of justice. *Dennis.* 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. *Cresch.* 4. Destruction; slaughter. *Hayward.*
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. *Craslow.*
EXECUTIVE. *a.* [from *execute*.] 1. Having the quality of exercising 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 entrusted to perform the will of a testator. *Shakespeare.* 3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shakespeare.*
EXECUTERSHIP. *f.* [from *executer*.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the deijunct. *Bacon.*
EXECUTRIX. *f.* [from *execute*.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator. *Bacon.*
EXEGESIS. *f.* [*ἐξήγησις*.] An explanation.
EXEGETICAL. *f.* [*ἐξηγητικός*.] Explanatory; expository. *Walker.*
EXEMPLAR. *f.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*
EXEMPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary*.] 1. In such a manner as deserves imitation. *Howell.* 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*, Lat.] 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. *Disfused. 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. n.* [*exentero*, Lat.] To embowel. *Brown.*
EXENTERATION. *f.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act

act of taking out the bowels; embowelling. *Brown.*
EXEQUIAL. *a.* [from *exequie*, Lat.] Relating to funerals.
EXEQUIES. *f.* Without a singular. [*exequie*, Lat.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial. *Dryden*
EXERCENT. *a.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practising; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*
EXERCISE. *f.* [*exercitium*, Lat.] 1. Labour of the body *Bacon.* 2. Something done for amusement. *Bacon.* 3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracitfulness. *Sinney.* 4. Preparatory practice in order to skill. 5. Use; actual application to any thing. *Hecker.* 6. Practice; outward performance. *Addison.* 7. Employment. *Locke.* 8. Task that which one is appointed to perform. *Milt.* 9. Act of divine worship whether publick or private. *Shakesp.*
TO EXERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Lat.] 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. *Heb.* 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. *Broomer.*
EXERCISER. *f.* [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses exercise.
EXERCITATION. *f.* [*exercitatio*, Lat.] 1. Exercise. *Brown.* 2. Practice; use. *Felton.*
TO EXERT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Lat.] 1. To use with an effort. *Rowe.* 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*, Lat.] The act of eating through *Veron.*
EXISTUATION. *f.* [*exustus*, Lat.] The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Boyle.*
TO EXFOLIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Lat.] To shell off; as a corrupt bone from the sound part. *Wiseman.*
EXFOLIATION. *f.* [from *exfoliate*.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound. *Wiseman.*
EXFOLIATIVE. *a.* [from *exfoliate*] That which has power of procuring extoliation. *Wiseman.*
EXHALABLE. *a.* [from *exhale*.] That which may be evaporated. *Boyle.*
EXHALATION. *f.* [*exhalatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of exhaling or lending out in vapours. 2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours. 3. That which rises in vapours. *Milton.*
TO EXHALE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Lat.] 1. To send or draw out vapours or fumes. *Temple.* 2. To draw out. *Shakesp.*
EXHALEMENT. *f.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown.*
TO EXHAUST. *v. a.* 1. To drain; to diminish.

Bacon. 2. To draw out totally; to draw till nothing is left. *Locke.*
EXHAUSTION. *f.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing.
EXHAUSTLESS. *a.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Blackmore.*
TO EXHIBIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Lat.] 1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose. *Clarendon.* 2. To show; to display. *Pope.*
EXHIBITER. *f.* [from *exhibit*.] He that offers any thing. *Shakesp.*
EXHIBITION. *f.* [from *exhibit*.] 1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth. *Greer.* 2. Allowance; salary; pension. *Swift.*
EXHIBITIVE. *a.* [from *exhibis*.] Representative; displaying. *Norris.*
EXHILARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] To incite by words to any good action. *Common Prayer.*
EXHORTATION. *f.* [from *exhort*.] 1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury.* 2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakesp.*
EXHORTATORY. *a.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to exhort.
EXHORTER. *f.* [from *exhort*.] One who exhorts.
TO EXICCATE. *v. a.* [*exiccico*, Lat.] To dry.
EXICCATION. *f.* [from *exiccate*.] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up. *Bentley.*
EXICCATIVE. *a.* [from *exiccate*.] Drying in quality.
EXIGENCE. } *f.* 1. Demand; want; need.
EXIGENCY. } *Atterbury.* 2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion. *Pope.*
EXIGENT. *f.* [*exigens*, Lat.] 1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help. *Waller.* 2. [A law term.] A writ issued when the defendant is not to be found. 3. End. *Stake.*
EXIGUITY. *f.* [*ex gignas*, Lat.] Smallness; diminutiveness. *Boyle.*
EXIGUOUS. *a.* [*exiguus*, Lat.] Small; diminutive; little. *Harvey.*
EXILE. *f.* [*exilium*, Lat.] 1. Banishment; state of being banished. *Shakesp.* 2. The person banished. *Dryden.*
EXILE. *a.* [*exilis*, Lat.] Small; slender; not full. *Bacon.*
TO EXILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To banish; to drive from a country. *Shakesp.*
EXILEMENT. *f.* [from *exile*.] Banishment. *Wotton.*
EXILITION. *f.* [*exilitio*, Lat.] Slenderness; smallness. *Greer.*
EXILITY. *f.* [*exilis*, Lat.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution. *Bacon.*
EXIMIOUS. *a.* [*eximus*, Lat.] Famous; eminent.
EXINANITION. *f.* [*exinanitio*, Lat.] Privation; loss. *Deffay of Piety.* To

EXO

To EXIST. *v. n.* [*existis*, Lat.] To be; to have a being. *Sautb.*
 EXISTENCE. } *f.* [*existentia*, low Lat.] State
 EXISTENCY. } of being; actual possession of
 being. *Dryden.*
 EXISTENT. *a.* [from *existis*.] In being; in possession of being. *Dryden.*
 EXISIMATION. *f.* [*exisimatio*, Lat.] 1. Opinion. 2. Esteem.
 EXIT. *f.* [*exit*, Lat.] 1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off. 2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shakesp.* 3. Passage out of any place. *Glanville.* 4. Way by which there is a passage out. *Woodward.*
 EXITIAL. } *a.* Destructive; fatal; mortal.
 EXITIUS. } *Harvey.*
 EXODUS. } [*ἔξοδος*.] Departure; journey
 EXODY. } from a place: the second book of *Moses* is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt. *Hale.*
 EXOLETE. *a.* [*exolatus*, Lat.] Obsolete; out of use. *Dict.*
 To EXOLVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Lat.] To loose; to pay.
 EXOMPHALOS. *f.* [*ἔξ and ἰμφαλός*.] A navel rupture.
 To EXONERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to disburthen. *Ray.*
 EXONERATION. *f.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of disburthening. *Grew.*
 EXOPTABLE. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.
 EXORABLE. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Lat.] To be moved by intreaty.
 EXORBITANCE. } *f.* [from *exorbitanti*.] 1.
 EXORBITANCY. } The act of going out of the track prescribed. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right. *Dryden.* 3. Boundless depravity. *Gartb.*
 EXORBITANT. *a.* [*ex* and *orbitis*, Lat.] 1. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established. *Woodward.* 2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method. *Hosker.* 3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive. *Addison.*
 To EXORBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] To deviate; to go out of the track. *Bentley.*
 To EXORCISE. *v. a.* [*ἔξωρειν*.] 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 pretends to drive away evil spirits.
 EXORCISM. *f.* [*ἔξωρισμός*.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony, by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away. *Harvey.*
 EXORCIST. *f.* [*ἔξωριστής*.] 1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits. *Acts.* 2. An enchanter; conjurer. Improperly. *Shakesp.*
 EXORDIUM. *f.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition. *May.*
 EXORNATION. *f.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hosker.*

EXP

EXO'SSATED. *a.* [*exossatus*, Lat.] Deprived bone. *Dict.*
 EXO'SSEOUS. *a.* [*ex and ossa*, Lat.] Wanting bones; boneless. *Brown.*
 EXOSTO'SIS. *f.* [*ἔξ and ὄσσειον*.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural. *Quincy.*
 EXOTICK. *a.* [*ἑξωτικόν*.] Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Evelyn.*
 EXOTICK. *f.* A foreign plant. *Addison.*
 To EXPAND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Lat.] 1. I spread; to lay open as a net or sheet. 2. I dilate; to spread out every way. *Arbutnot.*
 EXPANSE. *f.* [*expansum*, Lat.] A body wide extended without inequalities. *Savage.*
 EXPANSIBILITY. *f.* [from *expandible*.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded. *Grew.*
 EXPANSIBLE. *a.* [from *expansus*, Lat.] Capable to be extended. *Grew.*
 EXPANSION. *f.* [from *expand*.] 1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface. *Bentley.* 2. The act of spreading out. *Grew.* 3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended. *Locke.* 4. Pure space, as distinct from solid matter. *Locke.*
 EXPANSIVE. *a.* [from *expand*.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface. *Ray.*
 To EXPATIATE. *v. n.* [*expatio*, Lat.] To range at large. *Addison.* 2. To enlarge upon in language. *Broom.* 3. To let look to allow to range. *Dryden.*
 To EXPECT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Lat.] 1. I have a previous apprehension of either good or evil. 2. To wait for; to attend the coming. *Dryden.*
 To EXPECT. *v. n.* To wait; to stay. *Job.*
 EXPECTABLE. *a.* [from *expect*.] To be expected. *Brown.*
 EXPECTANCE. } *f.* [from *expect*.] 1. The
 EXPECTANCY. } act or state of expecting
Ben. Johnson. 2. Something expected. *Shakesp.* 3. Hope. *Shakesp.*
 EXPECTANT. *a.* [French.] Waiting in expectation. *Swift.*
 EXPECTANT. *f.* [from *expect*.] One who waits in expectation of any thing. *Pope.*
 EXPECTATION. *f.* [*expectatio*, Lat.] The act of expecting. *Shakesp.* 2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear. *Rogers.* 3. Prospect of any thing good to come. *Psalms.* The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected. *Milton.* 5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us. *Otway.*
 EXPECTER. *f.* [from *expect*.] 1. One who has hopes of something. *Swift.* 2. One who waits for another. *Shakesp.*
 To EXPECTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex and pectus* Lat.] To eject from the breast. *Arbutnot.*
 EXPECTORATION. *f.* [from *expectoratio*.] 1. The act of discharging from the breast. The discharge which is made by coughing. *Arbutnot.*
 EXPECTORATIVE. *a.* [from *expectoratio*.] Having the quality of promoting expectoration. *Harvey.*

E X P

E X P

EXPE'DIENCE. } *f.* [from *expedient*.] 1. Fit-
EXPE'DIENCY. } nefs; propriety; suitable-
 nefs to an end. *Scutb.* 2. Expedition; adven-
 ture. *Shakefp.* 3. Haste; difpatch. *Shakefp.*
EXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*expedit*, Lat.] 1. Proper;
 fit; convenient; fuitable. *Tillofson.* 2. Quick;
 expeditious. *Shakefp.*
EXPE'DIENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. That
 which helps forward; as means to an end.
Decay of Piety. 2. A shift; means to an end
 contrived in an exigence. *Woodward.*
EXPE'DIENTLY. *adv.* [from *expedient*.] 1.
 Fitly; fuitably; conveniently. 2. Haftily;
 quickly. *Shakefp.*
To EXPE'DITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Lat.] 1. To
 facilitate; to free from impediment. *Milton.*
 2. To haften; to quicken. *Swift.* 3. To dif-
 patch; to iffue from a publick office. *Bacon.*
EXPE'DITE. *a.* [*expeditus*, Lat.] 1. Quick;
 hafty; foon performed. *Sandys.* 2. Eafy; dif-
 encumbered; clear. *Hooker.* 3. Nimble; ac-
 tive; agile. *Tillofson.* 4. Light armed. *Bacon.*
EXPE'DITELY. *adv.* [from *expedite*.] With
 quicknefs, readinefs, hafte. *Greav.*
EXPE'DITION. *f.* [from *expedite*.] 1. Haste;
 fpeed; activity. *Hooker.* 2. A march or voyage
 with martial intentions. *Shakefp.*
To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Lat.] 1. To drive
 out; to force away. *Burnet.* 2. To eject;
 to throw out. *Bacon.* 3. To banifh; to drive
 from the place of refidence. *Dryden.*
EXPE'LLER. *f.* [from *expel*.] One that expels
 or drives away.
To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Lat.] To lay
 out; to fpend. *Hayward.*
EXPE'NSE. *f.* [*expensum*, Lat.] Coft; charges;
 money expended. *Ben. Johnson.*
EXPE'NSEFUL. *a.* [*expense* and *full*.] Coftly;
 chargeable. *Wotton.*
EXPE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *expense*.] Without
 coft. *Milton.*
EXPE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expense*.] 1. Given to
 expenfe; extravagant; luxurious. *Temple.* 2.
 Coftly; requiring expenfe. 3. Liberal; ge-
 nerous; diftributive. *Spratt.*
EXPE'NSIVELY. *adv.* With great expenfe.
Swift.
EXPE'NSIVENESS. *f.* [from *expensive*.] 1.
 Addition to expenfe; extravagance. 2. Coftli-
 nefs. *Arbutnot.*
EXPE'RIENCE. *f.* [*experientia*, Lat.] 1. Prac-
 tice; frequent trial. *Raleigh.* 2. Knowledge
 gained by trial and practice. *Shakefp.*
To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.* 1. To try; to prac-
 tife. 2. To know by practice.
EXPE'RIENCED. *participial a.* 1. Made fkillful
 by experience. *Locke.* 2. Wife by long practice.
Pope.
EXPE'RIENCER. *f.* One who makef trials; a
 praftifer of experiments. *Digby.*
EXPE'RIMENT. *f.* [*experimentum*, Lat.] Trial
 of any thing; fomething done in order to dif-
 cover an uncertain or unknown effect. *Bacon.*
To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To try; to fearch out by trial. *Ray.*

EXPERIMENTAL. *a.* 1. Pertaining to expe-
 riment. 2. Built upon experiment. *Brown.*
 3. Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*
EXPERIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *experimen-
 tal*.] By experience; by trial. *Evelyn.*
EXPERIMENTER. *f.* [from *experiment*.] One
 who makes experiments. *Digby.*
EXPERT. *a.* [*expertus*, Lat.] 1. Skillful;
 adreffful; intelligent in bufinefs. *Prior.* 2.
 Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.* 3. Skillful by
 practice or experience. *Bacon.*
EXPERTLY. *adv.* [from *expert*.] In a fkillful
 ready manner.
EXPERTNESS. *f.* [from *expert*.] Skill; readi-
 nefs. *Knolles.*
EXPIABLE. *a.* Capable to be expiated.
To EXPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Lat.] 1. To annul
 the guilt of a crime by fubfequent 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; atone-
 ment. *Dryden.* 3. Practices by which ominous
 prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*
EXPIATORY. *a.* [from *expiate*.] Having the
 power of expiation. *Hooker.*
EXPIATION. *f.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery.
EXPIRATION. *f.* [from *expire*.] 1. That act
 of refpiration which thrufts the air out of the
 lungs. *Arbutnot.* 2. The laft emiffion of
 breath; death. *Rambler.* 3. Evaporation; act
 of fuming out. 4. Vapour; matter expired.
Bacon. 5. The ceffation of any thing to which
 life is figuratively afcribed. *Boyle.* 6. The con-
 clufion of any limited time. *Clarendon.*
To EXPIRE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Lat.] 1. To breathe
 out. *Spenser.* 2. To exhale; to fend out in ex-
 halations. *Woodward.* 3. To clofe; to bring
 to an end. *Hubbard's Tale.*
To EXPIRE. *v. n.* 1. To make an emiffion
 of the breath. *Walton.* 2. To die; to breathe
 the laft. *Pope.* 3. To perifh; to fall; to be
 deftroyed. *Spenser.* 4. To fly out with a blaft.
Dryden. 5. To conclude; to come to an end.
Shakefp.
To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explans*, Lat.] To ex-
 pound; to illuftrate; to clear. *Gay.*
EXPLA'NABLE. *a.* [from *explain*.] Capable of
 being explained. *Brown.*
EXPLAINER. *f.* [from *explain*.] Expofitor;
 interpreter; commentator.
EXPLANATION. *f.* [from *explain*.] 1. The
 act of explaining or interpreting. 2. The
 fenfe given by an explainer or interpreter.
Swift.
EXPLANATORY. *a.* [from *explain*.] Con-
 taining explanation. *Swift.*
EXPLETIVE. *f.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Something
 ufed only to take up room. *Swift.*
EXPLICABLE. *a.* [from *explicare*.] Explaine-
 ble; poffible to be explained. *Hale, Boyle.*
To EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explicare*, Lat.] 1. To
 unfold; to expand. *Blackmore.* 2. To ex-
 plain; to clear. *Taylor.*

EXPLI-

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*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet.*

EXPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To **EXPLODE.** *v. a.* [*explodo*, Lat.] 1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt. *Roscommum.* 2. To drive out with noise and violence. *Blackmore.*

EXPLODER. *f.* [from *explode.*] An hisser; one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT. *f.* [*exploitum*, Lat.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt. *Deubam.*

To **EXPLOIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. *Camden.*

To **EXPLORATE.** *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To search out. *Brown.*

EXPLORATION. *f.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination. *Boyle.*

EXPLORATOR. *f.* [from *explorate.*] One who searches; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY. *v. a.* [*explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To **EXPLORE.** *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial. *Boyle.*

EXPLOREMENT. *f.* [from *exploro.*] Search; trial. *Brown.*

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*, Lat.] To carry out of a country. *Addison.*

EXPORT. *f.* [from the verb] Commodity carried in traffic.

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. *Prior.* 2. To put in the power of any thing. *Dryden.* 3. To lay open; to make bare. *Dryden.* 4. To lay open to censure or ridicule. *Dryden.* 5. To lay open to examination. *Locke.* 6. To

put in danger. *Clarendon.* 7. To cast out to chance. *Prior.* 8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. *Addison.*

EXPOSITION. *f.* [from *exposse.*] 1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air. *Arbutnot.* 2. Explanation; interpretation. *Dryden.*

EXPOSTOR. *f.* [*expositor*, Lat.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter. *South.*

To **EXPOSTULATE.** *v. n.* [*expostulo*, Lat.] To canvass with another; to altercate; to debate. *Cotton.*

EXPOSTULATION. *f.* [from *expostulate.*] 1. Debate; altercation; dismissal 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 *exposse.*] 1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation. 2. The state of being open to observation. *Shakespeare.* 3. The state of being exposed to any thing. *Shakespeare.* 4. The state of being in danger. *Shakespeare.* 5. Exposition; situation. *Evelyn.*

To **EXPOUND.** *v. a.* [*expono*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 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.

EXPRESSION. *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. *adv.* [from *expressive.*] In a clear and representative way

EXPRESSIVENESS. *f.* [from *expressive.*] The power of expression, or representation by words. *Addison.*

EXPRESSLY. *adv.* [from *express.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication. *Stillingfleet.*

EXPRESSURE. *f.* [from *express.*] 1. Expression; utterance. *Shakeſp.* 2. The form, the likeness represented. *Shakeſp.* 3. The mark; the impreſſion. *Shakeſp.*

TO EXPROBATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brown.*

EXPROBATION. *f.* [from *exprobrate.*] Scornful charge; reproachful accusation. *Hosker.*

TO EXPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] 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. *Sandys.*

TO EXPULSĒ. *v. a.* [*expulſus*, 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*, Lat.] 1. To blot out; to rub out. *Swift.* 2. To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys.*

EXPURGATION. *f.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of purging or cleaning. *Wiſeman.* 2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falſhood. *Brown.*

EXPURGATORY. *a.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown.*

EXQUISITE. *a.* [*exquiſitus*, Lat.] 1. Ear-fought; excellent; conſummate; complete. *Raleigh.* 2. Conſummateſly bad. *K. Charles.*

EXQUISITELY. *adv.* Perſectly; completely. *Wotton, Addiſon.*

EXQUISITENESS. *f.* [from *exquiſite.*] Nicety; perfection. *Boyle.*

EXSCRIPT. *f.* [*exſcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT. *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiſeman.*

TO EXSICCATE. *v. a.* [*exſiccō*, Lat.] To dry. *Brown.*

EXSICCATION. *f.* [from *exſiccate.*] The act of drying. *Brown.*

EXSICCATIVE. *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

EXSPIRATION. *f.* [*expus*, Lat.] A diſcharge by ſpitting.

EXSUCTĒ. *f.* [*exugs*, Lat.] The act of ſucking out. *Boyle.*

EXSUDATION. *f.* [from *exudo*, Lat.] A ſweating; an exſtillation. *Derham.*

TO EXSUFFOLATE. *v. a.* To whiſper; to buzz in the ear. *Shakeſp.*

EXSUFFLATION. *f.* [*ex* and *ſufflo*, Lat.] A blaſt working underneath. *Bacon.*

TO EXSUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcitate*, Lat.] To

rouſe up; to ſtir up.

EXTANCY. *f.* [from *extant.*] Parts riſing up above the reſt. *Boyle.*

EXTANT. *a.* [*extant*, Lat.] 1. Standing out to view; ſtanding above the reſt. *Ray.* 2. Publick; not ſuppreſſed. *Graunt.*

EXTATICAL. } *a.* [*extaticus*,] 1. Tending
EXTATICK. } to ſomething external. *Boyle.*
2. Rapturous. *Pope.*

EXTEMPORAL. *a.* [*extemporalis*, Lat.] 1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; ſudden. *Wotton.* 2. Speaking without premeditation. *Ben. Johnſon.*

EXTEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporal.*] Quickly; without premeditation. *Shakeſp.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS. *a.* [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] Without premeditation; ſudden.

EXTEMPORARY. *a.* [*extemporarius*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; ſudden; quick. *More.*

EXTEMPORE. *adv.* [*extempore*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. To ſtretch out towards any part. *Pope.* 2. To ſpread abroad; to diſſuſe; 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 encreaſe in force or duration. *Shakeſp.* 7. To enlarge the comprehension of any poſition. *Hosker.* 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. *Wiſeman.*

EXTENDIBLE. *a.* [from *extend.*] Capable of extension. *Arbutnot.*

EXTENSIONLESS. *f.* [from *extend.*] Unlimited extension. *Hale.*

EXTENSIBILITY. *f.* [from *extenſible.*] The quality of being extenſible. *Grew.*

EXTENSIBLE. *a.* [*extenſis*, Lat.] 1. Capable of being ſtretched in length or breadth. *Hilder.* 2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension. *Glanville.*

EXTENSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *extenſible.*] Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION. *f.* [from *extenſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of extending. 2. The ſtate of being extended. *Burnet.*

EXTENSIVE. *a.* [*extenſivus*, Lat.] Wide; large. *Watts.*

EXTENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extenſive.*] Widely; largely. *Watts.*

EXTENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *extenſive.*] 1. Largeneſs; diſſuſiveneſs; wideſneſs. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. Poſſibility to be extended. *Ray.*

EXTENSOR.

EXT

EXT

EXTENSOR. *f.* The muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT. *participle.* [from *extend*.] Extended. *See* *fer*.

EXTENT. *f.* [*extensus*, Lat.] 1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended. *Milton*. 2. Communication; distribution. *Shaks/p.* 3.

Execution; seizure. *Shaks/p.*

To EXTENUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Lat.] 1. To lessen; to make small. *Grewo*. 2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality. *Dryden*. 3.

To lessen; to degrade; to diminish 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. *Gwynn*.

EXTERIOR. *a.* [*exterior*, Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinsic. *Boyle*.

EXTERIORLY. *adv.* [from *exterior*.] Outwardly; externally. *Shaks/p.*

To EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away. *Bentley*.

EXTERMINATION. *f.* Destruction; excision. *Bacon*.

EXTERMINATOR. *f.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To EXTERMINE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To exterminate. *Shaks/p.*

EXTERN. *a.* [*externus*, Lat.] 1. External; outward; visible. *Shaks/p.* 2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic. *Digby*.

EXTERNAL. *a.* [*externus*, Lat.] 1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; opposite to internal. *Tillotson*. 2. Having the outward appearance. *Scillingfleet*.

EXTERNALLY. *adv.* [from *external*.] Outwardly. *Taylor*.

To EXTIL. *v. n.* [*ex and stillo*, Lat.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION. *f.* [from *ex and stillo*, Lat.] The act of falling in drops. *Derham*.

To EXTIMULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by stimulation. *Brown*.

EXTIMULATION. *f.* [from *extimulatio*, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or tension. *Bacon*.

EXTINCT. *a.* [*extinctus*, Lat.] 1. Extinguished; quenched; put out. *Pope*. 2. At a stop; without progressive succession. *Dryden*. 3. Abolished; out of use. *Ayliffe*.

EXTINCTION. *f.* [*extinctio*, Lat.] 1. The act of quenching or extinguishing. *Brown*. 2. The state of being quenched. *Harvey*. 3. Destruction; excision. *Rogers*. 4. Suppression. *Hemson*.

To EXTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.] 1. To put out; to quench. *Dryden*. 2. To suppress; to destroy. *Hayward*. 3. To cloud; to obscure. *Shaks/p.*

EXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *extinguish*.] That may be quenched, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER. *f.* [from *extinguish*.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *Col'er*.

EXTINGUISHMENT. *f.* [from *extinguish*.] 1. Exinction; suppression; act of quenching. *Davies*. 2. Abolition; nullification. *Hester*. 3. Termination of a family or succession. *Davies*.

To EXTIRP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To eradicate; to root out. *Shaks/p.*

EXTIRPATION. *f.* [from *extirpate*.] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision. *Tillotson*.

EXTIRPATOR. *f.* [from *extirpate*.] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision. *Tillotson*.

EXTIRPATOR. *f.* [from *extirpate*.] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS. *a.* [*extispicium*, Lat.] Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails. *Brown*.

To EXTOL. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Lat.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden*.

EXTOLLER. *f.* [from *extol*.] A praiser; a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE. *a.* [from *extort*.] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extorsive*.] In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To EXTORT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Lat.] 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. *Carnden*.

EXTORTION. *f.* [from *extort*.] 1. The act or practice of gaining by violence or rapacity. *Davies*. 2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away. *King Charles*.

EXTORTIONER. *f.* [from *extortion*.] One who practises extortion. *Camden*.

To EXTRACT. *v. a.* [*extractum*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] Not confining in words but realities. *Brown*.

EXTRAJUDICIAL. *a.* [*extra and iudicium*, Lat.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY. *adv.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe*.

EXTRA-

EXTRAMISSION. *f.* [*extra*, and *mitta*, Lat.] The act of emitting outwards. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDANE. *a.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville.*

EXTRANEOUS. *a.* [*extraneus*, Lat.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign. *Woodward.*

EXTRAORDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary*.] 1. In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hooker.* 2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently. *Howel.*

EXTRAORDINARINESS. *f.* [from *extraordinary*.] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *a.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat.] 1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary. *Davies.* 2. Different from the common course of law. *Clarendon.* 3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Sidney, Stillingfleet.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adv.* Extraordinarily. *Addison.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Lat.] Not within the same province. *Ayl.*

EXTRAREGULAR. *a.* [*extra*, and *regula*, Lat.] Not comprehended within a rule. *Taylor.*

EXTRAVAGANCE. *f.* [from *extravagans*, Lat.]

EXTRAVAGANCY. *f.* 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. *Shakefp.* 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. *Addison.*

EXTRAVAGANT. *f.* One who is confined in no general use or definition. *L'Esfrange.*

EXTRAVAGANTLY. *adv.* [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 *vager*, Lat.] To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED. *a.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Lat.] 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.*

EXTRAVENTATE. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*

EXTRAVERSION. *f.* [*extra* and *versio*, Lat.] The act of throwing out. *Boyle.*

EXTRACT. *part.* Extracted. *Shakefp.*

EXTREME. *a.* [*extremus*, Lat.] 1. Greatest; of the highest degree. *Hooker.* 2. Utmost. *Shakefp.* 3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing. *Dryden.* 4. Pressing in the utmost

degree. *Hooker.*

EXTREME. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing. *Milton.* 2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity. *Locke.*

EXTREMELY. *adv.* [from *extreme*.] 1. In the utmost degree. *Sidney.* 2. Very much; greatly. *Swift.*

EXTREMITY. *f.* [*extremitas*, Lat.] 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. Remote 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*, Lat.] To disembarrass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity. *Addison.*

EXTRICATION. *f.* [from *extricate*.] The act of disentangling. *Boyle.*

EXTRINSICAL. *a.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. *Digby.*

EXTRINSICALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinsecal*.] From without. *Glanville.*

EXTRINSICK. *a.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] Outward; external. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TO EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extruam*, Lat.] To build; to raise; to form.

EXTRUCTOR. *f.* [from *extruere*.] A builder; a fabricator.

TO EXTRUDE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat.] To thrust off. *Woodward.*

EXTRUSION. *f.* [*extrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or driving out. *Burnet.*

EXTUBERANCE. *f.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Moxon.*

EXUBERANCE. *f.* [*exuberatio*, Lat.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; luxuriance. *Garth.*

EXUBERANT. *a.* [*exuberans*, Lat.] 1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous. *Pope.* 2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

EXUBERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant*.] Abundantly. *Woodward.*

TO EXUBERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Lat.] To abound in the highest degree. *Boyle.*

EXUCCOUS. *a.* [*exsuccus*, Lat.] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*

EXUDATION. *f.* [from *exudo*, Lat.] 1. The act of emitting in sweat. 2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body. *Bacon.*

TO EXUDE. *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To sweat

TO EXUDE. *v. n.* [out; to issue by sweat. *Arbut.*

TO EXULCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.] 1. To make sore with an ulcer. *Ray.* 2. To afflic; to corrode; to enrage. *Milton.*

EXULCERATION. *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 EXULT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph. *Hooker.*

EXULTANCE.

E Y E

EXULTANCE. *f.* [from *exult.*] Transport; joy; triumph. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
EXULTATION. *f.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*
To EXUNDATE. *v. a.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Diſt.*
EXUNDATION. [from *exundate.*] Overflow; abundance. *Ray.*
EXUPERABLE. *a.* [*exuperabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.
EXUPERANCE. *f.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*
To EXUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Lat.] To stir up; to rouse.
EXUSTION. *f.* [*exustio*, Lat.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.
EXUVIÆ. *f.* [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is shed by animals. *Woodward.*
EY. EA. EE. May either come from *ey*, an island, or from the Saxon *ea*, which signifies a water *Gibson.*
EYAS. *f.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk just taken from the nest. *Shakeſp.*
EYASMUSKET. *f.* A young unfledged male hawk. *Hanmer.*
EYE. *f.* plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [eag, Sax.] 1. The organ of vision. *Dryden.* 2. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Galatians.* 3. Look; countenance. *Shakeſp.* 4. Front; face. *Shakeſp.* 5. A posture of direct opposition. *Dryden.* 6. Aspect; regard. *Bacon.* 7. Notice; attention; observation. *Sidney.* 8. Opinion formed by observation. *Denham.* 9. Sight; view. *Shakeſp.* 10. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.* 11. Any small perforation. *Shakeſp. 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. *Shakeſp.*

E Y R

EYEBALL. *f.* [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye. *Shakeſp.*
EYEBRIGHT. *f.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] An herb.
EYEBROW. *f.* [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden.*
EYEDROP. *f.* [eye and drop.] Tear. *Shakeſp.*
EY'EGLANCE. *f.* [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenser.*
EYEGLOSS. *f.* [eye and glass.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight. *Newton.*
EYELESS. *a.* [from eye.] Without sight; sightless; deprived of sight. *Milton, Garth.*
EYELET. *f.* [*œilet*, Fr.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation. *Wifem.*
EYELID. *f.* [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over the eye. *Bacon.*
EYESERVANT. *f.* [eye and servant.] A servant that works only while watched.
EYESERVICE. *f.* [eye and service.] Service performed only under inspection. *Colossians.*
EYESHOT. *f.* [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view. *Spectator.*
EYESIGHT. *f.* [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye. *Samuel.*
EYESORE. *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. *Shakeſp.*
EYETOOTH. *f.* [eye and tooth.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang. *Ray.*
EYEWINK. *f.* [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakeſp.*
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. *Cowell.*
EYRY. *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.
PABA'CEOUS. *a.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean.
FABLE. *f.* [*fable*, Fr.] 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 FABLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.* 2. To tell falsehoods. *Shakeſp.*
To FABLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell of falsely. *Milton.*

F A B

FABLED. *a.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables. *Tickell.*
FABLER. *f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fiction.
To FABRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.] 1. To build; to construct. 2. To forge; to devise falsely.
FABRICATION. *f.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building. *Hale.*
FAB'BRICK. *f.* [*fabrica*, Lat.] 1. A building; an edifice. *Watson.* 2. Any system or compages of matter. *Prior.*
To FAB'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct. *Philips.*
FABULIST. *f.* [*fabuliste*, Fr.] A writer of fables. *Cronal.*
FABULO-

- FABULOSITY.** *f.* [*fabulofitas*, Lat.] Lyingness; fulness of stories. *Abbot.*
- FABULOUS.** *a.* [*fabulofus*, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables. *Addifon.*
- FABULOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction. *Brown.*
- FACE.** *f.* [*fact*, 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 forefront of any thing. *Ezekiel.* 5. State of affairs. *Milton.* 6. Appearance; resemblance. *Ben. Johnson.* 7. Presence; sight. *Dryden.* 8. Confidence; boldness. *Shakesp.* *Tilofon.* 9. Distention of the face. *Shakesp.*
- FACE to FACE.** 1. When both parties are present. *Acts.* 2. Without the interposition of other bodies. *Cerintians.*
- 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 superficiality. *Addifon.*
- FACELESS.** *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.*
- FACET.** *f.* [*facette*, Fr.] A small surface. *Bacon.*
- FACETIOUS.** *a.* [*facetiofus*, Fr.] Gay; cheerful; lively. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- FACETIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *facetious*] Gayly; cheerfully.
- FACETIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *facetious*] Cheerful wit; mirth.
- FACILE.** *a.* [*facile*, Fr.] 1. Easy; not difficult performable with a little labour. *Milt. 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*, Fr.] 1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Raleigh.* 2. Readiness in performing; dexterity. *Dryd.* 3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded. *Bacon.* 4. Easiness of access; affability. *South.*
- FACINERIOUS.** *a.* Wicked; tacinorous. *Shak.*
- FACING.** *f.* [*To face*.] An ornamental covering. *Wotton.*
- FACINOROUS.** *a.* [*facinora*, Lat.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.
- FACINOROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *facinorous*.] Wickedness in a high degree.
- FACT.** *f.* [*factum*, Lat.] 1. A thing done; an effect produced. *Hooker.* 2. Reality; not supposition. *Smalridge.* 3. Action; deed. *Dryden.*
- FACTION.** *f.* [*factio*, Fr.] 1. A party in a state. *Shakesp.* 2. Tumult; discord; dissension. *Clarendon.*
- FACTIONARY.** *f.* [*factinaire*, Fr.] A party man. *Shakesp.*
- FACTIOUS.** *a.* [*factieux*, Fr.] 1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party. *Shakesp.* 2. Proceeding from publick dissension. *K Charles.*
- FACTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally dissensionous. *K Charles.*
- FACTIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *factious*.] Inclination to publick dissension.
- FACTITIOUS.** *a.* [*factitius*, Lat.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*
- FACTOR.** *f.* [*facteur*, Fr.] An agent for another; a substitute. *South.*
- FACTORY.** *f.* [from *factor*.] 1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country. 2. The traders embodied in one place.
- FACTOTUM.** *f.* [*factotum*, Lat.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business; as *Scrub* in the Stratagem.
- FACTURE.** *f.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.
- FACULTY.** *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 phisick.] 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. *Shak.* 6. Power; authority. *Shakesp.* 7. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.* 8. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.
- FACUND.** *a.* [*facundus*, Lat.] Eloquent.
- To FADDIE.** *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.
- To FADE.** *v. n.* [*fade*, Fr.] 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. *Isaiab.* 4. To die away gradually; to vanish. *Addif.* 5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient. *Locke.*
- To FADE.** *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor. *Dryden.*
- To FADGE.** *v. n.* [gepogan, Sax.] 1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another. *Shakesp.* 2. To agree; not to quarrel. *Hudib.* 3. To exceed; to hit. *L'Esirange.*
- FÆCES.** *f.* [Lat.] Excrements; ingredients and settling. *Quincy.*
- To FAG.** *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness. *Blackenzæe.*
- FAGEND.** *f.* [from *fag* and *end*.] 1. The end of a web of cloth. 2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing. *Fanftart.*
- FAGOT.** *f.* [*faged*, Welch; *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 FAGOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle. *Dryden.*
- To FAIL.** *v. n.* [*failler*, Fr.] 1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short. *Locke.* 2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced. *Pfalms.* 3. To cease, to perish; to be lost. *Addifon.* 4. To die; to lose life. *Shakesp.* 5. To sink; to be torn down. *Isaiab.* 6. To

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. *Addis*.
 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. *Davies*. 3. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden*. 4. To be wanting to. 1 *Kings*.
 FAIL. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness. 2. Omission; non-performance. *Shakefp.* 3. Deficiency; want. 4. Death; extinction. *Shakefp.*
 FAILING *f.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; lapse. *Rogers*.
 FAILURE. *f.* [from *fail*.] 1. Deficiency; cessation. *Woodward*. 2. Omission; non-performance; slip. *South*. 3. A lapse; a slight fault.
 FAIN. *a.* [Ægan, Sax.] 1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Spenser*. 2. Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker*.
 FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously.
 To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly. *Spenser*.
 To FAINT. *v. n.* [fauer, Fr.] 1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly. *Pope*. 2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless. *Guardian*. 3. To grow feeble. *Ecclus.* 4. To sink into dejection. *Milton*.
 To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. *Shakefp.*
 FAINT. *a.* [faut, Fr.] 1. Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple*. 2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking. *Newton*. 3. Not loud; not piercing. *Boyle*. 4. Feeble of body. *Rambler*. 5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous. *Camden*. 6. Dejected; depressed. *Hebrews*. 7. Not vigorous; not active. *Davies*.
 FAINTHEARTED. *a.* [faint and heart.] Cowardly; timorous. *Isaiah*.
 FAINTHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [from faint-hearted.] Timorously.
 FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *f.* [from faint-hearted.] Cowardice; timorousness.
 FAINTING. *f.* [from faint.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion. *Wiseman*.
 FAINTISHNESS. *f.* [from faint.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility. *Arbuthnot*.
 FAINTLING. *a.* [from faint.] Timorous; feeble-minded. *Arbuthnot*.
 FAINTLY. *adv.* [from faint.] 1. Feebly; languidly. *Wallb.* 2. Not in bright colours. *Pope*. 3. Without force of representation. *Shakefp.* 4. Without strength of body. *Dryden*. 5. Not vigorously; not actively. *Shakefp.* 6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit. *Dentham*.
 FAINTNESS. *f.* [from faint.] 1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength. *Hooker*. 2. Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenser*. 3. Timorousness; dejection. *Shakefp.*
 FAINTY. *a.* [from faint.] Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden*.

FAIR. *a.* [fægen, Sax.] 1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Shakefp.* 2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Hale*. 3. Pleasing to the eye. *Shakefp.* 4. Clear; pure. *Boyle*. 5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous. *Clarendon*. 6. Favourable; prosperous. *Prior*. 7. Likely to succeed. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 15. Equitable; not injurious. *Milton*. 16. Commodious; easy. *Shakefp.*
 FAIR. *adv.* [from the adjective.] 1. Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke*. 2. Civilly; complaisantly. *Shakefp.* 3. Happily; successfully. *Shakefp.* 4. On good terms. *Collier*.
 FAIR. *f.* 1. A beauty; elliptically, a fair woman. *Dryden*. 2. Honesty; just dealing. *Arbuthnot*.
 FAIR. *f.* [foire, Fr.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers. *Arbuthnot*.
 FAIRING. *f.* [from fair.] A present given at a fair. *Ben. Johnson*
 FAIRLY. *adv.* [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. *Shakefp.* 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*.
 FAIRY. *f.* [færhð, Sax.] 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. An enchantress. *Shakefp.*
 FAIRY. *a.* 1. Given by fairies. *Dryden*. 2. Belonging to fairies. *Shakefp.*
 FAIRYSTONE. *f.* A stone found in gravel-pits.
 FAITH. *f.* [fai, Fr.] 1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker, James, Hammond*. 2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church. *Acts, Common Prayer*. 3. Truth in God. *Swift*. 4. Tenet held. *Shakefp.* 5. Truth in the honesty or veracity of another. 6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence. *Milton*. 7. Honour; social confidence. *Dryden*. 8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity. *Shakefp.* 9. Promise given. *Shakefp.*
 FAITHBREACH. *f.* [faith and breach] Breach of fidelity; perfidy. *Shakefp.*
 FAITHED. *a.* [from faith.] Honest; sincere. *Shakefp.*
 FAITHFUL. *a.* [faith and fail.] 1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Ephesians*. 2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance. *Milton*. 3. Honest; upright; without fraud. *Numb.*

- Numb.* 4. Observant of compact or promise. *Dryden.*
- FAITHFULLY.** *adv.* [from *faithful*.] 1. With firm belief in religion. 2. With full confidence in God. 3. With strict adherence to duty. *Shakesp.* 4. Without failure of performance. *Dryden.* 5. Sincerely; with strong promises. *Bacon.* 6. Honestly; without fraud. *South.* 7. Confidently; steadily. *Shakesp.*
- 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. *Hosker.* 2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty. *Shakesp.*
- FAITHLESSNESS.** *f.* [from *faithless*.] 1. Treachery; perfidy. 2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.
- FAITOUR.** *f.* [*faitard*, Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow. *Spenser.*
- FAKE.** *f.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*
- FALCADE.** *f.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Lat.] A horse is said to make *falcaedes*, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.
- FALCATED.** *a.* [*falcatus*, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a scythe. *Harris.*
- FALCATION.** *f.* Crookedness. *Brown.*
- FALCHION.** *f.* [*fauchon*, Fr.] A short crooked sword; a cymeter. *Dryden.*
- FALCON.** *f.* [*falcon*, Fr.] 1. A hawk trained for sport. *Walton* 2. A sort of cannon. *Harris.*
- FALCONER.** *f.* [*falconnier*, Lat.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*
- FALCONET.** *f.* [*falconette*, Fr.] A sort of ordinance. *Knolles.*
- FALDAGE.** *f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege reserved of setting up folds for sheep. *Harris.*
- FALDING.** *f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *DiÆ.*
- FALDSTOOL.** *f.* [*fald* or *fold* and *stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south-side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.
- TO FALL.** *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *fallen* [scellan, Sax] 1. To drop from a higher place. *Shakesp.* 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. *Chyenn.* 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. *Shakesp.* 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 de-

- cline 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.* 21. To sink below something in comparison. *Waller.* 23. To happen; to befall. *Donne.* 24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shakesp.* 25. To come in a stated method. *Holder.* 26. To come unexpectedly. *Boyle.* 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 *Chronicles.* 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. *Dentham.* 34. To languish; to grow faint. *Addison.* 35. To be born; to be yeared. *Mortimer.* 36. **TO FALL a-way** To grow lean. *Arbutnot.* 37. To revolt; to change allegiance. 2 *Kings.* 38. To apostatise. *Eccclus.* 39. To perish; to be lost. *Dryden.* 40. To decline gradually; to fade. *Addison.* 41. **TO FALL back.** To fail of a promise or purpose. *Taylor.* 42. To recede; to give way. 43. **TO FALL down.** To prostrate himself in adoration. *Psalms.* 44. To sink; not to stand. *Dryden.* 45. 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. *Shakesp.* 50. To perish; to die away. *Felton.* 51. To apostatise. *Milton.* 52. **TO FALL on.** To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.* 53. To make an assault. *Shakesp.* 54. **TO FALL over.** To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *Shakesp.* 55. **TO FALL out.** To quarrel; to jar. *Sidney.* 56. To happen; to befall. *Hosker.* 57. **TO FALL to.** To begin eagerly to eat. *Dryden.* 58. To apply himself to. *Clarendon.* 59. **TO FALL under.** To be subject to. *Taylor.* 60. To be ranged with. *Addison.* 61. **TO FALL upon.** To attack; to invade. *Knolles.* 62. To attempt. *Holder.* 63. To rush against. *Addison.*
- TO FALL v. n. 1.** To drop; to let fall. *Shakesp.* 2. To sink; to depress. *Bacon.* 3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price. *Locke.* 4. To yeare; to bring forth. *Shakesp.*
- FALL f.** [from the verb.] 1. The act of dropping from on high. *Dryden.* 2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture. *Shakesp.* 3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high. *Locke.* 4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred. *Shakesp.* 5. Ruin; dissolution. *Dentham.* 6. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation. *Daniel.* 7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion. *Hosker.* 8. Diminution; decrease of price. *Child.* 9. Declination or diminution of sound; close to music. *Milton.* 10. Declivity; steep descent. *Bacon.* 11. Cataract; cascade.

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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'Esfrange.* 15. The act of falling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS. *a.* [*fallacious*, Fr.] 1. Producing mistake; sophistical. *South.* 2. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*

FALLACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious*.] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive. *Brown.*

FALLACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *fallacious*.] Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY. *f.* [*fallacia*, Lat.] A sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*

FALLIBILITY. *f.* [from *fallible*.] Liability to be deceived. *Watts.*

FALLIBLE. *a.* [*fallo*, Lat.] Liable to errour. *Taylor.*

FALLING. *f.* [from *fall*.] Indentings opposed to prominence. *Addison.*

FALLINGSICKNESS. *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. *Shakesp.*

FALLOW. *a.* [*falep*, Sax.] 1. Pale red, or pale yellow. *Clarendon.* 2. Unplowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. *Hayward.* 3. Plowed, but not sowed. *Howel.* 4. Unplowed; uncultivated. *Shakesp.* 5. Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras.*

FALLOW. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. *Mortimer.* 2. Ground lying at rest. *Rewe.*

To FALLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing. *Mortimer.*

FALLOWNESS. *f.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

FALSE. *a.* [*falsus*, Lat.] 1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shakesp.* 2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. *Davies.* 3. Supposititious; succedaneous. *Bacon.* 4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Esfrange.* 5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shakesp.* 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 shirk; to evade. *Spenser.*

FALSEHEARTED. *a.* [*false* and *heart*.] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. *Bacon.*

FALSEHOOD. *f.* [from *false*.] 1. Want of truth; want of veracity. *South.* 2. Want of honesty; treachery. 3. A lie; a false assertion.

FALSELY. *adv.* [from *false*.] 1. Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. Errorously; by mistake. *Smairidge.* 3. Perfidiously; treacherously.

FALSENESS. *f.* [from *false*.] 1. Contrariety to truth. 2. Want of veracity; violation of promise. *Tilichtsen.* 3. Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.* 4. Treachery; perfidy; traitoroufness. *Rogers.*

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FALSER. *f.* [from *false*.] A deceiver. *Spenser.*

FALSIFIABLE. *a.* [from *falsify*.] Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION. *f.* [from *falsification*, Fr.] 1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.* 2. Contumacious. *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'Esfrange.*

To FALSIFY. *v. a.* [*falsifier*, Fr.] 1. To counterfeit; to forge. *Hesker.* 2. To confute; to prove false. *Addison.* 3. To violate; to break by falsehood. *Knolles.*

To FALSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies. *South.*

FALSITY. *f.* [*falsitas*, Lat.] 1. Falseness; contrariety to truth. *Sandys.* 2. A lye; an error. *Glanville.*

To FALTER. *v. n.* [*vaultur*, Islandick.] 1. To hesitate in the utterance of words. *Smith.* 2. To fail in any act of the body. *Shakesp.* 3. To fail in any act of the understanding. *Locke.*

To FALTER. *v. a.* To cleanse.

FALTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *falter*.] With hesitation; with difficulty.

To FAMELE. *v. a.* [*famler*.] To hesitate. *St. n.*

FAME. *f.* [*fama*, Lat.] 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.*

FAMILIAR. *a.* [*familiaris*, Lat.] 1. Domestic; relating to a family. *Pope.* 2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation. *Shakesp.* 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. *Camden.*

FAMILIAR. *f.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.*

FAMILIARITY. *f.* [*familiarité*, Fr.] 1. Familiarity of conversation; omission of ceremony. 2. Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury.* 3. Easy intercourse. *Pope.*

To FAMILIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, Fr.] 1. To make easy by habitude. 2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority. *Addison.*

FAMILIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar*.] 1. Unceremoniously; with freedom. *Bacon.* 2. Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh.* 3. Easily; without formality. *Pope.*

FAMILLE. *en famille*, Fr. In a family way. *Swift.*

FAMILY. *f.* [*familia*, Lat.] 1. Those who live in the same house; household. *Swift.* 2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation. 3. A clais; a tribe; a species. *Bacon.*

FAMINE. *f.* [*famine*, Fr.] Scarcity of food; death. *Hale.*

To FAMISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Lat.] 1. To kill with hunger; to starve. *Shakesp.* 2. To kill by deprivation of any thing necessary. *Milt.*

To FAMISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger. *Shakesp.*

- FAMISHMENT.** *f.* [from *famif.*] Want of food *Hakewill.*
- FAMOUSLY.** *f.* Renown. *Diſt.*
- FAMOUS.** *a.* [*fameux*, Fr.] Renowned; celebrated. *Peacbam, Milton.*
- FAMOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *famous.*] With great renown; with great celebration. *Shakeſp. Greuv.*
- FAMOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *famous.*] Celebrity; great fame.
- FAN.** *f.* [*vannus*, Lat.] 1. An instrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves. *Atterbury.* 2. Any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away. *Shakeſp.* 4. Any thing by which the air is moved. *Dryden.* 5. An instrument to raiſe the fire. *Hoſker.*
- TO FAN.** *v. a.* 1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Speſtator.* 2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion. *Milton.* 3. To ſeparate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*
- FANATICISM.** *f.* [from *fanatick.*] Enthuſiaſm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*
- FANATIC.** *a.* [*fanaticus*, Lat.] Enthuſiaſtick; ſuperſtitious. *Milton.*
- FANATIC.** *f.* [from the adjective.] An enthufiaſt; a man mad with wild notions. *Decay of Piety.*
- FANCIFUL.** *a.* [*fancy* and *full*] 1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reaſon. *Woodward.* 2. Directed by the imagination, not the reaſon. *Haysward.*
- FANCIFULLY.** *adv.* [from *fanciſul.*] According to the wildneſs of imagination.
- FANCIFULNESS.** *f.* [from *fanciſul.*] Addition to the pleaſures of imagination. *Hale.*
- FANCY.** *f.* [*phantafia*, Lat.] 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. *Aldiſon.* 4. Image; conception; thought. *Shakeſp.* 5. Inclination; liking; fondneſs. *Collier.* 6. Caprice; humour; whim. *Dryden.* 7. Frolick; idle ſcheme; vagary. *L'Eſtrange.* 8. Something that pleaſes or entertains. *Bacon.*
- TO FANCY.** *v. n.* [from the noun] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Sprat.*
- TO FANCY.** *v. a.* 1. To pourtray in the mind; to imagine. *Dryden.* 2. To like; to be pleaſed with. *Raleigh.*
- FANCYMOGNER.** *f.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shakeſp.*
- FANCYSICK.** *a.* [*fancy* and *sick*] One whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind. *L'Eſtrange.*
- FANE.** *f.* [*fane*, Pi.] A temple conſecrated to religion. *Philips.*
- FANFARON.** *f.* [Fr.] 1. A bully; a hector. 2. A blunterer; a boalter of more than he can perform. *Dryden.*
- FANFARONADE.** *f.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.] A blunter; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*
- TO FANG.** *v. a.* [*fangan*, Sax.] To leiſe; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakeſp.*
- FANG.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal. *Shakeſp.* 2. The nails; the talons. 3. Any ſhoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn.*
- FANGED.** *a.* [from *fang.*] Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth; furniſhed with any inſtruments, in imitation of fangs. *Philips.*
- FANGLE.** *f.* [from *fergan*, Sax.] A ſilly attempt; trifling ſcheme.
- FANGLED.** *a.* [from *fangle.*] It is ſcarcely uſed but in new *fangled*; vainly fond of novelty. Quick wits be in deſire new *fangled*. *Aſcham.*
- FANGLESS.** *a.* [from *fang.*] Toothleſs; without teeth. *Shakeſp.*
- FANGOT.** *f.* A quantity of wares.
- FANNELED.** *f.* [*fanne*, Fr.] A fort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maiſt-rieff.
- FANNER.** *f.* [from *fan.*] One that plays a fan. *Jeremiab.*
- FANTASIED.** *a.* [from *fantafy.*] Filled with fancies. *Shakeſp.*
- FANTASM.** *f.* [See PHANTASM.]
- FANTASTICAL.** *a.* [*fantafique*, Fr.] 1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination. *South.* 2. Subſiſting only in the fancy; imaginary. *Shakeſp.* 3. Capricious; humourous; unſteady. *Prior.* 4. Whimſical; fanciful. *Sidney, Adliſon.*
- FANTASTICALITY.** *adv.* [from *fantafical.*] 1. By the power of imagination. 2. Capriciouſly; humourouſly. *Shakeſp.* 3. Whimſically. *Greuv.*
- FANTASTICALNESS.** *f.* [from *fantafical.*]
- FANTASTICKNESS.** *f.* 1. Humourouſneſs; mere compliance with fancy. 2. Whimſicalneſs; unreaſonableneſs. *Tillotſon.* 3. Caprice; unſteadineſs.
- FANTASY.** *f.* [*fantafie*, Fr.] 1. Fancy; imagination, the power of imagining. *Davies, Newton.* 2. Idea; image of the mind. *Spencer.* 3. Humour; inclination. *Whiteſt.*
- FAP.** *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shakeſp.*
- FAR.** *adv.* [from *feran*, Sax.] 1. To great extent in length. *Prior.* 2. To a great extent every way. *Prior.* 3. To a great diſtance progrefſively. *Shakeſp.* 4. Remotely; at a great diſtance. *Bacon, Knelles.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 9. To a certain point; to a certain degree. *Hammond, Tilliſon.* 10. It is uſed often in compoſition; as *farſhooting*, *farſeeing*.
- FAR FETCH.** *f.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep ſtratagem. *Hudibras.*
- FAR-FETCHED.** *a.* [*far* and *fetch*.] 1. Brought from places remote. *Milton.* 2. Studiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained. *Smith.*
- FAR-PIERCING.** *a.* [*far* and *piece*.] Striking, or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*
- FAR-SHOOTING.** *a.* Shooting to a great diſtance.
- FAR.** *a.* 1. Diſtant; remote. *Dryden.* 2. From
- FAR.** From a remote place. *Deuteronomy.*

F A R

FAR. *f.* [contracted from *farrow*.] Young pigs. *Tusser.*

TO FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcis*, Lat.] 1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Carew.* 2. To extend; to swell out. *Shakespeare.*

FARCE. *f.* [*farcer*, Fr. to mock.] A dramatick representation written without regularity. *Dryden.*

FARCICAL. *a.* [from *farce*.] Belonging to a farce. *Gay.*

FARCY. *f.* [*farcin*, Fr.] The leprosy of horses.

FARDEL. *f.* [*ferdello*, Ital.] A bundle; a little pack. *Shakespeare.*

TO FARE. *v. n.* [Japan, Sax.] 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. *adv.* 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.*

FARINACEOUS. *a.* [from *farina*, Lat.] Mealy; tasting like meal. *Arbutnot.*

FARM. *f.* [*ferme*, Fr.] 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*, Fr.] 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.*

FARRAGINOUS. *a.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials. *Brown.*

FARRAGO. *f.* [Lat.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FARRIER. *f.* [*ferrier*, French.] 1. A shoer of horses. *Digby.* 2. One who professes the medicine of horses. *Swift.*

TO FARRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses. *Mortimer.*

FARROW. *f.* [Japan, Sax.] A little pig. *Shakespeare.*

TO FARROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. *Tusser.*

FART. *f.* [Fert; Sax.] Wind from behind. *Suckling.*

TO FART. *v. a.* To break wind behind. *Swift.*

FARTHER. *adv.* [We ought to write *further* and *furthest*, *forþþon*, *forþþen*, Sax.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely. *Locke.*

FARTHER. *a.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *ferth*.] 1. More remote. *Dryden.* 2. Longer; tending to greater distance. *Dryden.*

F A S

FARTHERANCE. *f.* [more properly *furtherance*.] Encouragement; promotion. *Asham.*

FARTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *farthermore*.] Besides; over and above; likewise. *Raleigh.*

TO FARTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dryden.*

FARTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *furthest*.] 1. At the greatest distance. 2. To the greatest distance.

FARTHEST. *a.* Most distant; remotest. *Hosker.*

FARTHINC. *f.* [Ferdling, Sax.] 1. The fourth of a penny. *Cocker.* 2. Copper money. *Gay.* 3. It is used sometimes in a senile hyperbolical; as, it is not worth a *farting*; or proverbial.

FARTHINGALE. *f.* A hoop, used to spread the petticoat. *Swift.*

FARTHINGSWORTH. *f.* As much as is sold for a farting. *Arbutnot.*

FASCES. *f.* [Lat.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls. *Dryden.*

FASCIATA. *f.* [Lat.] A fillet; a bandage.

FASCIATED. *a.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets.

FASCINATION. *f.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage. *Wife.*

TO FASCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Lat.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINATION. *f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment. *Bacon.*

FASCINE. *f.* [Fr.] A faggot. *Addison.*

FASCINOUS. *a.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey.*

FASHION. *f.* [*façon*, Fr.] 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 dreis, 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 of the vulgar. *Raleigh.* 9. Any thing worn. *Shakespeare.* 10. The tarcy; a dittemper in horses; the horses leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

TO FASHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, Fr.] 1. 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 prescribed by custom. *Locke.*

FASHIONABLE. *a.* [from *fashion*.] 1. Approved by custom; established by custom. *Rogers.* 2. Made according to the mode. *Dryden.* 3. Observant of the mode. *Shakespeare.* 4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FASHIONABLENESS. *f.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish elegance. *Locke.*

FASHIONABLY. *adv.* [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

- abstain from food. *Bacon*. 2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence. *Matthew*.
- FAST.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Abstinence from food. *Taylor*. 2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation. *Atterbury*.
- FAST.** *a.* [fæst, Sax.] 1. Firm; immovable. *Milton*. 2. Strong; impregnable. *Spenser*. 3. Fixed. *Temple*. 4. Deep; loud. *Shakeſp.* 5. Firm in adherence. *Aſcham*. 6. [from *ſteß*, Welth.] Speedy; quick; ſwift. *Davies*. 7. **FAST and loſe.** Uncertain; variable; inconſtant. *Sidney*.
- FAST.** *adv.* 1. Firmly; immoveably. *Shakeſp.* 2. Cloſely; nearly. *Kneller*. 3. Swifly; nimbly. *Daniel*. 4. Frequently. *Hammond*.
- To FASTEN.** *v. a.* [from *faſt*.] 1. To make fait; to make firm. *Dryden*. 2. To hold together; to cement; to link. *Donne*. 3. To affix; to conjoin. *Swift*. 4. To ſtamp; to impreſs. *Shakeſp.* 5. To ſettle; to conform. *Decay of Piety*. 6. To lay on with ſtrength. *Dryden*.
- To FASTEN.** *v. n.* To fix himſelf. *Brown*.
- FAſTENER.** *f.* [from *faſtes*.] One that makes fait or firm.
- FAſTER.** *f.* [from *faſt*.] He who abſtains from food.
- FAſTHANDED.** *a.* [*faſt* and *hand*.] Avaricious; cloſehanded; covetous. *Bacon*.
- FAſTIDIOſITY.** *f.* [from *faſtidioſus*.] Diſdainfulneſs. *Swift*.
- FAſTIDIOUS.** *a.* [*faſtidioſus*, Lat.] Diſdainful; squeamiſh; delicate to a vice. *B. Johnson*, *South*.
- FAſTIDIOUſLY.** *adv.* [from *faſtidioſus*.] Diſdainfully; squeamiſhly. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- FAſTIGIATED.** *a.* [*faſtigiatuſ*, Lat.] Roofed.
- FAſTINGDAY.** *f.* [*faſt* and *day*.] Day of mortification by abſtinance. *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; conciteneſs; not diſſuſion. *Aſcham*.
- FAſTUOUſ.** *a.* [*faſtuouſus*, Lat.] Proud; haughty.
- FAT.** *a.* [fæt, Sax.] 1. Fullſed; plump; fleſhy. *Arbuthnot*. 2. Coarſe; groiſ; dull. *Dryden*. 3. Wealthy; rich. *Milton*.
- FAT.** *f.* An oily and ſulphureous part of the blood, depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipola, from the innumerable little veſſels which are ſpread amongſt them. *Bacon*.
- FAT.** *f.* [fæt, Sax.] A veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or be ſoaked. *Jeel*.
- To FAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot*.
- To FAT.** *v. a.* To grow fat; to grow full fleſhed. *L'Eſtrange*.
- FATAL.** *a.* [*fataliſ*, Lat.] 1. Deadly; mortal; deſtructive; cauſing deſtruction. *Dryden*. 2. Proceeding by deſtiny; inevitable; neceſſary. *Tillotſon*. 3. Appointed by deſtiny. *Bacon*.
- FA TALIST.** *f.* [from *fat*.] One who main-
- tains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity. *Watts*.
- FATALITY.** *f.* [*fatalité*, Fr.] 1. Predeſtination; predetermined order or ſeries of things and events. *South*. 2. Decree of fate. *King Charles*. 3. Tendency to danger. *Broome*.
- FA TALLY.** *adv.* [from *fatal*.] 1. Mortally; deſtructively; even to death. *Denham*. 2. By the decree of fate. *Bentley*.
- FA TALSNESS.** *f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible neceſſity.
- FATE.** *f.* [*fatum*, Lat.] 1. Deſtiny; an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes. *Milton*. 2. Event predetermined. *Shakeſp.* 3. Death; deſtruction. *Dryden*. 4. Cauſe of death. *Dryden*.
- FA T'ED.** *a.* [from *fate*.] 1. Decreed by fate. *Dryden*. 2. Determined in any manner by fate. *Dryden*. 3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Priſt*.
- FA THER.** *f.* [fæðer, Sax.] 1. He by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten. *Bacon*. 2. The firſt anceltor. *Remans*. 3. The appellation of an old man. *Camden*. 4. The title of any man reverend for age. *Shakeſp.* 5. One who has given original to anything good or bad. *Geneſ*. 6. The eccleſiaſtical writers of the firſt centuries. *Stillingfleet*. 7. One who acts with paternal care and tendernels. *Job*. 8. The title of a popiſh confelſor. *Addiſon*. 9. The title of a ſenator of old Rome. *Dryden*. 10. The appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity. *Taylor*. 11. The compellation of God as creator. *Common Prayer*.
- FA THER-IN-LAW.** *f.* [from *father*.] The father of one's huſband or wife. *Addiſon*.
- To FA THER.** *v. a.* 1. To take; to adopt as a ſon or daughter. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ſupply with a father. *Shakeſp.* 3. To adopt a compoſition. *Swift*. 4. To aſcribe to any one as his offspring, or production. *Hooker*.
- FA THERHOOD.** *f.* [from *father*.] The character of a father. *Hall*.
- FA THERLEſS.** *a.* [from *father*.] Without a father. *Sandys*.
- FA THERLINEſS.** *a.* [from *father*.] The tendernels of a father.
- FA THERLY.** *a.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father. *Shakeſp*.
- FA THERLY.** *adv.* In the manner of a father. *Milton*.
- FA THOM.** *f.* [fæðm, Sax.] 1. A meaſure of length containing ſix feet. *Helder*. 2. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance. *Shakeſp.*
- To FA THOM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. 2. To reach; to maſter. *Dryden*. 3. To lound; to try with reſpect to the depth. *Felton*. 4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom; as, *I cannot fathom his deſign*.
- FA THOMLEſS.** *a.* [from *fathom*.] 1. That of which no bottom can be found. 2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakeſp.*
- FAT TICAL.** *a.* [*faſtidicuſ*, Lat.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel. *Hewel*.

FATIFEROUS. *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *Diâ.*
FATIGABLE. *a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] Easily wearied.
To FATIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue. *Shakeſp.*
FATIGUE. *f.* [*fatigue*, Fr.] 1. Wearineſs; laſſitude. 2. The cauſe of wearineſs; labour; toil. *Dryden.*
To FATIGUE. *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, Fr.] To tire; to weary. *Prior.*
FATKIDNEYED. *a.* [*fat and kidney*.] Fat. *Shakeſp.*
FATTLING. *f.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter. *Iſaiab.*
FATNER. *f.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatneſs. *Arbutnot.*
FATNESS. *f.* [from *fat*.] 1. The quality of being fat, plump. 2. Fat; greaſe; fulneſs of fleſh. *Spencer.* 3. Unctuous or greaſy matter. *Bacon.* 4. Oleaginouſneſs; ſlimineſs. *Arbutnot.* 5. Fertility; fruitfulneſs. *Geneſis.* 6. That which cauſes fertility. *Philips, Bentley.*
To FAT'TEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.] 1. To feed up; to make fleſhy. *Arbutnot.* 2. To make fruitful. *Dryden.* 3. To feed groſsly; to increaſe. *Dryden.*
To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered. *O'way.*
FATUOUS. *a.* [*fatuus*, Lat.] 1. Stupid; fooliſh; feeble of mind. *Glanville.* 2. Impotent; without force. *Denham.*
FATUITY. *f.* [*fatuité*, Fr.] Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs of mind. *King Charles.*
FATWITTED. *a.* [*fat and wit*.] Heavy; dull. *Shakeſp.*
FATTY. *a.* [from *fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous. greaſy. *Bacon.*
FA'UCET. *f.* [*fauffet*, Fr.] 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 *FALCMION*.] A crooked ſword. *Dryden.*
FAUFEL. *f.* [Fr.] The fruit of a ſpecies of the palm-tree.
FAVILLOUS. *a.* [*favilla*, Lat.] Conſiſting of aſhes. *Brown.*
FA'ULCON. See *FABCON*.
FAULT. *f.* [*faute*, Fr.] 1. Offence; ſlight crime; ſomewhat liable to cenſure. *H. ſker.* 2. Defect; want; abſence. *Shakeſp.* 3. Puzzle; difficulty.
To FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail. *Spencer.*
To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuſe.
FA'ULTER. *f.* [from *fault*.] An offender. *Fairf.*
FA'ULTFINDER. *f.* [*fault and find*.] A cenſurer.
FA'ULTILY. *adv.* [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.* [*faulſif*, Fr.] 1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal. *Milton.* 2. Wrong; er-

roneous. *Hooker.* 3. Defective; bad in any reſpect. *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favor*, Lat.] 1. To ſupport; to regard with kindneſs. *Bacon.* 2. To aſſiſt with advantages or conveniences. *Addiſon.* 3. To reſemble in feature. *Speſtator.* 4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *f.* [*favor*, Lat.] 1. Countenance; kindneſs; kind regard. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Speſtator.* 8. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shakeſp.* 9. Feature; countenance. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE. *a.* [*favourable*, Fr.] 1. Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shakeſp.* 2. Palliative; tender; averse from cenſure. *Dryden.* 3. Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple.* 4. Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon.* 5. Beautiful; well favoured. *Spencer.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *f.* [from *favourable*.] Kindneſs; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favourable*] Kindly; with favour. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *particip. a.* 1. Regarded with kindneſs. *Pope.* 2. Featured. With *well* or *ill*. *Spencer.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* 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. *Spencer.*

FA'USEN. *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.* [Lat *fauteur*, Fr.] A favourer; countenancer. *Ben. Johnson.*

FA'UTRESS. *f.* [*faultrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or ſhows countenance. *Chapman.*

FAWN. *f.* [*faun*, Fr.] 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. *Speſtator.*

FA'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing ſervile way.

FA'XED. *a.* [from *fax*, Sax.] Hairy. *Camden.*

FAY. *f.* [*fé*, Fr.] 1. A ſairy; an eli. *Milton.* 2. Faith. *Spencer.*

FE'ABERRY. *f.* A gooſeberry.

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*feagen*, German, to ſweep.] To whip; to chaſtiſe.

FE'ALTY. *f.* [*feauté*, Fr.] Duty due to a ſuperiour lord. *Hilton.*

FEAR.

F E A

F E E

FEAR. *f.* [*feapan, Sax.*] 1. Dread; horror; apprehension of danger. *Locke.* 2. Awe; dejection of mind. *Genesf.* 3. Anxiety; solicitude. *Maccabees.* 4. That which causes fear. *Shakefp.* 5. Something hung up to scare deer. *Ijaiah.*

FEAR. *f.* [*poera, Sax.*] A companion. Obsolete.

TO FEAR. *v. a.* [*feapan, Sax.*] 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 horror; to be afraid. *Shakefp.* 2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*

FEARFUL. *a.* 1. Timorous; easily made afraid. *Shakefp.* 2. Afraid. *Davies.* 3. Awful; to be revered. *Exodus.* 4. Terrible; dreadful. *Tillotson.*

FEARFULLY. *adv.* [from *fearful.*] 1. Timorously; in fear. *Shakefp.* 2. Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakefp.*

FEARFULNESS. *f.* [from *fearful.*] 1. Timoroufness; habitual timidity. 2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*

FEARLESSELY. *adv.* [from *fearless.*] Without terror. *Decay of Piety.*

FEARLESSENESS. *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.* [*faibile, Fr.*] Practicable; that may be effected. *Glanville.*

FEASIBLY. *adv.* [from *feasible.*] Practicably.

FEAST. *f.* [*feste, Fr.*] 1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. *Genesf.* 2. An anniversary day of rejoicing. *Shakefp.* 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.* [*feast and full.*] 1. Festive; joyful. *Milton.* 2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*

FEASTRITE. *f.* [*feast and rite.*] A custom observed in entertainments. *Philips.*

FPEAT. *f.* [*fait, Fr.*] 1. Act; deed; action. *Spenser.* 2. A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*

FEAT. *a.* [*fait, Fr.*] 1. Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shakefp.* 2. Nice; neat. *Shakefp.*

FEATEOUS. *a.* Neat; dexterous.

FEATEOUSLY. *adv.* Neatly; dexterously. *Spenser.*

FEATHER. *f.* [*feðer, Sax.*] 1. The plume of birds. *Newton.* 2. An ornament; an empty title. 3. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural fizzling o hair. *Farrier's Dict.*

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. *Derham.*

FEATHERED. *a.* [from *feather.*] 1. Cloathed with feathers. *Dryden.* 2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers. *L'Estrange.*

FEATHEREDGE. *f.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff. *Maxon.*

FEATHEREDGED. *a.* [*feather and edge.*] Belonging to a feather edge. *Mortimer.*

FEATHERFEW. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

FEATHERLESS. *a.* [from *feather.*] Without feathers. *Howel.*

FEATHERSELLER. *f.* [*feather and seller.*] One who sells feathers.

FEATHERY. *a.* [from *feather.*] Cloathed with feathers. *Milton.*

FEATLY. *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly. *Tickel.*

FEATNESS. *f.* [from *feat.*] Neatness; dexterity.

FEATURE. *f.* [*faiture, old Fr.*] 1. The cast or make of the face. *Shakefp.* 2. Any lineament or single part of the face. *Spenser.*

TO FEATURE. *v. v.* To resemble in countenance. *Shakefp.*

TO FEAZE. *v. a.* To untwist the end of a rope.

TO FEBRICITATE. *v. n.* [*febriticor, Lat.*] To be in a fever.

FEBRIFUGE. *f.* [*febris, and fugo, Lat.*] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Floyer.*

FEBRIFUGES. *a.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Arbutnot.*

FEBRILE. *a.* [*febrilis, Lat.*] Constituting a fever. *Harvey.*

FEBRUARY. *f.* [*februarius, Lat.*] The name of the second month in the year. *Shakefp.*

FECES. *f.* [*feces, Lat.*] 1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subfidence. *Dryden.* 2. Excrement. *Arbutnot.*

FECULENCE. *f.* [*faculentia, Lat.*] 1. Mud.

FECULENCY. *f.* diness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment. 2. Lees; scæces; sediment; dregs. *Boyle.*

FECULENT. *a.* [*faculentus, Lat.*] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious. *Glanville.*

FECUND. *a.* [*fecundus, Lat.*] Fruitful; prolific. *Graunt.*

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. *Woodw.*

FED. Preterite and particip. pass. of *To feed.* *Pope.*

FEDARY. *f.* A partner; or a dependant. *Shakefp.*

FEDERAL. *a.* [from *fedus, Lat.*] Relating to a league or contract. *Hammond.*

FEDERARY. *f.* [from *fedus, Lat.*] A confederate; an accomplice. *Shakefp.*

FEDERATE. *a.* [*federatus, Lat.*] Leagued.

FEE. *f.* [*feoh, Sax.*] 1. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. *Cowell.* 2. Property; peculiarity. *Shakefp.* 3. Reward; gratification;

iron; recompense. *Hubbard's Tale*. 4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office. *Shakesp.* 5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers. *Addison*.

FE'EFARM. *f.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord. *Davies*.

To FE'E. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To reward; to pay. *South*. 2. To bribe. *Shakesp.* 3. To keep in hire. *Shakesp.*

FE'EBLE. *a.* [*foible*, Fr.] Weak; debilitated; sickly. *Smith*.

To FE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. *Shakesp*

FEEBLEM'INDED. *a.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind. *Theſſalonians*.

FE'EBLENESS. *f.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity. *South*.

FE'EBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength. *Dryden*.

To FEED. *v. a.* [*fedan*, Goth. *fedan*, Sax.] 1. To supply with food. *Arbuthnot*. 2. To supply; to furnish. *Addison*. 3. To graze; to consume by cattle. *Mertimer*. 4. To nourish; to cherish. *Prisr*. 5. To keep in hope or expectation. *Kuilles*. 6. To delight; to entertain. *Bacon*.

To FEED. *v. n.* 1. To take food. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.*

FEEDER. *f.* [from *feed*] 1. One that gives food. *Deubam*. 2. An exciter; an encourager. *Shakesp.* 3. One that eats. *Brown*. 4. One that eats nicely. *Shakesp.*

To FEEL. *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt*. [*fe-lan*, Sax.] 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 found. *Shakesp.* 3. To have sense of pain or pleasure. *Creech*. 4. To be affected by. *Shakesp.* 5. To know; to be acquainted with. *Shakesp.*

FEEL. *f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch. *Sharp*.

FEELER. *f.* [from *feel*.] 1. One that feels. *Shak*. 2. The horns or antennæ of insects. *Derham*

FEELING. *particip a.* [from *feel*.] 1. Expressive of great sensibility. *Sidney*. 2. Sensibly felt. *Soutberne*

FEELING. *f.* [from *feel*.] 1. The sense of touch. *Milton*. 2. Sensibility; tenderness. *Bacon*. 3. Perception. *Watts*.

FEE LINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling*.] 1. With expression of great sensibility. *Sidney*. 2. So as to be sensibly felt. *Raleigh*.

FEE'T. *f.* The plural of *foot*. *Pope*.

FEET'LESS. *a.* [from *feet*.] Without feet. *Cam*.

To FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, Fr.] 1. To invent. *Ben. Johnson*. 2. To make a show of. *Spenser*. 3. To make a show of; to do upon some pretence.

Pope. 4. To dissemble; to conceal. *Spenser*.

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention. *Shakesp.*

FE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign*.] In fiction; not truly. *Bacon*.

FE'IGNER. *f.* [from *feign*.] Inventor; contriver of fiction. *Ben Johnson*.

FE'INT. *participial a.* [or *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.] False.

FE'INT. *f.* [*feint*, Fr.] 1. A false appearance. *Spellator* 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*, Lat.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew*.

FELL. *a.* [*felle*, Sax.] 1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax*. 2. Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope*.

FELL. *f.* [*spelle*, Sax.] The skin; the hide. *Shak*.

To FELL. *v. a.* [*fellen*, Germ.] 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. *Ishab*.

FELLIFLUOUS. *a.* [*fell* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with gall. *Diel*

FELLMONGER. *f.* [from *fell*] A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS. *f.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury. *Spenser*.

FEL'LOE. *f.* [*selge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel. *Shakesp.*

FEL'LOW. *f.* 1. A companion; one with whom we consort. *Asham*. 2. An associate; one united in the same affair. *Dryden*. 3. One of the same kind. *Waller*. 4. An 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. *Shakesp*

FELLOW-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.* 1. One who has the same Creator. *Watts*.

FELLO-W-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*.

F E M

F E O

FELLOW-SOLDIER. *f.* One who fights under the same commander. *Shakesp.*
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.*
FELLOW-LIKE. } *a.* [*fellow* and *like*.] Like a
FELLOWLY. } companion on equal terms.
Carew.
FELLOWSHIP. *f.* [*from fellow.*] 1. Companionship; confort; society. *Calamy.* 2. Association; confederacy; combination. *Knoller.* 3. Equality. 4. Partnership; joint interest. *Dryd.* 5. Company; state of being together. *Shakesp.* 6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure. *Bacon.* 7. Fitness and fondness for teltal 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.*
FELLY. *adv.* [*from fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely. *Spenser.*
FELON-DE-SE. *f.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himself.
FELON. *f.* [*felon*, Fr.] 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.*
FELONIOUS. *a.* [*from felon.*] Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant. *Wotton.*
FELONIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from felonious.*] In a felonious way.
FELONOUS. *a.* [*from felon.*] Wicked; felonious. *Spenser.*
FELONY. *f.* [*felonie*, Fr.] A crime denounced capital by the law. *Shakesp.*
FELT. The preterite of *feel*.
FELT. *f.* [*felt*, Sax.] 1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Shakesp.* 2. A hide or skin. *Mortimer.*
TO FELT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To unite without weaving. *Hale.*
TO FELTPE. *v. a.* [*from felt.*] To clot together like felt. *Fairfax.*
FELUCCA. *f.* [*fleu*, Fr.] A small open boat with six oars.
FEMALE. *f.* [*semelle*, Fr.] A she; one of the sex which brings young. *Shakesp.*
FEMALE. *a.* Not masculine; belonging to a she. *Dryden.*
FEME. *Covert.* *f.* [Fr.] A married woman. *Bkunt.*
FEME. *Sole.* *f.* [Fr.] A single woman.
FEMINAILTY. *f.* [*from femina*, Lat.] Female nature. *Brown.*
FEMININE. *a.* [*femininus*, Lat.] 1. Of the sex that brings young; female. *Cleveland.* 2. Soft; tender; concate. *Milton.* 3. Effeminate; emasculated. *Raleigh.*
FEMININE. *f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young. *Milton.*

FEMORAL. *a.* [*femoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp.*
FEN. *f.* [*penn*, Sax.] A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot.*
FENBERRY. *f.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*
FENCE. *f.* [*from defence*] 1. Guard; security; outwork; defence. *Decay of Pity.* 2. Inclosure; mound; hedge. *Dryden.* 3. The art of fencing; defence. *Shakesp.* 4. Skill in defence. *Shakesp.*
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.
FENCING-MASTER. *f.* [*fence* and *master.*] One who teaches the use of weapons.
FENCING-SCHOOL. *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 shift 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.* [*generatio*, Lat.] Usury; the gain of interest. *Brown.*
FENUGREEK. *f.* [*fenum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
FENNEL. *f.* [*faniculum*, 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. *Shak.*
FENNYSTONES. *f.* A plant.
FENSUCKED. *a.* [*fen* and *suck.*] Sucked out of marthes. *Shakesp.*
FEOD. *f.* [*feodum*, low Lat.] Fee; tenure. *Dist.*
FEODAL. *a.* [*foedal*, 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 superiour lord. *Hawm.*
TO FEOFF. *v. a.* [*feoffare*, low Lat.] To put in possession; to invest with right.
FEOFFEE. *f.* [*feoffatus*, Lat. *jeffé*, Fr.] One put in possession. *Spenser.*
FEOFFER. *f.* [*feoffator*, low Lat.] One who gives possession of any thing.
FEOFFMENT. *f.* [*feoffamentum*, Lat.] The act of granting possession. *Cowell.*
FERACITY.

PERA'CITY. *f.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Diß.*
PER'AL. *a.* [*feralis*, Lat.] Funereal; mournful
FERIATION. *f.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*
FERINE. *a.* [*ferinus*, Lat.] Wild; savage. *Hale*
FERINENESS. *f.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; savageness. *Hale.*
FERITY. *f.* [*feritas*, Lat.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness. *Woodward.*
To FERMENT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.]
 1. That which causes intestine motion *Floyer.*
 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 subtilises 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. *Arbuthnot.*
FERN. *f.* [Japan, Sax.] A plant.
FERNY. *a.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern. *Dryden.*
FERO'CIOUS. *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.] 1. Savage; fierce. 2. Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*
FEROCITY. *f.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness. *Addison.*
FERREOUS. *a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Irony; of iron. *Brown.*
FERRET. *f.* [*ferret*, Welch; *ferret*, Dutch.]
 1. A kind of rat with a red eyes and long snout, used to catch rabbits. *Sidney.* 2. A kind of narrow ribband.
To FERRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places. *Heylin.*
FERRETER. *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, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*
To FERRY. *v. a.* [Japan, 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. *j.* [from the verb.] 1. A vessel of carriage. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Rescommon.*
FERTH, or FORTH. Common terminations, the same as in English an army. *Gibson.*

FERTILE. *a.* [*fertile*, Fr.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Dryden.*
FERTILENESS. *f.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.
To FERTILITATE. *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*
FERTILITY. *f.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness. *Raleigh.*
To FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliser*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate. *Woodward*
FERTILELY. *adv.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously.
FERVENCY. *f.* [*ferveus*, Lat.] 1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness. *Shakeſp.* 2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal. *Hooker.*
FERVENT. *a.* [*ferveus*, Lat.] 1. Hot; boiling. *Wotton.* 2. Hot in temper; vehement. *Hooker.* 3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal. *Act.*
FERVENTLY. *adv.* [from *ferveus*.] 1. Eagerly; vehemently. *Spenser.* 2. With pious ardour. *Coleſſians.*
FERVID. *a.* [*fervidus*, Lat.] 1. Hot; burning; boiling. 2. Vehement; eager; zealous.
FERVIDITY. *f.* [from *fervid*.] 1. Heat. 2. Zeal; passion; ardour. *Diß.*
FERVIDNESS. *f.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour of mind; zeal. *Bentley.*
FERULA. *f.* [*ferule*, Fr.] An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand. *Shaw.*
To FERULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.
FERVOUR. *f.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.] 1. Heat; warmth. *Waller.* 2. Heat of mind; zeal. *Hooker.*
FESCUE. *f.* [*festa*, Fr.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters. *Holder.*
FESSELS. *f.* A kind of bafe 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 rancle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. *Sidney.*
FESTINATE. *a.* [*festinatus*, Lat.] Hasty; hurried. *Shakeſp.*
FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily. *Shakeſp.*
FESTINATION. *f.* [*festinatio*, Lat.] Haste; hurry.
FESTIVAL. *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous. *Asterbury.*
FESTIVAL. *f.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy. *Sandys*
FESTIVE. *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay. *Thomson.*
FESTIVITY. *f.* [*festivitas*, Lat.] 1. Festival; time of rejoicing. *South.* 2. Gaiety; joyfulness. *Taylor.*
FESTOON. *f.* [*feston*, Fr.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twined together. *Harris.*

FESTUCINE. *a.* [*festuca*, Lat.] Straw-colour. *Brown.*

FESTUCOUS. *a.* [*festuca*, Lat.] Formed of straw. *Brown.*

To **FET.** *v. a.* To fetch. *Jeremiah.*

FET. *f.* A piece. *Drayton.*

To **FETCH.** *v. a.* preter. *fetched.* [peccan, Sax.]

1. To go and bring. *Waller.*
2. To derive; to draw. *Shakesp.*
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. *Saunderson.*
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. *Chapman.*
10. To obtain as its price. *Locke.*

To **FETCH.** *v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shakesp.*

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.* [*fætidus*, Lat.] 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.* [*fætor*, Lat.] 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.* [*fætus*, Lat.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEUD. *f.* [peahb, Sax] 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 dependence; something held by tenure. *Hale.*

FEUDATORY. *f.* [from *feudal*] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure. *Bacon.*

FEVER. *f.* [*febris*, Lat.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent. *Locke.*

To **FEVER** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever. *Shakesp.*

FEVERET. *f.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; *ebriacula* *Ayliffe.*

FEVERFEW. *f.* [*febris and fuga*, Lat.] An herb.

FEVERISH. *a.* [from *fever*.] 1. Troubled with a fever. *Creech.* 2. Tending to a fever. *Swift.* 3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.* 4. Hot; burning. *Dryden.*

FEVERISHNESS. *f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight

disorder of the severith kind.

FEVEROUS. *a.* [*fièvreux-je*, Fr.] 1. Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shakesp.* 2. Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.* 3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*

FEVERY. *a.* [from *fever*.] Dileated with a fever. *Ben Johnson.*

FEUILLAGE. *f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*

FEUILLEMORT. *f.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemat*.

FE'UTERER. *f.* A dogkeeper.

FEW. *a.* [fco, Sax.] 1. Not many; not in a great number. *Berkley.* 2. Not many words. *Hooker.*

FEWEL. *f.* [*feu*, Fr.] Combustible matter; as firewood, coal. *Beutley.*

To **FEWEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel *Cowley.*

FE'WNNESS. *f.* [from *few*.] 1. Paucity; smallness of number. *Dryden.* 2. Paucity of words. *Shakesp.*

To **FEY.** *v. a.* To cleanse a ditch. *Tusser.*

FIB. *f.* A lye; a falsehood. *Pope.*

To **FIB.** *v. n.* To lye; to tell lyes. *Arbutnot.*

FIBBER. *f.* [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs.

FIBRE. *f.* [*fibra*, Fr. *fibra*, Lat.] A small thread or string. *Pope.*

FIBRIL. *f.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A small fibre or string. *Cheyne.*

FIBROUS. *a.* [*fibreux*, Fr.] Composed of fibres or stamina. *Bacon.*

FIBULA. *f.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*

FICKLE. *a.* [ficol, Sax.] 1. Changeable; unconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady. *Milton.* 2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude. *Milton.*

FICKLENESS. *f.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness. *Sidney, Addison.*

FICKLY. *adv.* [from *fickle*] Without certainty or stability. *Southern.*

FICO. *f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers. *Carew.*

FICTILE. *a.* [*fiçtilis*, Lat.] Manufactured by the potter. *Bacon.*

FICTION. *f.* [*fiçtio*, Lat.] 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.* [*fiçtitus*, Lat.] 1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine. *Dryden.* 2. Feigned; imaginary. *Pope.* 3. Not real; not true. *Addison.*

FICTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fiçtitious*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly. *Brown.*

FID. *f.* [*fida*, Ital.] A pointed iron. *Skinner.*

FIDDLE. *f.* [fibebe, Sax.] A stringed instrument of music; 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. *Arbut.*

FIDDLEFADDLE. *f.* [A cant word.] Trifles. *Speçtator.*

FIDDLE-

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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. *Arbutnot.*

FIDDLESTRING. *f.* [*fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a fiddle. *Arbutnot.*

FIDELITY. *f.* [*fideltias*, Lat.] 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.* [*fiduciarus*, 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.* [*feif*, Fr.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour. *Arbutnot.*

FIELD. *f.* [*feld*, Sax.] 1. Ground not inhabited; not built on. *Raleigh.* 2. Ground not enclosed. *Mortimer.* 3. A cultivated tract of ground. *Pope.* 4. The open country: opposed to quarters. *Shakefp.* 5. The ground of battle. *Milton.* 6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field. *Shakefp.* 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 a field of battle. *Shakefp.*

FIELD-BASIL. *f.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant. *Miller.*

FIELDBED. *f.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in a field. *Shakefp.*

FIELDFARE. *f.* [*feld* and *panan*.] 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. *f.* [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges. *Knolles.*

FIEND. *f.* [*fiend*, Sax.] 1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan. *Shakefp.* 2. Any infernal being. *Ben. Johnson.*

FIERCE. *a.* [*fer*, Fr.] 1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. *Job.* 2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief. *Pope.* 3. Violent; outrageous. *Genesis.* 4. Passionate; angry; furious. *Shakefp.* 5. Strong; forcible. *James.*

FIERCELY. *adv.* [from *ferce*.] Violently; furiously. *Knolles.*

FIERCENESS. *f.* [from *ferce*.] 1. Ferocity; lavageness. *Swift.* 2. Eagerness for blood;

F I G

fury. *Sidney.* 3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger. *Shakefp.* 4. Violence; outrageous passion. *Dryden.*

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. *Cowell.*

FIERINESS. *f.* [from *fiery*.] 1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. *Boyle.* 2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour. *Addison.*

FIERY. *a.* [from *fire*.] 1. Consisting of fire. *Spenser.* 2. Hot like fire. *Shakefp.* 3. Vehement; ardent; active. *Shakefp.* 4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked. *Shakefp.* 5. Unrestrained; fierce. *Dryden.* 6. Heated by fire. *Hooker, Pope.*

FIFE. *f.* [*ffire*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakefp.*

FIFTEEN. *a.* [*fyfytne*, Sax.] Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH. *a.* [*fipteoda*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH. *a.* [*fipta*, Sax.] 1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth. 2. All the ordinals are taken for the part which they express: a *ffifth*, a *ffifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part. *Swift.*

FIFTHLY. *adv.* [from *ffifth*.] In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH. *a.* [*fipteogopa*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty. *Newton.*

FIFTY. *a.* [*fipta*, Sax.] Five tens. *Locke.*

FIG. *f.* [*ficus*, Lat. *figus*, Fr.] 1. A tree that bears figs. *Pope.* 2. The fruit of the fig tree. *Arbut.*

TO FIG. *v. a.* 1. To insult with fico's or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shakefp.* 2. To put something useless into one's head. *L'Estrange.*

FIGAPPLE. *f.* A fruit. *Mortimer.*

FIGMARGOLD. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

TO FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *ffought*; part. pass. *ffought*. [*feohtan*, Sax.] 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. *Ejdras.* 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. *Diz.*

FIGHTER. *f.* [from *ffight*.] Warriour; duellist. *Shakefp.*

FIGHTING. *participial. a.* [from *ffight*.] 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 *figurs*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon.*

FIGURATILITY. *f.* [from *figurabl*.] The quality

quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL. *a.* [from *figura*.] Represented by delineation. *Brown*

FIGURATE. *a.* [*figuratus*, Lat.] 1. Of a certain and determinate form. *Bacon*. 2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form. as, *figurative* 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.* [*figurativus*, Fr.] 1. Representing something else; typical; representative. *Hooker*. 2. Not literal. *Stillingsfleet*. 3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations. *Dryden*.

FIGURATIVELY. *adv.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally in ply. *Hammond*.

FIGURE. *f.* [*figura*, Lat.] 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 detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are generally confounded by the exactest writers. *Stillingsfleet*. 12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FIGURE. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Lat.] 1. To form into any determinate shape. *Bacon*. 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*, *Deane*. 6. To image in the mind. *Temple*. 7. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shakespeare*. 8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. *Lodge*.

FIGURE-FLINGER. *f.* [*figure* and *fling*.] A pretender to astrology. *Collier*.

FIGWORT. *f.* [*fig* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller*.

FILA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads. *Bacon*.

FILACER. *f.* [*filarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. *Harris*.

FILAMENT. *f.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamentum*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread. *Brereton*.

FILBERT. *f.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell. *Darjet*.

To FILCH. *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer. It is usually spoken of petty thefts. *Spenser*, *Burton*.

FILCHER. *f.* [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *f.* [*file*, Fr.] 1. A thread. *Wotton*. 2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. *Bacon*. 3. A catalogue; roll; series. *Shakespeare*. 4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. *Milton*. 5. [poet. Sax.] An instrument to rub down prominences. *Moxon*.

FILECUTTER. *f.* [*file* and *cuttar*.] 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*.

FILMOT. *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*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son. *Dryden*. 2. Bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton*.

FILIATION. *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.* [fyllan, Sax.] 1. To store till no more can be admitted. *Somuel*. 2. To store abundantly. *Genesis*. 3. To satisfy; to content. *Cheyne*. 4. To glut; to surfeit. *Shakespeare*. 5. **To FILL out.** To pour out liquor for drink. 6. **To extend** by something contained. *Dryden*. 7. **To FILL up.** To make full. *Pope*. 8. To supply. *Addison*. 9. To occupy by bulk. *Burnet*. 10. 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. *Merrim*.

FILLET. *f.* [*filet*, Fr.] 1. A band tied round the head or other part. *Dryden*. 2. The fleshy part of the thigh; applied commonly to veal. *Dryden*. 3. Meat rolled together, and tied round. *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. 2. To adorn with an atragal. *Exodus*.

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.

FIN

FILLY. *f.* [*filby*, *Welsh.*] 1. A young horse or mare. *Suckling.* 2. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse. *Shakespeare.*

FILM. *f.* [*filmeps*, *Sax.*] A thin pellicle or skin. *Grænt.*

To **FILM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shakespeare.*

FILMY. *a.* [from *film.*] Composed of thin pellicles. *Pope.*

To **FILTER.** *v. a.* [*filtr*, low Lat.] 1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads. 2. To strain; to percolate. *Grænt.*

FILTER. *f.* [*filtrum*, Lat.] 1. A twist of thread of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it. 2. A strainer; a searce. *Ray.*

FILTH. *f.* [*filð*, *Saxon.*] 1. Dirt; nastiness. *Sandys.* 2. Corruption; grossness; pollution. *Tillotson.*

FILTHILY. *adv.* [from *filthy.*] Nastily; foully; grossly. *L'Estrange.*

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 *filtr.*] 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 *finble hemp*. *Mortimer.*

FIN. *f.* [*fin*, *Sax.*] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *Aldisfin.*

FIN FOOTED. *a.* [*fin* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown.*

FINABLE. *a.* [from *fin.*] That admits a fine. *Hayward.*

FINAL. *a.* [*final*, *Fr.*] 1. Ultimate; last. *Milton.* 2. Conclusive; decisive. *Davies.* 3. Mortal; destructive. *Spenser.* 4. Respecting the end or motive. *Collier.*

FINALLY. *adv.* [from *final.*] 1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion. *Milton.* 2. Completely; without recovery. *South.*

FINANCE. *f.* [*Fr.*] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon.*

FINANCIER. *f.* [*Fr.*] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FINARY. *f.* [from *To fine.*] The second forge at the iron mills.

FINCH. *f.* [*finch*, *Sax.*] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

To **FIND.** *v. a.* [*findan*, *Sax.*] 1. To obtain by searching or seeking. *Matthews.* 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 acci-

FIN

dent. *Cowley.* 8. To gain by any mental endeavour. *Cowley.* 9. To remark; to observe. *Cowley.* 10. To detect; to apprehend; 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'Estrange.* 18. To *find* out. To unriddle; to solve. *Ecclesiasticus.* 19. To discover something hidden. *Newton.* 20. To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.* 21. To invent; to excogitate. *Crononius.*

FINDER. *f.* [from *find.*] 1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. *Shakespeare.* 2. One that picks up any thing lost. *Crasshaw.*

FINDFAULT. *f.* [*find* and *fault.*] A censurer; a caviller. *Shakespeare.*

FINY. *a.* [*xyndig*, *Sax.*] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. *Junius.*

FINE. *a.* [*finne*, *Fr.*] 1. Not coarse. *Spenser.* 2. Refined; pure; free from dross. *Luca.* 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. *Fulton.* 13. Showy; splendid. *Swift.*

FINE. *f.* [*fin*, *Cimbr.*] 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 make transparent. *Mortimer.* 5. To punish with pecuniary penalty. *Locke.*

To **FINE.** *v. a.* To pay a fine. *Othham.*

To **FINEDRAW.** *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER. *f.* [from *finedraw.*] One whose business is to sow up rents.

FINEFINGERED. *a.* [*fine* and *finger.*] Nice; artful; exquisite. *Spenser.*

FINELY. *adv.* [from *fine.*] 1. Beautifully; elegantly. *Aldisfin.* 2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peacham.* 3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily. *Bacon.* 4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly. *Boyle.* 5. Wretchedly.

FINENESS. *f.* [from *fine.*] 1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.* 2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance. *Decay of Piety.* 3. Subtlety; artfulness; ingenuity. *Shakespeare.* 4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures. *Bacon.*

FINERY.

F I R

FINERY. *f.* [from *fine.*] 1. Show; splendour of appearance. *Southern.*
FINE'SSE. *f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem. *Hayward.*
FINER. *f.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals. *Proverbs.*
FINGER. *f.* [finger, Sax.] 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. *Greene.* 2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly. *South.* 3. To touch an instrument of musick. *Shakespeare.* 4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. *Spenser.*
FINGLEFANGLE. *f.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle. *Hudibras.*
FINICAL. *a.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppish. *Shake.*
FINICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical.*] Foppishly
FINICALNESS. *f.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety.
To FINISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, Fr.] 1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete. *Lake.* 2. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.*
FINISHER. *f.* [from *finish.*] 1. Performer; accomplisher. *Shakespeare.* 2. One that puts an end. *Hosker.* 3. One that completes or perfects. *Hebrews.*
FINITE. *a.* [*finitus*, Lat.] Limited; bounded. *Brown.*
FINITELESS. *a.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited. *Brown.*
FINITELY. *adv.* [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. *Cheyne.*
FINLESS. *a.* [from *fin.*] Without fins. *Shakespeare.*
FINLIKE. *a.* [from *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.*
FINTOED. *a.* [from *fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. *Ray.*
FINOCHIO. *f.* Fennel.
FIPLIE. *f.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] A stopper. *Bacon.*
FIR. *f.* [*fyr*, Welsh.] The tree of which deal boards are made. *Pope.*
FIRE. *f.* [*fyr*, Sax.] 1. The igneous element. 2. Any thing burning. *Cowley.* 3. A conflagration of towns or countries. *Granville.* 4. Flame; light; lustre. *Shakespeare.* 5. Torture by burning. *Prior.* 6. The punishment of the damned. *Isaiah.* 7. Any thing that inflames the passions. *Shakespeare.* 8. Ardour of temper. *Atterbury.* 9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; spirit of sentiment. *Cowley.* 10. The passion of love. *Dryden, Shadwell.* 11. Eruption or impothumations: as, St.

F I R

Anthony's fire. 12. To set FIRE on, or set on FIRE. To kindle; to inflame. *Taylor.*
FIREARMS. *f.* [from *fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*
FIREBALL. *f.* [from *fire* and *ball.*] A grenade; a ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown. *South.*
FIREBRUSH. *f.* [from *fire* and *brush.*] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth. *Swift.*
FIREDRAKE. *f.* [from *fire* and *drake.*] A fiery serpent. *Drayton.*
FIRER. *f.* [from *fire.*] An incendiary. *Carew.*
FIRESIDE. *f.* [from *fire* and *side.*] The hearth; the chimney. *Prior.*
FIRESTICK. *f.* [from *fire* and *stick.*] A lighted stick or brand. *Digby.*
FIREWORK. *f.* [from *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 fire-arms.
FIREBRAND. *f.* [from *fire* and *brand.*] 1. A piece of wood kindled. *L'Estrange.* 2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions. *Bacon.*
FIRECROSS. *f.* [from *fire* and *cross.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Haywood.*
FIRELOCK. *f.* [from *fire* and *lock.*] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint. *Gay.*
FIREMAN. *f.* [from *fire* and *man.*] 1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses. *Gay.* 2. A man of violent passions. *Tatler.*
FIRENEW. *a.* [from *fire* and *new.*] New from the forge; new from the melting-house. *Shakespeare.*
FIREPAN. *f.* [from *fire* and *pan.*] 1. A pan for holding fire. 2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.
FIRESHIP. *f.* [from *fire* and *ship.*] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy. *Wiseman.*
FIRESHOVEL. *f.* [from *fire* and *shovel.*] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown. *Brown.*
FIRESTONE. *f.* [from *fire* and *stone.*] The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick 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.* [from *fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fuel.
FIRING. *v.* [from *fire.*] Fewel. *Mortimer.*
To FIRK. *v. a.* [from *ficio*, Lat.] To whip; to beat. *Hudibras.*
FIRKIN. *f.* [from *ferpen*, Sax.] 1. A vessel containing nine gallons. *Arbutnot.* 2. A small vessel. *Dentam.*

FIRM.

FIRM. *a.* [*firmus*, Lat.] 1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft. *Cleav.* 2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken. *Tillotson, Walzb.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Lat.] 1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix. *Knolles.* 2. To fix without wandering. *Spenser.*

FIRMAMENT. *f.* [*firmamentum*, Lat.] The sky; the heavens. *Raleigh.*

FIRMAMENTAL. *a.* [from *firmament*.] Celestial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FIRMLY. *adv.* [from *firm*.] 1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably. *Newton.* 2. Steadily; constantly. *Addison.*

FIRMNESS. *f.* [from *firm*.] 1. Stability; hardness; compactness; solidity. *Burnet.* 2. Durability. *Hayward.* 3. Certainty; soundness. *Soutb.* 4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution. *Roscommon.*

FIRST. *a.* [*first*, Sax.] 1. The ordinal of one. *Shakespeare.* 2. Earliest in time. *Heb. Prior.* 3. Highest in dignity. *Daniel.* 4. Great; excellent. *Shakespeare.*

FIRST. *adv.* 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 *be-*
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *got.*] 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. *f.* [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.* [*fisc*, Sax.] An animal that inhabits the water. *Shakespeare, Creech.*

To FISH. *v. n.* 1. To be employed in catching fishes. 2. To endeavour by 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. *Grew.*

FISH-POND. *f.* [*fish* and *pond*.] A small pool for fish. *Mortimer.*

FISHER. *f.* [from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching fish. *Sandys.*

FISHER-BOAT. *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. *J. b.*

FISHERY. *f.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish. *Addison.*

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. *Grew.*

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.*

FISSELE. *a.* [*fissilis*, Lat.] 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*, Lat. *fissure*, Fr.] A cleft; a narrow chaim where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*

To FISSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure. *Wise man.*

FIST. *f.* [*fist*, Sax.] 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*.] A battle with the fist. *More.*

FISTULA. *f.* [*fistula*, Fr.] 1. A sinuous ulcer callous within. *Wise man.* 2. **FISTULA Lacrymalis.** 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*, Fr.] Having the nature of a fistula. *Wise man.*

FIT. *f.* 1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent diltemper. *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.* [*witten*, Flemish.] 1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another. *Denham.* 2. To accommodate a person with any thing. *Wise man.* 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. *Tusser.*

FITCHAT. } *f.* [*fitchau*, Fr.] A stinking little
FITCHEW. } beast, that robs the henroost and warren; a pole cat.

FITFUL. *a.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms. *Shakespeare.*

FITLY. *adv.* [from *fit*.] 1. Properly; justly; reasonably. *Tillot.* 2. Commodiously; meetly. *Donne.*

FITNESS. *f.* [from *fit*.] 1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. *Hooker*. 2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit. *Shakeſp.*

FITMENT. *f.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Shakeſp.*

FIT'TER. *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.* [pp, Sax.] Four and one; half of ten. *Dryden*

FIVELEAVED Graſs. *f.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

FIVES. *f.* 1. A kind of play with a bowl. 2. A diſeaſe of horſes. *Shakeſp.*

To FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, Fr.] 1. To make faſt, firm, or ſtable. *Milton*. 2. To ſettle; to eſta- bliſh invariably. *Temple*. 3. To direct without variation. *Dryden*. 4. To deprive of volatility. *Locke*. 5. To pierce; to tranſix. *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.* [Fr.] 1. Stability; firmneſs; ſteadineſs. *K. Charles*. 2. Reſidence in a cer- tain place. *Raleigh*. 3. Confinement; forbear- ance of excuſion. *Watts*. 4. Want of volati- lity; deſtruction of volatility. *Bacon*. 5. Reduc- tion from fluidity to firmneſs. *Glanville*.

FIXEDLY. *adv.* [from *fixed*.] Certainly; firm- ly. *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. *K. Charles*.

FIXIDITY. *f.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle*.

FIXITY. *f.* [*fixité*, Fr.] Coherence of parts. *Newton*.

FIXURE. *f.* [from *fix*.] 1. Poſition. *Shakeſp.* 2. Stable preſſure. *Shakeſp.* 3. Firmneſs; ſta- ble ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

FIZGIG. *f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which ſeaſmen ſtrike fiſh.

FLA'BBY. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Soft; not firm. *Arbutnot*.

FLA'BILE. *a.* [*ſtabilis*, Lat.] Subject to be blown.

FLACCID. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] 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. *Sawſi*. 3. To grow feeble; to loſe vigour. *Ben. J. ſon*.

To FLAG. *v. a.* 1. To let fall; to ſuffer to drop. *Prior*. 2. To lay with broad ſtone. *Sand*.

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 com- mander of a ſquadron. *Addiſon*.

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 flags or ſedge. *Walton*.

FLAGELET. *f.* [*flageolet*, Fr.] A ſmall flute. *Moré*.

FLAGELLA'TION. *f.* The uſe of the ſcourge. *Garth*.

FLAGGINESS. *f.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberneſs.

FLAGGY. *a.* [from *flag*.] 1. Weak; lax; limber; not ſtiff; not tenſe. *Dryden*. 2. Weak in taſte; inſipid. *Bacon*.

FLAGITIOUS. *a.* [from *flagitium*, Lat.] Wick- ed; villainous; atrocious. *Roſcommon*.

FLAGITIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *flagitiuſ*.] Wickedneſs; villainy.

FLA'GON. *f.* [*flacon*, Fr.] A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roſcommon*.

FLA'GRANCY. *f.* [*flagrantia*, Lat.] Burning heat; fire. *Bacon*.

FLA'GRANT. *a.* [*flagrans*, Lat.] 1. Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker*. 2. Glowing; ſuſtained. *Pope*. 3. Red; imprinted red. *Prior*. 4. No- torious; flaming. *Smith*.

FLAGRATION. *f.* [*flagro*, Lat.] Burning.

FLAGSTAFF. *f.* [*flag* and *ſtaff*.] The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden*.

FLAIL. *f.* [*flagellum*, Lat.] The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dryden*.

FLAKE. *f.* [*flocus*, Lat.] 1. Any thing that appears looſely held together. *Grow*. 2. A ſtratum; layer; lamina. *Sandys*.

FLAKY. *a.* [from *flake*] 1. Loofely hanging together. *Blackmore*. 2. Lying in layers or ſtrata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. *f.* A falſhood; a lye; an illuſory pretext. *South*.

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. *South*.

FLA'MBEAU. *f.* [French.] A lighted torch. *Dryden*.

FLAME. *f.* [*flamma*, Lat.] 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. *Peaſham*.

FLA'MEN. *f.* [Latin.] A prieſt; one that officiates in ſolemn offices. *Pope*.

FLAMMATION. *f.* [*flammati*, Lat.] The act of ſetting on flame. *Brown*.

FLAM-

FLAMMABILITY. *f.* [*flamma*, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire. *Brown.*

FLAMMEOUS. *a.* [*flammeus*, Lat.] Consisting of flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMIFEROUS. *a.* [*flamivifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *DiB.*

FLAMMIVOMOUS. *a.* [*flamma*, and *vomo*, Lat.] Vomiting out flame.

FLAMY. *a.* [from *flame*.] 1. Inflamed; burning; flaming. *Sidney.* 2. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*

FLANC. *f.* [*flanc*, Fr.] 1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacbam.* 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. *Kueller.*

To FLANKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, Fr.] To defend by lateral fortifications

FLANNEL. *f.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh.] A soft nappy stuff of wool. *Shaksfp.*

FLAP. *f.* [læppe, Sax.] 1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose. *Sbarp.* 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, Tickel.*

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 things eaten at flapdragon. *Shaksfp.*

To FLAPDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. *Shaksfp.*

FLAPEARED. *a.* [*flap and ear*.] Having loose and broad ears. *Shaksfp.*

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flereren*, to flutter. Dutch.] 1. To flutter with a splendid show. *Shaksfp.* 2. To glitter with a transient lustre. *Herbert.* 3. To glitter offensively. *Milton.* 4. To be in too much light. *Prior.*

FLASH. *f.* [*φλας*, *Minibeev*.] 1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Rofcommon.* 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. *Shaksfp.* 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 *flash*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY. *adv.* [from *flashy*.] With empty show.

FLASHY. *a.* [from *flash*.] 1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance. *Digby.* 2. Insipid; without force or spirit. *Bacon.*

FLASK. *f.* [*flaque*, Fr.] 1. A bottle; a vessel. *King.* 2. A powder-horn. *Shaksfp.*

FLASKET. *f.* [from *flask*.] 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. *Scrub.* 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. *f.* 1. A level; an extended plane. *Watt.* 2. Even ground; not mountainous. *Milton.* 3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations. *Shaksfp.* 4. Shallow; and; 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. *adv.* [*flat and long*.] With the flat downwards; not edgewise. *Shaksfp.*

FLATLY. *adv.* [from *flat*.] 1. Horizontally; without inclination. 2. Without prominence or elevation. 3. Without spirit; dully; rigidly. 4. Peremptorily; downright. *Daniel.*

FLATNESS. *f.* [from *flat*.] 1. Evenness; level extension. 2. Want of relief or prominence. *Addison.* 3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness. *Mertimer.* 4. Dejection of state; *Shaksfp.* 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. *Mertimer.* 3. To make vapid. 4. To deject; to depress; to dissipate.

To FLATTEN. *v. n.* 1. To grow even or level. 2. To grow dull and insipid. *L'Estrange.*

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. *Shaksfp.* 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 sawner, a wheedler. *Swift.*

F L E

FLAT'TERY. *f.* [*flaterie*, Fr.] False praise; artful obsequiousness. *Young.*

FL'ATTISH. *a.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLA TULENCY. *f.* [from *flatulent*.] 1. Windiness; fulness of wind. *Arbutnot.* 2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. *Glanville.*

FLA'TULENT. *a.* [*flatulentus*, Lat.] 1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbutnot.* 2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*

FLATUOSITY. *f.* [*flatusité*, Fr.] Windiness; fulness of air. *Bacon.*

FLA TUOUS. *a.* [from *flatus*, Lat.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUS. *f.* [Latin] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*

FLA'TWISE. *adv.* 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. *Shakefp.*

FLA'VOUR. *f.* 1. Power of pleasing the taste. *Addison.* 2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOUROUS. *a.* [from *savour*.] 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. *Shakefp.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure. *Boyle.* 2. To break; to violate. *Shakefp.*

FLA'WLESS. *a.* [from *flaw*] Without cracks; without defects. *Pope.*

FLAWN. *f.* [plena, Sax.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainworth.*

FLA'WY. *a.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *f.* [flex, flex, Sax.] 1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made. *Miller.* 2. The fibres of flax cleaned and combed for the spinner. *Dryden.*

FLA XCOMB. *f.* [flax and comb.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleaned from the brittle parts.

FLA XDRESSER. *f.* [flax and dress.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN. *a.* [from *flax*] 1. Made of flax. *Sharp.* 2. Fair, long and flowing. *Addison.*

FLA'XWEED. *f.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [vlaen, Dutch.] 1. To strip off the skin. *Raleigh.* 2. To take off the skin, or fur: of any thing. *Swift.*

FLA'YER. *f.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA. *f.* [flea, Sax.] A small black insect remarkable for its agility in leaping. *Bacon.*

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

F L E

FLE'ABANE. *f.* [*flea and bane*.] A plant.

FLE'ABITE. *f.* [*flea and bite*.] 1. Bed

FLE'ABITING. *f.* marks caused by fleas. *Wife.*

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. *Cleaveland.*

FLEAK. *f.* [from *fleccus*, Lat.] 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. *Shakefp.*

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. *Genesi, Tillston.*

FLEECE. *f.* [flyg, flyer, Sax.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep. *Prior.*

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.*

FLEECED. *a.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenser.*

FLE'ECY. *a.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool. *Prior.*

To FLEER. *v. n.* [pleaphian, to trifle, Sax.] 1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt. *Swift.* 2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility. *Bacon.*

FLEER. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks. *Shakefp.* 2. A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *f.* [from *fleer*.] A mocker; a fawner.

FLEET. **FLEOT.** **FLOT.** Are all derived from the Saxon *fleot*; which signifies a bay or gulf. *Gibson's Camden.*

FLEET. *f.* [plota, Sax.] A company of ships; a navy. *Prior.*

FLEET. *f.* [pleot, Sax.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*

FLEET. *a.* 1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active. *Shakefp. Clarendon.* 2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful. *Mortimer.* 3. Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET. *v. n.* [plotan, Sax.] 1. To fly swiftly; to vanish. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 3. [In the country.] To skim milk.

FLEETINGDISH. *f.* [from *fleet and dish*.] A skimming bowl.

FLEETLY.

FLEETLY. *adv.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLEETNESS. *f.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity.

FLESH. *f.* [Flæc, Sax.] 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. *Gen.* 6. Carnality; corporeal 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.* *John.*

To FLESH. *v. a.* 1. To initiate. *Gen. of the Tongue.* 2. To harden; to establish in any practice. *Sidney.* 3. To glut; to satiate. *Shakefp.*

FLESHBROTH. *f.* [*flesh* and *broth.*] Broth made by decocting flesh. *Wiseman.*

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. *Afcham.*

FLESHLY. *a.* [from *flesh.*] 1. Corporeal. *Denb.* 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. *Fisher.*

FLESHMENT. *f.* [from *flesh.*] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shakefp.*

FLESHMONGER. *f.* [from *flesh.*] One who deals in flesh; a pimp. *Shakefp.*

FLESHPOT. *f.* [*flesh* and *pot.*] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh. *Taylor.*

FLESHQUAKE. *f.* [*flesh* and *quake.*] A tremour of the body. *Ben. Johnson.*

FLESHY. *a.* [from *flesh.*] 1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muculous. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. Pulpous; plump; with regard to fruits. *Bacon.*

FLETCHER. *f.* [from *fleche*, an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*

FLET. *participle passive of To fleet.* Skimmed. *Mortimer.*

FLEW. The preterite of *fly.* *Pope.*

FLEW. *f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanner.*

FLEWED. *a.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed. *Shakefp.*

FLEXANIMOUS. *a.* [*flexanimus*, Lat.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY. *f.* [*flexibilitas*, Fr.] 1. The

quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.* 2. Easiness to be persuaded; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*

FLEXIBLE. *a.* [*flexibilis*, Lat.] 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; easiness to be bent. *King Charles.* 2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance. 3. Ductility; manageableness. *Locke.*

FLEXILE. *a.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. *Thomson.*

FLEXION. *f.* [*flexio*, Lat.] 1. The act of bending. 2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.* 3. A turn towards any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

FLEXOR. *f.* [Lat.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbutnot.*

FLEXUOUS. *a.* [*flexuosus*, Lat.] 1. Winding; tortuous. *Digby.* 2. Variable; not steady. *Bacon.*

FLEXURE. *f.* [*flexura*, Lat.] 1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.* 2. The act of bending. *Shakefp.* 3. The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.* 4. Obsequious or servile cringe. *Shakefp.*

To FLICKER. *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*

FLIER. *f.* [from *fly.*] 1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shakefp.* 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. *Ejdras.* 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. *Chey Chase.* 8. The space passed by flying. 9. Heat or imagination; rally of the soul. *Denham.* 10. Excursion. *Tilistow.* 11. The power of flying. *Shakefp.*

FLIGHTY. *a.* [from *flight.*] 1. Fleeting; swift. *Shakefp.* 2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLIMSY. *a.* 1. Weak; feeble. 2. Mean; spiritless, without force. *Pope.*

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling.*] *Skinn.* 1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. *Swib.* 2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.

FLINCHER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING. *preter. flung; part. flung or flong.* [from *fligo*, Lat. *Skinner.*] 1. To cast from the hand; to throw. *Dryden.* 2. To dart; to cast with violence. *Denham.* 3. To catter. *Pope.* 4. To drive by violence. *Burnet.* 5. To move forcibly. *Addison.* 6. To eject; to

F L E

FLATTERY. *f.* [*flaterie*, Fr.] False praise; artful obsequiousness. *Young.*

FLATTISH. *a.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLA TULENCY. *f.* [from *flatulent*.] 1. Windiness; fulness of wind. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. *Glanville.*

FLA TULENT. *a.* [*flatulentus*, Lat.] 1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*

FLATUOSITY. *f.* [*flatusité*, Fr.] Windiness; fulness of air. *Bacon.*

FLA TUOUS. *a.* [from *flatus*, Lat.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

FLATUS. *f.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*

FLA TWISE. *adv.* 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. *Shakesp.*

FLA'VOUR. *f.* 1. Power of pleasing the taste. *Addison.* 2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOUROUS. *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. *Shakesp.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure. *Boyle.* 2. To break; to violate. *Shakesp.*

FLA'WLESS. *a.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects. *Psyle.*

FLAWN. *f.* [flena, Sax.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLA'WY. *a.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *f.* [flex, flex, Sax.] 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.

FLA'XRESSER. *f.* [flax and dress.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN. *a.* [from flax.] 1. Made of flax. *Sharp.* 2. Fair, long and flowing. *Addison.*

FLAXWELD. *f.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [vlaen, Dutch.] 1. To strip off 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, Sax.] A small black insect remarkable for its agility in leaping. *Bacon.*

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

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FLE'ABANE. *f.* [*flea and bane*.] A plant.

FLE'ABITE. *f.* [*flea and bite*.] 1. Bed

FLE'ABITING. } marks caused by fleas. *Wife.*
2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLEABITTEN. *a.* [*flea and bite*.] 1. Stung by fleas. 2. Mean; worthless. *Cleaveland.*

FLEAK. *f.* [from *fleccus*, Lat.] 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. *Shakesp.*

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, Tillston.*

FLEECE. *f.* [flyg, fleg, Sax.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep. *Shakesp.*

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.*

FLEE'CED. *a.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenser.*

FLEE'CY. *a.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool. *Prior.*

To FLEER. *v. n.* [pleasidan, to trifle, Sax.] 1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt. *Scott.* 2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility. *Bacon.*

FLEEK. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks. *Shakesp.* 2. A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *f.* [from *fleer*.] A mocker; a fawner.

FLEET. FLOT. FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon *fleot*; which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gibson's Camden.*

FLEET. *f.* [flota, Sax.] A company of ships; a navy. *Prior.*

FLEET. *f.* [flect, Sax.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*

FLEET. *a.* 1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active. *Shakesp. Clarendon.* 2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful. *Mortimer.* 3. Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET. *v. n.* [fletan, Sax.] 1. To fly swiftly; to vanish. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.* 3. [In the country.] To skim milk.

FLEETINGISH. *f.* [from *fleet* and *disj.*] A skimming bowl.

FLEETLY.

FLEETLY. *adv.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLEETNESS. *f.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity.

FLESH. *f.* [place, Sax.] 1. The body distinguished from the soul. *Dowles.* 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. *Gen.* 6. Carnality; corporeal appetites. *Smalridget.* 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.* *John.*

To **FLESH.** *v. a.* 1. To initiate. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. To harden; to establish in any practice. *Sidney.* 3. To glut; to satiate. *Shakespeare.*

FLESHBROTH. *f.* [*flesh* and *broth.*] Broth made by decocting flesh. *Wiseman.*

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. *Ajcham.*

FLESHLY. *a.* [from *flesh.*] 1. Corporeal. *Denb.* 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. *Fisyer.*

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 tremour of the body. *Ben. Johnson.*

FLESHY. *a.* [from *flesh.*] 1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muculous. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. Pulpous; plump; with regard to fruits. *Bacon.*

FLETSCHER. *f.* [from *fleche*, an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*

FLET. *participle passive of To fleet.* Skimmed. *Mortimer.*

FLEW. The preterite of *fly.* *Pope.*

FLEW. *f.* The large chops of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hannier.*

FLEWED. *a.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed. *Shakespeare.*

FLEXANIMOUS. *a.* [*flexanimus*, Lat.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY. *f.* [*flexibilitas*, Fr.] 1. The

quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.* 2. Easiness to be persuaded; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*

FLEXIBLE. *a.* [*flexibilis*, Lat.] 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; easiness to be bent. *King Charles.* 2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance. 3. Ductility; manageableness. *Locke.*

FLEXILE. *a.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. *Thomson.*

FLEXION. *f.* [*flexio*, Lat.] 1. The act of bending. 2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.* 3. A turn towards any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

FLEXOR. *f.* [Lat.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbutnot.*

FLEXUOUS. *a.* [*flexuosus*, Lat.] 1. Winding; tortuous. *Digby.* 2. Variable; not steady. *Bacon.*

FLEXURE. *f.* [*flexura*, Lat.] 1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.* 2. The act of bending. *Shakespeare.* 3. The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.* 4. Obsequious or servile cringe. *Shakespeare.*

To **Flicker.** *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*

FLIER. *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. *Ejdras.* 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. *Chey Chase.* 8. The space passed by flying. 9. Heat of imagination; tally of the soul. *Denham.* 10. Excursion. *Tilston.* 11. The power of flying. *Shakespeare.*

FLIGHTY. *a.* [from *flight.*] 1. Fleeting; swift. *Shakespeare.* 2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLIMSY. *a.* 1. Weak; feeble. 2. Mean; spiritless, without force. *Pope.*

To **FLINCH.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling.*] *Skinn.* 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.

To **FLING.** preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong.* [from *fligo*, Lat. *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;

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to dismiss. *Shakefp.* 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 chase. *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. *Shakefp.*

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, Sax.] 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. *Shakefp.*

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. *adv.* [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 huffery. *Addison.*

FLIRTATION. *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 fleet.] Swift; nimble; quick. *Spenser.*

FLITCH. *f.* [flice, Sax.] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Swift.*

FLITTERMOUSE. *f.* The bat.

FLITTING. *f.* [flit, Sax.] An offence; a fault. *Pjalm.*

FLIX. *f.* [corrupted from flax.] Down; fur; soft hair. *Dryden.*

To FLOAT. *v. n.* [flotter, Fr.] 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 floating; the flux. *Hecker.* 2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. *L'Estrange.* 3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite. *Walton.* 4. A cant word for a level. *Mortimer.*

FLOATY. *a.* Buoyant and swimming atop. *Ral.*

FLOCK. *f.* [floc, Sax.] 1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts. *Shakefp.* 2. A company of sheep, distinguished from *berds*, which are of oxen. *Addison.* 3. A body of men. *Maccabees.* 4. A lock of wool. *Dryd.*

To FLOCK. *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Knolles, Suckling.*

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from flagrum, Lat.] To lash; to whip. *Swift.*

FLOG. *participle passive*, from *To fling*, used by *Spenser.*

FLOOD. *f.* [flob, Sax.] 1. A body of water; the sea; a river. *Milton.* 2. A deluge; an inundation. *Shakefp.* 3. Flow; flux; not ebb. *Davies.* 4. Catamenia. *Harvey.*

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*

FLOODGATE. *f.* [flood and gate.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure. *Sidney.*

FLOOK. *f.* [pflug, a plough, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR. *f.* [flop, flone, Sax.] 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'Estrange.*

FLORAL. *a.* [floralis, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*

FLORENCE. *f.* [from the city Florence.] A kind of cloth.

FLOREN. *f.* A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLORET. *f.* [fleuriette, Fr.] A small imperfect flower.

FLORID. *a.* [floridus, Lat.] 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.

FLOREN. *f.* [Fr.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2s. 4d. that of Spain 4s. 4d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d. that of Holland 2s. *Ayliffe.*

FLORIST. *f.* [flouriste, Fr.] A cultivator of flowers. *Iscpe.*

FLORULENT. *a.* [floris, Lat.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLOSCULOUS. *a.* [flosculus, Lat.] Composed of flowers. *Brown.*

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet*.] To skim. *Tusser.*

FLOTSON. *f.* [from flote.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea. *Skinner.*

FLOTTEN.

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FLOTTEN. *part.* [from *flote*.] Skimmed.
To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plobfen*, Dutch.] 1. To move with violence in the water or mire. *Add.*
 2. To move with weight and tumult. *Prior.*
 3. To move with passionate agitation. *Swift.*
To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flourishes. *Addison.*
FLOUNCE. *f.* [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. *Pope.*
FLOUNDER. *f.* [*flynder*, Danish.] The name of a small flat fish. *Camden.*
To FLOUNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce*.] To struggle with violent and irregular motion. *Dryden.*
To FLOURISH. *v. n.* [*flores*, 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 FLOURISH. *v. a.* 1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Feston.* 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. *Crafbaw.* 5. To adorn with embellishments of language. *Bacon.* 6. To adorn; to embellish. *Shakespeare.*
FLOURISH. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Bravery; beauty. *Crafbaw.* 2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness. *Bacon, More.* 3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.*
FLOURISHER. *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.*
FLOUTER. *f.* [from *flout*.] One who jeers.
To FLOW. *v. n.* [*flōpan*, Sax.] 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. *Isaiah.* 5. To proceed to issue. *South.* 6. To glide smoothly without asperity; as, a flowing period. *Hakewill.* 7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly. *Prior.* 8. To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.* 9. To be copious; to be full. *Pope.* 10. To hang loose and waving. *SpeEt.*
To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge. *Mort.*
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.*
FLOWER. *f.* [*fleur*, Fr.] 1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds. *Cowley.* 2. An ornament; an embellishment. *Hakewill.* 3. The prime; the flourishing part. *Pope.* 4. The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenser.* 5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing. *Addison.* 6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. *Shakespeare.*

F L U

FLOWER de luce. *f.* A bulbous iris. *Peacbam.*
To FLOWER. *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 FLOWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.
FLOWERAGE. *f.* [from *flower*.] Store of flowers.
FLOWERET. *f.* [*fleurlet*, Fr.] A flower; a small flower. *Dryden.*
FLOWERGARDEN. *f.* [*flower and garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer.*
FLOWERINESS. *f.* [from *flowery*.] 1. The state of abounding in flowers. 2. Floridness of speech.
FLOWERINGBUSH. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
FLOWERY. *a.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious. *Milton.*
FLOWINGLY. *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance.
FLOWK. *f.* A flounder. *Carew.*
FLOWKWORD. *f.* The name of a plant.
FLOWN. Participle of *fly* or *flee*. 1. Gone away. 2. Puffed; inflated; elate. *Milton.*
FLUCTUANT. *a.* [*fluEtuant*, Lat.] Wavering; uncertain. *L'Estrange.*
To FLUCTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluEtuo*, Lat.] 1. To roll to and again as water in agitation. *Blackm.* 2. To float backward and forward. 3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion. *Milton.* 4. To be in an uncertain state. *Addison.* 5. To be irresolute.
FLUCTUATION. *f.* [*fluEtuatio*, Lat.] 1. The alternate motion of the water. *Brown.* 2. Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle.*
FLUE. *f.* 1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air. 2. Solt down or fur.
FLUELLIN. *f.* The herb speedwell.
FLUENCY. *f.* [from *fluent*.] 1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity. *Garth.* 2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility. *King Charles.* 3. Affluence; abundance. *Sandys.*
FLUENT. *a.* [*fluens*, Lat.] 1. Liquid. *Bacon.* 2. Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Ray.* 3. Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon.*
FLUENT. *f.* A stream; running water. *Philips.*
FLUID. *a.* [*fluidus*, Lat. *fluide*, Fr.] Having parts easily separable; not solid. *Newton.*
FLUID. *f.* [In phytick.] Any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*
FLUIDITY. *f.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to solidity. *Newton.*
FLUIDNESS. *f.* [from *fluid*.] That quality in bodies opposite to stability. *Boyle.*
FLUMMERY. *f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal. *Locke.*
FLUNG. *participle and preterite of sling.* *Ad. vif.*
FLUOR. *f.* [Lat.] 1. A fluid state. *New. ten.* 2. Catamenia.
FLURRY. *f.* 1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast. *Swift.* 2. Hurry.

To

FLY

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyfen*, 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. *Atterbury*.
 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 fort.
 To FLUSTER. *v. a.* [from *To flub*.] To make hot and rosy with drinking. *Shaksp*
 FLUTE. *f.* [*flute*, Fr.] 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 FLUTTER. *v. n.* [*flotepan*, Sax.] 1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deuteronomy*. 2. To move about with great show and bustle. *Grew*. 3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope*. 4. To move irregularly. *Hewel*.
 To FLUTTER. *v. a.* 1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused. *Shaksp*. 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.
 FLUVIATICK. *a.* [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to rivers.
 FLUX. *f.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] 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. Dyentery; a disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux. *Hallifax*. 5. Excrement, that which falls from bodies. *Shaksp*. 6. Concourse: confluence. *Shaksp*. 7. The state of being melted. 8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.
 FLUX. *a.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] 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*.
 FLUXILITY. *f.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] easiness of separation of parts. *Boyle*.
 FLUXION. *f.* [*fluxio*, Lat.] 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. *Shaksp*. 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. *Shaksp*. 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.

FOD

To break out into licence. *Dryden*. 15. To start violently from any direction. *Bentley*. 16. To let FLY. To discharge. *Glawville*.
 To FLY. *v. a.* 1. To shun; to avoid; to decline. *Shaksp*. 2. To refuse association with. *Dryden*. 3. To quit by flight. *Dryden*. 4. To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon*.
 FLY. *f.* [*pleoge*, Sax.] 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 taunt with flies: to fill with maggots. *Stillingfleet*.
 FLYBOAT. *f.* [*fly and boat*.] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.
 FLYCATCHER. *f.* [*fly and catch*.] One that hunts flies. *Dryden*.
 FLYER. *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.* [*foala*, Sax.] 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*, Sax.] 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. *Shaksp*. 2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *Mark*.
 FO'AMY. *a.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney*.
 FOB. *f.* [*fuppe*, German.] A small pocket. *Hudibras*.
 To FOB. *v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.] 1. To cheat; to trick; to deraud. *Shaksp*. 2. To Fos off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice. *Addison*.
 FOCAL. *a.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. *Derkam*.
 FOCIL. *f.* [*focele*, Fr.] The greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist. *Wileman*.
 FOCILLATION. *f.* [*fovilla*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Diſt*.
 FO'CUS. *f.* [Lat.] 1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concourse, 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.* [*foſne*, Sax.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter. *Kneller*.

To

F O L

To FODDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*
 FODDERER. *f.* [from *fodder.*] He who foddered cattle.
 FOE. *f.* [fab, Sax.] 1. An enemy in war. *Spenser.* 2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life. *Pope.* 3. An opponent; an ill-wisher. *Watts.*
 FOEMAN. *f.* [from *foe* and *man.*] Enemy in war. *Spenser.*
 FOETUS. *f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. *Quincy, Locke.*
 FOG. *f.* [fog, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist, a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water. *Raleigh.*
 FOG. *f.* [*fogagium*, low Lat.] Aftergrass
 FOGGILY. *adv.* [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. *interjeç.* An interjection of abhorrence. *Shakeſp.*
 FOBBLE. *f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side. *Friend.*
 To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, old Fr.] 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. *Shakeſp.*
 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.
 FOISON. *f.* [foison, Sax.] Plenty; abundance. *Shakeſp.*
 To FOIST. *v. a.* [*fausser*, Fr.] To insert by forgery. *Carew.*
 FOISTINESS. *f.* [from *foisty.*] Fustiness; mouldiness. *Tupper.*
 FOISTY. *a.* Mouldy; fusty.
 FOLD. *f.* [falb, Sax.] 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. *Shakeſp.*
 To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind. *Kings.*
 FOLIAECEOUS. *a.* [*foliaceus*, Lat.] Consisting of laminæ or leaves. *Woodward.*
 FO'LIAGE. *f.* [*folium*, Lat.] Leaves; tufts of leaves. *Addison.*

F O M

To FOLIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, Lat.] To beat into laminæ or leaves. *Newton.*
 FOLIATION. *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.*
 FOLIATURE. *f.* The state of being hammered into leaves.
 FOLIO. *f.* [*in folio*, Lat.] 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 *philomst.* *Woodward.*
 FOLK. *f.* [folc, Sax.] 1. People, in familiar language. *Sidney.* 2. Nations; mankind. *Pſal.* 3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others. *Shakeſp.*
 FOLKMOTE. *f.* A meeting of folk. *Spenser.*
 FOLLICLE. *f.* [*folliculus*, Lat.] 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 FOLLOW. *v. a.* [folgian, Sax.] 1. To go after; not before or side by side. *Shakeſp.* 2. To pursue as an enemy. *Irene.* 3. To attend as a dependant. *Samuel.* 4. To pursue. *Dryd.* 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 conform by new endeavours. *Spenser.* 10. To attend to; to be busied with. *Ecclesiaster.*
 To FO'LOW. *v. n.* 1. To come after another. *B. Johnson.* 2. To be posterior in time. 3. To be consequential, as effect to cause. *Locke.* 4. To be consequential, as inference to premises. *Temple.* 5. To continue endeavours. *Hofea.*
 FO'LLOWER. *f.* [from *follow*] 1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side. *Shakeſp.* 2. A dependant. 3. An attendant. *Pope.* 4. An associate; a companion. *Shakeſp.* 5. One under the command of another. *Spenser.* 6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyer. *Sprat.*
 FOLLY. *f.* [*folie*, Fr.] 1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect. 2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind. *Shakeſp.* 3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom. *Pope.*
 To FOMENT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Lat.] 1. To cherish with heat. *Milton.* 2. To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbutnot.* 3. To encourage; to support; to cherish. *Wotton.*
 FOMENTATION. *f.* [*fomentation*, 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.*

R r.

FON.

FON. *f.* A fool; an idiot. *Spenser.*
FOND. *a.* 1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Alcham.* 2. Trifling; valued by folly. *Shakeſp.* 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
 } cocker. *Dryden.*
 To **FOND.** *v. n.* To be fond of; to dote on. *Shakeſp.*
FONDLER. *f.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles.
FONDLING. *f.* [from *fondl.*] A petion or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection. *Swift.*
FONDLY. *adv.* [from *fond.*] 1. Fooliſhly; weakly; imprudently. *Pope.* 2. With great or extreme tenderness. *Savage*
FONDNESS. *f.* [from *fond.*] 1. Fooliſhneſs; weakness; want of ſenſe. *Spencer.* 2. Fooliſh tenderness. *Addiſon.* 3. Tender paſſion. *Swift.* 4. Unreaſonable liking. *Hammond.*
FONT. *f.* [*fons,* Lat.] A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church. *Hocker.*
FONTANEL. *f.* [*fontanelle,* Fr.] An iſſue; a diſcharge opened in the body. *Wiſeman.*
FONTANGE. *f.* A knot of ribbands on the top of the head dreſs. *Addiſon*
FOOD. *f.* [*frædan,* Sax.] 1. Viſtuals; proviſion for the mouth. *Waller.* 2. Any thing that nouriſhes. *Shakeſp.*
FOODFUL. *a.* [*food* and *full*] Fruitful; full of food. *Dryden.*
FOODY. *a.* [from *food.*] Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*
FOOL. *f.* [*ffol,* Welch] 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 counterſeits toſſy; a buffoon; a jeſter. *Denham.* 5. To play the Fool. To play pranks like a hired jeſter. *Sidney.* 6. To act like one void of common underſtanding. *Shakeſp.* 7. To diſappoint; to defeat. *Shakeſp.*
 To **FOOL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play. *Herbert.*
 To **FOOL.** *v. a.* 1. To treat with contempt; to diſappoint; to fruſtrate. *Ken. Johnson.* 2. To inſultate. *Calmy.* 3. To cheat, as, to fool one of his money.
FOOLBORN. *a.* [*fool* and *born.*] Fooliſh from the birth. *Shakeſp.*
FOOLERY. *f.* [from *fool.*] 1. Habitual folly. *Shakeſp.* 2. An act of toſſy; trifling practice. *Watts.* 3. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*
FOOLHAPPY. *a.* [*fool* and *happy*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spencer*
FOOLHARDINESS. *f.* [from *foolhardy.*] Mad raſhneſs. *South.*
FOOLHARDISE. *f.* Adventuroſneſs without judgment. *Spencer.*
FOOLHARDY. *a.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring

without judgment; madly adventurous. *Howel.*
FOOLTRAP. *f.* [*fool* and *trap.*] A ſnare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*
FOOLISH. *a.* [from *fool.*] 1. Void of underſtanding; weak of intellect. *Shakeſp.* 2. Imprudent; indiſcreet. *Shakeſp.* 3. Ridiculous; contemptible. *Maccabees.* 4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; ſinful.
FOOLISHLY. *f.* [from *fooliſh.*] Weakly; without underſtanding. In Scripture, wickedly. *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.* [*foot,* Sax.] 1. The part upon which we ſtand. *Clarendon.* 2. That by which any thing is ſupported. 3. The lower part; the baſe. *Hakeſwill.* 4. The end; the lower part. *Dryden.* 5. The act of walking. *Maccabees.* 6. On **FOOT.** Walking; without carriage. *Exodus.* 7. In a poſture of action. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Alcham.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ſettle; to begin to fix. *Shakeſp.* 3. To tread. *Tickell.*
FOOTBALL. *f.* [*foot* and *ball.*] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder caſed with leather, driven by the foot. *Waller.*
FOOTBOY. *f.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery. *Bayle.*
FOOTBRIDGE. *f.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which paſſengers walk. *Sidney.*
FOOTCLOTH. *f.* [*foot* and *cloth.*] A ſumpter cloth.
FOOTTED. *a.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot. *Grew.*
FOOTFIGHT. *f.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback. *Sidney.*
FOOTHOLD. *f.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot. *L'Eſtrange.*
FOOTING. *f.* [from *foot.*] 1. Ground for the foot. *Shakeſp.* 2. Foundation; baſis; ſupport; root. *Locke.* 3. Place. *Dryden.* 4. Tread; walk. *Shakeſp.* 5. Dance. *Shakeſp.* 6. Steps; road; track. *Bacon.* 7. Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment. *Clarendon.* 8. State; condition; ſettlement. *Arbutnot.*
FOOTLICKER. *f.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A ſlave; an humble ſawner. *Shakeſp.*
FOOTMAN. *f.* [*foot* and *man.*] 1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot. *Raleigh.* 2. A low menial ſervant in livery. *Bacon.* 3. One who practiſes to walk or run.

FOOTMAN-

FOOTMANSHIP. *f.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOOTPACE. *f.* [*foot* and *pace.*] 1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps you arrive to a broad place. *Moxon.* 2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD. *f.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH. *f.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses. *Shakep.*

FOOTPOST. *f.* [*foot* and *post.*] A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOOTSTALL. *f.* [*foot* and *stall.*] A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP. *f.* [*foot* and *step.*] 1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot. *Denham.* 2. Token; mark; notice given. *Bentley.* 3. Example.

FOOTSTOOL. *f.* [*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.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an insignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*

FOPPERY. *f.* [from *fop.*] 1. Folly; impertinence. *Shakep.* 2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly. 3. Foolery; vain or idle practice. *Stirlingfleet.*

FOPPISH. *a.* [from *fop.*] 1. Foolish; idle; vain. *Shakep.* 2. Vain in show; vain of dress. *Garth.*

FOPPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppish.*] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS. *f.* [from *foppish.*] Vanity; showy vanity.

FOPPLING. *f.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop. *Tickell.*

FOR. *prep.* [fop, Sax.] 1. Because of. *Hosker, Suckling.* 2. With respect to; with regard to. *Stirlingfleet.* 3. In the character of. *Locke.* 4. With resemblance of. *Shakep. 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. *Shakep.* 12. Aiter O an expression of desire. *Shakep.* 13. In account of; in solution of. *Burnet.* 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. *Dryden.* 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. *Bye.* 26. Noting a state of things or reactions. *Dryden.* 27. In hope of; for the sake of. *Shakep.* 28. On 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 recompence of. *Dryden.* 38. In proportion to. *Shakep.* 39. By means of; by interposition of. *Hale.* 40. In regard of. *Adifson.*

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. *Hosker.* 4. For why. Because; for this reason that. *Knolles.*

To FORAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Lat.] 1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. *Shak.* 2. To wander in search of provisions. *Denham.* 3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shakep.*

To FORAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip. *Spensf.*

FORAGE. *f.* [*fourage*, German and French, from *foris*, Lat.] 1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.* 2. Provisions sought abroad. *Dryden.* 3. Provisions in general. *Dryden.*

FORAMINOUS. *a.* [from *foramen*, Lat.] Full of holes. *Bacon.*

To FORBEAR. *v. n. pret. I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn.* [forþæran, Sax.] 1. To cease from any thing; to intermit. *Denha.* 2. To pause; to delay. *Shakep.* 3. To omit voluntarily; to abstain. *Cheyne.* 4. To refrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Proverbs.*

To FORBEAR. *v. a.* 1. To decline; to omit voluntarily. *Waller, Clarendon.* 2. To spare; to treat with clemency. *Ephesians.* 3. To withhold. *Chronicles.*

FORBEARANCE. *f.* [from *forbear.*] 1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing. *South.* 2. Intermission of something. 3. Command of temper. *Shakep.* 4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness. *Rogers.*

FORBEARER. *f.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. *Tusser.*

To FORBID. *v. a. pret. I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid.* [forþeodan, Sax.] 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 accurie; to blast. *Shakep.*

To FORBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition. *Shakep.*

FORBIDDANCE. *f.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition. *Milton.*

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner. *Shakep.*

FORBIDDER. *f.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits. *Bacon.*

FORBIDDING. *particip. a.* [from *forbid.*] Railing abhorrence. *Aaron Hill.*

FORCE. *f.* [*force*, Fr.] 1. Strength; vigour; might. *Donne.* 2. Violence. *Dryden.* 3. Virtue; efficacy. *Locke.* 4. Validness; power of law. *Denham.* 5. Armament; warlike preparation. *Waller.* 6. Destiny; necessity; total 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. *Deuteronomy.* 4. To draw or push by main strength. *Dryden.* 5. To enforce; to urge. *Dryden.* 6. To drive by violence or power. *Decay of Piety.* 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. *Addison.* 11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Raleigh.* 12. To FORCE out. To extort. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. *Camden.*

FORCEDLY. *adv.* [from force.] Violently; constrainedly. *Burnet.*

FORCEFUL. *a.* [force and full.] Violent; strong; impetuous. *Pope.*

FORCEFULLY. *adv.* [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. *adv.* [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.* [Fond, Sax.] 1. A shallow part of a river. *Fairfax.* 2. The stream, the current. *Milton.*

To FORD. *v. a.* To pass without swimming. *Raleigh.*

FORDABLE. *a.* [from ford.] Passable without swimming. *Raleigh.*

FORE. *a.* [fope, Sax.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion. *Cheyne.*

FORE. *adv.* 1. Anteriorly. *Raleigh.* 2. Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.

To FOREARM. *v. a.* [fore and arm.] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South.*

To FOREBODE. *v. n.* [fore and bode.] 1. To prognosticate; to foretel. *Dryden.* 2. To foreknow; to be prescient of. *Pope.*

FOREBODER. *f.* [from forebode.] 1. A prognosticator; a toothlayer. *L'Estrange.* 2. A foreknower.

FOREBY. *prep.* [fore and by.] Near; hard by; fast by. *Spenser.*

To FORECAST. *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'Estrange.*

To FORECAST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenser.*

FORECAST. *f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy. *Pope.*

FORECASTER. *f.* [from forecast.] One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE. *f.* [fore and castle.] In a ship, that part where the foremast stands. *Harris, Raleigh.*

FORECHOSEN. *part.* [fore and chosen.] Prelected.

FORECITED. *part.* [fore and cite.] Quoted before. *Arbutnot.*

To FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [fore and close.] 1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent. *Carew.* 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. *Cheyne.*

To FOREDO. *v. a.* [from fer and do.] 1. To ruin; to destroy. *Shakesp.* 2. To overdo; to weary; to harass. *Shakesp.*

To FOREDOOM. *v. a.* [fore and doom.] To predestinate; to determine beforehand. *Pope.*

FOREEND. *f.* [fore and end.] The anterior part. *Bacon.*

FOREFATHER. *f.* [fore and father.] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another. *Raleigh.*

To FOREFEND. *v. a.* [fore and fend.] 1. To prohibit; to avert. *Dryden.* 2. To provide for; to secure. *Shakesp.*

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.* [fore and go.] 1. To quit; to give up; to resign. *Locke.* 2. To go before; to be past. *Raleigh, Bayle.* 3. To lose. *Shakesp.*

FOREGOER. *f.* [from forego.] Ancestor; progenitor. *Shakesp.*

FOREGROUND. *f.* [fore and ground.] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden.*

FOREHAND. *f.* [fore and hand.] 1. The part of a horse which is before the rider. 2. The chief part. *Shakesp.*

FOREHAND. *a.* A thing done too soon. *Shakesp.*

FOREHANDED. *a.* [from fore and hand.] 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 upwards to the hair. *Dryden.* 2. Impudence; confidence; assurance. *Collier.*

FOREHOLDING. *f.* [fore and hold.] Predictions; ominous accounts. *L'Estrange.*

FOREIGN. *a.* [forain, Fr. forans, Span.] 1. Not

FOR

Not of this country; not domestick. *Assterbury*.
 2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging. *Swift*. 3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shakesp*. 4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice. 5. Extraneous; adventitious in general. *Philips*.
FOREIGNER. *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 FOREIMAGINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine*.] To conceive or fancy before proof. *Camd*.
TO FOREJUDGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge*.] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.
TO FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know*.] To have precience of; to foresee. *Raleigh*.
FOREKNOWABLE. *a.* [from *foreknow*.] Possible to be known before they happen. *Mere*.
FOREKNOWLEDGE. *f.* [*fore* and *knowledge*.] Precience; 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*.
FORENAMED. *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.* [*forensis*, Lat.] 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*.
FOREPAST. *a.* [*fore* and *past*.] Past before a certain time. *Hammond*.
FOREPOSSESSED. *a.* [*fore* and *possess*.] Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged. *Sandersf*.
FORERANK. *f.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front. *Shakesp*.
FORERECITED. *a.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before. *Shakesp*.
TO FORERUN. *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*.

FOR

FORERUNNER. *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 foreshowing any thing. *Scutb*.
TO FORESAY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophesy. *Shakesp*.
TO FORESEE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened. *Taylor*.
TO FORESHAME. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon. *Shakesp*.
FORESHIP. *f.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the ship. *Ash*.
TO FORESHORTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind. *Dryden*.
TO FORESHOW. *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.* [*fore* and *sight*.] 1. Precience; prognostication; foreknowledge. *Milton*. 2. Provident care of futurity. *Spenser*.
FORESIGHTFUL. *a.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Precient; 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. *Shakesp*.
TO FORESLACK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] To neglect by idleness. *Spenser*.
TO FORESLOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow*.] 1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Fairfax*, *Dryd*. 2. To neglect; to omit. *P. Fletch*.
TO FORESLOW. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakesp*.
TO FORESPEAK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*.] 1. To predict; to foresay. *Camden*. 2. To forbid. *Shakesp*.
FORESPENT. *a.* 1. Wasted; tired; spent. *Shakesp*. 2. Forepassed; past. *Spenser*. 3. Bestowed before. *Shakesp*.
FORESPURRER. *f.* [*fore* and *spur*.] One that rides before. *Shakesp*.
FOREST. *f.* [*forest*, Fr.] 1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood. *Shakesp*. 2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the late protection of the king, for his pleasure. *Cowell*.
TO FORESTALL. *v. a.* [from *forestal*, Sax.] 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*.
FORESTBORN. *a.* [*forest* and *born*.] Born in a wild. *Shakesp*.

FORESTER

- FO'RESTER.** *f.* [*forestier*, Fr.] 1. An officer of the forest. *Shakefp.* 2. An inhabitant of a 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 precidence of. 2. To taste before another. *Milton.*
- FORETASTE.** *f.* Anticipation of. *South.*
- To FORETE'L.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell*.] 1. To predict; to prophesy. *Dryden.* 2. To foretoken; to foreshow.
- To FORETE'L.** *v. n.* To utter prophecy. *Atts.*
- FORETELLER.** *f.* [from *foretel*.] Predictor; foreteller. *Boyle.*
- To FORETHINK.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in the mind; to have precidence of. *Raleigh.*
- To FORETHINK.** *v. n.* To contrive before hand. *Smith.*
- FORETHOUGHT.** *f.* [from *forethink*.] 1. Precidence; 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.] Preventient sign; prognostick. *Sidney.*
- FORETOOTH.** *f.* [*fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor. *Ray.*
- FORETOP.** *f.* [*fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's headdress that is toward, or the top of a periwig. *Dryden.*
- FOREVOUCHED.** *part.* [*fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shakefp.*
- FOREWARD.** *f.* [*fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front. 1. *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. *Knolls.*
- FOREWORN.** *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear*.] Worn out; waited by time or use. *Sidney.*
- FORFEIT.** *f.* [*forfeit*, Fr.] 1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Waller.* 2. A person obnoxious to punishment. *Shakefp.*
- To FORFEIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence. *Davies, Bayle.*
- FORFEIT.** *a.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal 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*, Fr.] 1. The act of forfeiting. 2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine. *Taylor.*
- To FOREPEND.** *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 Pr.] 1. To form by the hammer. *Chapman.* 2. To make by any means. *Shakefp.* 3. To counterfeit; to falsify. *Shakefp.*
- 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* [forȝytan, Sax.] 1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Atterbury.* 2. Not to attend; to neglect. *Izaak.*
- 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. *Shakefp.* 2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hooker.*
- FORGETTER.** *f.* [from *forget*.] 1. One that forgets. 2. A careless person.
- To FORGIVE.** *v. a.* preter. *forgave*, *p. p.* *forgiven*. [forȝifan, Saxon.] 1. To pardon a person; not to punish. *Prior.* 2. To pardon a crime. *Isaiah.* 3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty. *Matthew.*
- FORGIVENESS.** *f.* [forȝemisse, Sax.] 1. The act of forgiving. *Daniel.* 2. Pardon of an offender. *Pr. of Manasseh.* 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 *forgot*. Not } remembered. *Prior.*
- To FORHA'L.** *v. a.* To harass; 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. *Shakefp.* 3. A point of a fork. *Addison.*
- To FORK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground. *Mortii.*
- FORKED.** *a.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakefp.*
- FORKEDLY.** *adv.* [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.

FORLORE. Deserted; forsook; forsaken. *Fairf.*
FORLORN. *a.* 1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless. *Kneller, Fenton.* 2. Lost; deperate. *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 perdition. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

FORLORNNESS. *f.* Misery; solitude. *Boyle.*
TO FORLYE. *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye*.] To lye across. *Spenser.*

FORM. *f.* [*forma*, Lat.] 1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape. *Greav.* 2. Being, as modified by a particular shape. *Dryden.* 3. Particular model; modification. 4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Addis. Isaiah.* 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. *Hooker.* 9. A long seat. *Watts.* 10. A class; a rank of students. *Dryden.* 11. The seat or bed of a hare. *Prior.* 12. *Form* is the essential, specific modification of the matter, so as to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Hooker.*

TO FORM. *v. a.* [*forma*, Lat.] 1. To make out of materials. *Pope.* 2. To model to a particular shape. 3. To modify; to scheme; to plan. *Dryden.* 4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner. 5. To adjust; to settle. *Decay of Piety.* 6. To contrive; to coin. *Rowe.* 7. To model by education or institution. *Dryden.*

FORMAL. *a.* [*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Lat.] 1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation. *Bacon.* 2. Not sudden; not extemporaneous. *Hooker.* 3. Regular; methodical. *Waller.* 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. *Hilder, 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.* [*formalizer*, Fr.] 1. To model; to modify. *Hooker.* 2. To affect; formality.

FORMALITY. *adv.* [from *formal*] 1. According to established rules. *Shakespeare.* 2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. *Chatter.* 3. In open appearance. *Hooker.* 4. Essentially; characteristically. *Smaithridge.*

FORMATION. *f.* [*formation*, Fr.] 1. The act of forming or generating. *Watts.* 2. The manner in which a thing is formed. *Brown.*

FORMATIVE. *a.* [from *forma*, Lat.] Having the power of giving form; plastic. *Beasley.*

FORMER. *f.* [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*

FORMER. *a.* [from *forma*, Sax.] 1. Before another time. *Shakespeare.* 2. Mentioned before another. *Pope.* 3. Past: as, *this was the custom in former times.*

FORMERLY. *adv.* [from *former*.] In times past. *Addisen.*

FORMIDABLE. *a.* [*formidabilis*, Lat.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific. *Dryden.*

FORMIDABLENESS. *f.* [from *formidable*.] 1. The quality of exciting terror or dread. 2. The thing causing dread. *Decay of Piety.*

FORMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner. *Dryden.*

FORMLESS. *a.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without regularity of form. *Shakespeare.*

FORMULARY. *a.* [*formulaire*, Fr.] A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE. *f.* [*formule*, Fr. *formula*, Lat.] A set or prescribed model.

TO FORNICATE. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdness. *Brown.*

FORNICATION. *f.* [*fornication*, Fr.] Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman. *Graunt.* 2. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICATOR. *f.* [*fornicatur*, Fr.] One that has commerce with unmarried women. *Taylor.*

FORNICATRESS. *f.* A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORSAKE. *v. a.* preter. *forsook*, part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsaken*. [*versacken*, Dutch.] 1. To leave in resentment, or dislike. *Cowley.* 2. To leave; to go away from. *Dryden.* 3. To desert; to fail. *Rowe.*

FORSAKER. *f.* [from *forsake*.] Deserter; one that forsakes. *Apocrypha.*

FORSOOTH. *adv.* [from *soðe*, Sax.] 1. In truth; certainly; very well. *Hayward.* 2. A word of honour in address to women. *Guard.*

TO FORSWEAR. *v. a.* pret. *forsovere*; part. *forsovere*. [from *forþswaran*, Sax.] 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.*

FORSWEARER. *f.* [from *forsovere*] One who is perjured.

FORT. *f.* [*fort*, Fr.] A fortified house; a castle. *Denham.*

FORTED. *a.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts. *Shakespeare.*

FORTH. *adv.* [from *forþ*, Sax. whence *further* and *furthest*.] 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 public 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. *Dinne.*

FORTHCOMING.

FORTHCOM'ING. *a.* [*firth* and *coming.*] Ready to appear; not abdicating. *Shakesp.*

FORTHISSUING. *a.* [*firth* and *issue.*] Coming out; coming forward from a covert. *Pope.*

FORTHR'IGHT. *adv.* [*firth* and *right.*] Strait forward; without flexions. *Dryden.*

FORTHWITH. *adv.* [*firth* 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. *Broomer.* 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, Fr.*] 1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.*

FORTITUDE. *f.* [*fortitudo, Lat.*] 1. Courage; bravery. *Milton.* 2. Strength; force. *Shakesp.*

FORTIET. *f.* [from *fort.*] A little fort.

FORT'NIGHT. *f.* [contracted from *fourteen nights, foepnetyne nigt, Sax.*] 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. *adv.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accidentally; casually; by chance. *Rogers.*

FORTUITOUSNESS. *f.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accident; chance.

FORTUNATE. *a.* [*fortunatus, Lat.*] Lucky; happy; successful. *Dryden.*

FORTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *fortunate.*] Happily; successfully. *Prior.*

FORTUNATENESS. *f.* [from *fortunate.*] Happiness; good luck; success. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE. *f.* [*fortuna, Lat.*] 1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.* 6. The portion of a man or woman. *Orway.* 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. *Shakesp.*

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. *Spens.*

TO FORTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell.*] 1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Walten.* 2. To reveal futurity. *Cleveland.*

FORTUNETELLER. *f.* [*fortune* and *teller.*] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Duppa.*

FORTY. [foepnetyn, Sax.] Four times ten.

FORUM. *f.* [Lat.] Any public place. *Watts.*

TO FORW'NDER. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander.*] To wander wildly. *Spenser.*

FORWARD. *adv.* [foeppeard, Sax.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progressively. *Hooker.*

FORWARD. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Warm; earnest. *Gal. ii. 10.* 2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.* 3. Ready; confident; presumptuous. *Dryden.* 4. Not reserved; not over modest. *Shakesp.* 5. Premature; early ripe. *Shakesp.* 6. Quick; ready; hasty. *Locke.* 7. Antecedent; anterior; opposed to posterior. *Shakesp.* 8. Not behindhand; not inferior. *Shakesp.*

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. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily. *Asterbury.*

FORWARDNESS. *f.* [from *forward.*] 1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act. *Hooker.* 2. Quickness; readiness. *Wotton.* 3. Earliness; early ripeness. 4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty. *Addison.*

FORWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progressively. *Arbutnot.*

FOSSE. *f.* [*fossa, Lat.*] A ditch; a moat.

FOSSEWAY. *f.* [*fesse* and *way.*] One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL. *a.* [*fossilis, Lat.*] 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 *fossils.* *Locke.*

TO FOSTER. *v. a.* [fofteran, Sax.] 1. To nurse; to feed; to support. *Cleveland.* 2. To pamper; to encourage. *Sidney.* 3. To cherish; to forward. *Thomson.*

FOSTERAGE. *f.* [from *fofter.*] The charge of nursing. *Ralegh.*

FOSTERBROTHER. *f.* [fofter broder, Sax.] One bred at the same pap.

FOSTERCHILD. *f.* [fofter child, Sax.] 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. *Philips.*

FOSTERER. *f.* [from *fofter.*] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent. *Davies.*

FOSTERFATHER. *f.* [fofterfader, Sax.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

FOSTERMOTHER.

FOSTERMOTHER. *f.* [*foster* and *mother.*] A nurse.

FOSTERSON. *f.* [*foster* and *son.*] One sed and educated, though not the son by nature. *Dryd.*

FOUGA'DE. *f.* [French] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well dug under some work of fortification. *Diſt.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight.*

FOUGHTEN. The passive participle of *fight.* *Milton.*

FOUL. *a.* [ful, Sax.] 1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. *Till.* 2. Impure; polluted; full of filth. *Tilbosen.* 3. Wicked; detestable; abominable. *Hale.* 4. Not lawful. *Shakeſp.* 5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome. *Bacon.* 6. Disgraceful; shameful. *Milton.* 7. Coarse; gross. *Felton.* 8 Full of gross humours; wanting purgation. *Shakeſp.* 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.* [fulan, Sax.] To daub; to blemish; to make filthy. *Evelyn.*

FOULFACED. *a.* [foul and faced.] Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shakeſp.*

FOULLY. *adv.* [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. Hatredness; 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, Lat.] 1. To lay the basis of any building. *Matthew.* 2 To build; to raise. *Davies.* 3. To establish; to erect. *Milton.* 4. To give birth or original to; as, he founded an art. 5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground. *Decay of Piety.* 6. To fix firm. *Shakeſp.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [fundere, Lat.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

FOUNDATION. *f.* [fondation, Fr.] 1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice. *Hooker.* 2. The act of fixing the basis. *Tichel.* 3 The principles or ground on which any notion is raised. *Tilbosen.* 4. Original; rise. *Hooker.* 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. *Rescommen.* 4. A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds. *Greav.*

To FOUNDER. *v. a.* [fondre, Fr.] To cause such a forenel and tenderness in a horse's foot,

that he is unable to set it to the ground; *Shakeſp. Dorſet.*

To FO UNDER. *v. n.* 1. To sink to the bottom. *Raleigh.* 2. To fail; to miscarry. *Shakeſp.*

FOUNDRI. *f.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting house.

FOUNDLING. *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, Lat. fontaine, Fr.]

FOUNTAIN. } 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 FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. *Camden.*

FOUR. [peoper, Sax.] Twice two.

FOURBE. *f.* [Fr.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. *a.* [four and fold.] Four times told. 2. *Sam.*

FOURFO'OTED. *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.*

FOURSQUA'RE. *a.* [four and square] Quadrangular. *Raleigh.*

FOURTE'N. *a.* [peoperþyn, Sax.] 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. *adv.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place. *Bacon.*

FOURWHEELED. *a.* [four and wheel.] Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*

FOUTRA. *f.* [from *fourtre,* Fr.] A fig; a scoff. *Shakeſp.*

FOWL. *f.* [fugel, Sax.] A winged animal; a bird. *Bacon.*

To FOWL. *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.

FOWLER. *f.* [from *fovel.*] A sportsman who pursues birds. *Philips, Pope.*

FOWLINGPIECE. *f.* [fowl and piece.] A gun for birds. *Mortimer.*

FOX. *f.* [fox, Sax] 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. A knave or cunning fellow.

FOXCASE. *f.* [fox and case.] A fox's skin. *L'Eſtrange.*

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 show his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spekator.*

FOXSHIP. *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. *Spenser.*

TO FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus, Lat.*] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakesp.*

FRACTION. *f.* [*fractio, Fr.*] 1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken. *Burnet.* 2. A broken part of an integral. *Brewer.*

FRACTIONAL. *a.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*

FRACTURE. *f.* [*fractura, Lat.*] 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. *Wileman.*

FRA'GILE. *a.* [*fragilis, Lat.*] 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.*

FRAGMENT. *f.* [*fragmentum, Lat.*] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Newton.*

FRAGMENTARY. *a.* [from *fragment.*] Composed of fragments. *Downe.*

FRAGOR. *f.* [*Lat.*] A noise; a crack; a crash. *Sandys.*

FRA'GRANCE. } *f.* [*fragantia, Lat.*] Sweet-
FRA'GRANCY. } nefs of smell; pleasing
scent. *Garth.*

FRAGRANT. *a.* [*fragrant, Lat.*] Odorous; sweet of smell. *Prior.*

FRA'GRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant.*] With sweet scent. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL. *f.* 1. A basket made of rushes. 2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL. *a.* [*fragilis, Lat.*] 1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties. *Rogers.* 2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction. *Taylor.*

FRA'ILNESS. *f.* [from *frail.*] Weakness; instability. *Norris.*

FRA'ILITY. *f.* [from *frail.*] 1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind. *Milton.* 2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity. *Dryden.*

FRA'ICHEUR. [*Fr.*] Freshness; coolness. *Dry.*

FRAISE. *f.* [*Fr.*] A pancake with bacon in it.

TO FRAME. *v. a.* 1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts. *Spenser.* 2. To fit one to another. *Abbot.* 3. To make; to compose. *Shakesp.* 4. To regulate; to adjust. *Tillotson.* 5. To form to

any rule or method. *Granville.* 6. To contrive; to plan. 7. To settle; to scheme out. *Shakesp.* 8. To invent; to fabricate. *Hacm.*

FRAME. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or members. *Dryden, Tillotson.* 2. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else. *Newt.* 3. Order; regularity; adjusted series of disposition. *Swift.* 4. Scheme; order. *Clarend.* 5. Contrivance; projection. *Shakesp.* 6. Mechanical construction. 7. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *f.* [from *frame*; *fræmman, Sax.*] Maker; former; contriver; schemer. *Ham.*

FRA'MPOLD. *f.* Peevish; boisterous; rugged. *Hacket.*

FRA'NCHISE. *f.* [*franchise, Fr.*] 1. Exemption from any onerous duty. 2. Privilege; immunity; right granted. *Davies.* 3. District; extent of jurisdiction. *Spenser.*

TO FRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free. *Shakesp.*

FRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*frange, Lat.*] Fragile; brittle; easily broken. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *f.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *a.* [*franc, Fr.*] 1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. *Sprat.* 2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved. 3. Without conditions; without payment. *Hubbert's Tale.* 4. Not restrained; licentious. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.* 2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Ainsworth.* 3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage. *Swift.*

FRA'NKINCENSE. *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 disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. *Brerewood.*

FRA'NKLIN. *f.* [from *frank.*] A steward; a bailiff of land. *Spenser.*

FRA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *frank.*] 1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *Bacon.* 2. Without constraint; without reserve. *Clarendon.*

FRA'NKNESS. *f.* [from *frank.*] 1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness. *Clarend.* 2. Liberality; bounteousness. 3. Freedom from reserve. *Sidney.*

FRA'NKPLE'DGE. *f.* [*francplegium, Lat.*] A pledge or surety for freemen. *Cowell.*

FRA'NTICK. *a.* [*φρατικός.*] 1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad. *Spenser.* 2. Transported by violence of passion. *Hooker.*

FRA'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *frantick.*] Madly; outrageously. *Shakesp.*

FRA'NTICKNESS. *f.* [from *frantick.*] Madness; fury of passion.

FRATERNAL.

FRATERNAL. *a.* [*fraternel*, Fr.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond*

FRATERNALITY. *adv.* [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'Estrange*. 3. Men of the same class or character. *South*

FRA TRICIDE. *f.* [*fratricide*, Fr.] The murderer of a brother.

FRAUD. *f.* [*fraus*, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice. *Dryden*

FRAUDFUL. *a.* [*fraud and full*] Treacherous; artful; trickish. *Shakespeare*

FRAUDFULLY. *adv.* [from *fraudful*] Deceitfully; artfully.

FRAUDULENCE. } *f.* [*fraudulentia*, Lat.]
FRAUDULENCY. } Deceitfulness; trickiness; proneness to artifice. *Hooker*

FRAUDULENT. *a.* [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Lat.] 1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful. *Milton*. 2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton*

FRAUDULENTLY. *adv.* [from *fraudulent*] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully. *Taylor*

FRAUGHT. *particip. pass.* [from *fraight*, now written *fraught*.] 1. Laden; charged. *Shakespeare*. 2. Filled; stored; thronged. *Spenser*; *Guardian*

FRAUGHT. *f.* A freight; a cargo. *Shakespeare*. *Dry*

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, Sax.] 1. A sudden and causeless change of place. 2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Spekator*; *Swift*

TO FREAK. *v. a.* To variegate. *Thomson*

FREAKISH. *a.* [from *freak*] Capricious; humourous. *L'Estrange*

FREAKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakish*] Capriciously; humourously.

FREAKISHNESS. *f.* [from *freakish*] Capriciousness; humourousness; 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. *Drayton*

FRECKLY. *a.* [from *freckle*] Full of freckles.

FRED. The same with peace. So *Frederick* is powerful, or wealthy in peace. *Gibson*

FREE. *a.* [fræh, Sax.] 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.

ed. Temple. 6. Open; ingenuous. *Otway*. 7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve. *Hakewill*. 8. Liberal; not parsimonious. *Pope*. 9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased. *Bacon*. 10. Clear from distrust. *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*

FREEBOOTER. *f.* [*free and booty*] A robber; a plunderer. *Clarendon*

FREEBOOTING. *f.* Robbery; plunder. *Spenser*

FREE BORN. *f.* Inheriting liberty. *Dryden*

FREECHAPEL. *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 licence a subject to found such a chapel. *Cowell*

FRECOST. *f.* [*free and cost*] Without expence. *South*

FREEDMAN. *f.* A slave manumitted. *Dryden*

FREEDOM. *f.* [from *free*.] 1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence. *Dryden*. 2. Privileges; franchises; immunities. *Shakespeare*. 3. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predestination. *South*. 4. Unrestraint. *Maccob*. 5. The state of being without any particular inconvenience. 6. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEFOOTED. *a.* [*free and foot*] Not restrained in the march. *Shakespeare*

FREEHEARTED. *a.* [*free and heart*] Liberal; unrestrained. *Davies*

FREEHOLD. *f.* [*free and hold*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. *Cowell*; *Swift*

FREEHOLDER. *f.* [from *freehold*] One who has a freehold. *Davies*

FREELY. *adv.* [from *free*.] 1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery. 2. Without restraint; lavishly. *Shakespeare*. 3. Without scruple; without reserve. *Pope*. 4. Without impediment. *Ascham*. 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*

- FRESCHO'L.** *f.* [*free and school.*] A school in which learning is given without pay. *Davies.*
- FRESPOKEN.** *a.* [*free and spoken.*] Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*
- FREESTONE.** *f.* [*free and stone.*] Stone commonly used in building. *Addison.*
- FREETHINKER.** *J.* [*free and think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addison.*
- FREEWILL.** *f.* [*free and will.*] 1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.* 2. Voluntariness; spontaneity. *Esra.*
- FREEWOMAN.** *f.* [*free and woman.*] A woman not enslaved. *Maccabees.*
- TO FREFZE.** *v. n. preter. froze.* [*vroisen, Dut.*] 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. *Shakspeare.* 3. To chill by the loss of power or motion. *Dryden.*
- TO FRIGHT.** *v. a. pret. freighted; part. fraught, freighted.* [*fretter, Fr.*] 1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation. *Shakspeare.* 2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Shakspeare.*
- 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. a.* [*from French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden.*
- FRENETICK.** *a.* [*φρενικός, Gr.*] Mad; distracted. *Daniel.*
- FRENZY.** *f.* [*φρενίτις, Gr.*] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding. *Bentley.*
- FREQUENCE.** *f.* [*frequentia, Fr.*] Crowd; concourse; assembly. *Milton.*
- FREQUENCY.** *f.* [*frequentia, Lat.*] 1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done. *Asterbury.* 2. Concourse; full assembly. *Ben. Johnson.*
- FREQUENT.** *a.* [*frequent, Fr.*] 1. Often done; often seen; often occurring. *Pope.* 2. Used often to practise any thing. *Swiss.* 3. Full of concourse. *Milton.*
- TO FREQUENT.** *v. a.* [*frequentia, Lat.*] To visit often; to be much in any place. *Hooker.*
- FREQUENTABLE.** *a.* [*from frequent.*] Convertible; accessible. *Sidney.*
- FREQUENTATIVE.** *a.* [*frequentations, Lat.*] 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.** *adv.* [*frequenter, Lat.*] O-
- ten; commonly; not rarely. *Shakspeare.*
- FRESCO.** *f.* [*Italian.*] 1. Coolness; shade darkness. *Prior.* 2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*
- FRESH.** *a.* [*frænc, Sax.*] 1. Cool; not vivid with heat. *Prior.* 2. Not salt. *Abbat.* 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; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired. *Bacon.* 8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Harvey.* 9. Brisk; strong; vigorous. *Hild.* 10. Fasting: opposed to eating or drinking. 11. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.
- FRESH.** *f.* Water not salt. *Shakspeare.*
- TO FRESHEN.** *v. a.* [*from fresch.*] To make fresh. *Thomson.*
- TO FRESHEN.** *v. n.* To grow fresh. *Pope.*
- FRESHET.** *f.* [*from fresch.*] A pool of fresh water. *Milton.*
- FRESHLY.** *adv.* [*from fresch.*] 1. Coolly. 2. Newly; in the former state renewed. *Hooker.* 3. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shakspeare.*
- FRESHNESS.** *f.* [*from fresch.*] 1. Newness; vigour; spirit: the contrary to vapidity. *Bacon.* 2. Freedom from diminution by time, not staleness. *South.* 3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. *Hayward.* 4. Coolness. *Addison.* 5. Ruddiness; colour of health. *Granville.* 6. Freedom from saltiness.
- FRET.** *f.* [*fretum, Lat.*] 1. A frith, or strait of the sea. *Brown.* 2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, or other cause. *Derb.* 3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibration 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. *Shakspeare.* 2. To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.* 3. To hurt by attrition. *Milton.* 4. To corrode; to eat away. *Hakewill.* 5. To form into raised work. *Mit.* 6. To variegate; to diversify. *Shakspeare.* 7. To make angry; to vex. *Ezekiel.*
- TO FRET.** *v. n.* 1. To be in commotion; to be agitated. *South.* 2. To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peachment.* 3. To make way by attrition. *Mexon.* 4. To be angry; to be peevish. *Hooker.*
- FRETFUL.** *a.* [*from fret.*] Angry; peevish. *Shakspeare.*
- FRETFULLY.** *adv.* [*from fretful.*] Peevishly.
- FRETFULNESS.** *f.* [*from fretful.*] Passion; peevishness.
- FRETTY.** *a.* [*from fret.*] Adorned with raised work.
- FRIABILITY.** *f.* [*from friable.*] Capacity of being reduced to powder. *Locke.*
- FRIABLE.** *a.* [*friable, Fr.*] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*
- FRIAR.** *f.* [*frere, Fr.*] A religious; a brother of some regular order. *Swift.*

FRIARLIKE. *a.* [from *friar.*] Monastick ; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRIABLY. *adv.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, a man untaught in life. *Bacon.*

FRIARSCOWL. *f.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant.

FRIARY. *f.* [from *friar.*] A monastery or convent of friars.

FRIARY. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.*

TO FRIBBLE. *v. n.* To trifle. *Hudibras.*

FRIBBLER. *f.* [from the verb.] A trifler. *SpeGator.*

FRICASSEE. *f.* [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce. *King.*

FRICATION. *f.* [*fricatio,* Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing against another. *Bacon.*

FRICITION. *f.* [*frictio,* Lat.] 1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton.* 2. The resistance in medicines caused by the motion of one body upon another. 3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths. *Bacon.*

FRIDAY. *f.* [*frige dæg,* Sax.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity. *Shakeſp.*

FRIEND. *f.* [*vrind,* Dut. *freond,* Sax.] 1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy : opposed to foe or enemy. *Dry* 2. One without hostile intentions. *Shakeſp* 3. One reconciled to another. *Shakeſp.* 4. An attendant or companion. *Dryden.* 5. Favourite ; one propitious. *Peacham* 6. A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*

TO FRIEND. *v. a.* To favour ; to befriend. *Shakeſp.*

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 or benevolence. *Taylor.*

FRIENDLY. *a.* [from *friend.*] 1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend ; kind ; favourable. *Milton.* 2. Disposed to union. *Pope.* 3. Salutory ; homogeneous. *Milton.*

FRIENDLY. *adv.* In the manner of friends. *Shakeſp.*

FRIENDSHIP. *f.* [*vrindschap,* Dutch.] 1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence. *Clarendon.* 2. Highest degree of intimacy. *Swift.* 3. Favour ; personal kindness. *Syensf.* 4. Assistance ; help. *Shakeſp.* 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 flat

FRIEZE. } member which separates the architrave from the cornice ; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders or columns. *Harris.*

FRIEZED. *a.* [from *frieze.*] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRIEZE-LIKE. *a.* [*frieze* and *like.*] Resembling a frieze. *Addison.*

FRIEGAT. *f.* [*frigate,* Fr.] 1. A small ship. *Raleigh.* 2. Any small vessel on the water. *Spencer.*

FRIGEFACITION. *f.* [*frigus* and *facio,* Lat.] The act of making cold.

TO FRIGHT. *v. a.* [*frighstan,* Sax.] To terrify ; to disturb with fear. *Dryden*

FRIGHT. *f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour. *Dryden.*

TO FRIGHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify ; to shock with dread. *Prior.*

FRIGHTFUL. *a.* [from *fright*] Terrible ; dreadful ; full of terrour. *Shakeſp.*

FRIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *frightful.*] Dreadfully ; horribly. *Burnet.*

FRIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *frightful.*] The power of impressing terrour.

FRIGID. *a.* [*frigidus,* Lat.] 1. Cold ; without warmth. *Cheyne.* 2. Without warmth of affection. 3. Impotent ; without warmth of body. 4. Dull ; without fire of fancy. *Swift.*

FRIGIDITY. *f.* [*frigiditas,* Lat.] 1. Coldness ; want of warmth. 2. Dulness ; want of intellectual fire. *Brown.* 3. Want of corporeal warmth. *Glanville.* 4. Coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY. *adv.* [from *frigid.*] Coldly ; dully ; without affection.

FRIGIDNESS. *f.* [from *frigid.*] Coldness ; dulness ; want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK. *a.* [*frigorificus,* *frigus* and *facio,* Lat.] Causing cold. *Quincy.*

TO FRILL. *v. n.* [*frilleux,* Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk ; as, the hawk *frills.* *Diſt*

FRINGE. *f.* [*frange,* Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dreis or furniture. *Wotton.* *Dry.* *Newton.*

TO FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes ; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Fairfax.*

FRIPPERER. *f.* [from *fripperie,* Fr.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIPPERY. *f.* [*fripperie,* Fr.] 1. The place where old clothes are sold. *Hovvel.* 2. Old clothes ; cast dresses ; tattered rags. *Ben. Johnſ.*

TO FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare* Italian.] 1. To leap ; to skip. 2. To dance in frolick 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,* Fr, from *frisk.*] Gay ; airy.

FRIT. *f.* [Among chymists.] Althes or salt.

FRITH. *f.* [*frutum,* Lat.] 1. A strait in the sea where the water being confined is rough. *Dryden.* 2. A kind of net. *Carew.*

FRITILLARY. [*fristillaire,* French.] A plant. *Miller.*

FRITINANCY. *f.* [from *fritinnio,* Lat.] The breed of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown*

FRI'TTER. *f.* [*friture,* Fr.] 1. A small piece cut to be fried. *Tuller.* 2. A fragment ; a small piece. 3. A cheescake ; a wigg. **To**

TO FRITTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried. 2. To break into small particles or fragments. *Dunc.*

FRIVOLOUS. *a.* [*frivulus*, Lat.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Rejcommon.*

FRIVOLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.

TO FRIZLE. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like top of frieze. *Hakewill.*

FRIZLER. *f.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes short curls.

FRO. *adv.* [of *fna*, Sax.] 1. Backward; regressively. *Pepe.* 2. It is a contraction of *from*. *Ben Johnson.*

FROCK. *f.* [*froc*, Fr.] 1. A dress; a coat. *Milton.* 2. A kind of clove coat for men. *Dry.*

FROG. *f.* [*frōga*, Sax.] 1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous. *Peacbum.* 2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FROGBIT. *f.* [*frog and bit*.] An herb.

FROGFISH. *f.* [*frog and fish*.] A kind of fish.

FROGGRASS. *f.* [*frog and grass*.] A kind of herb.

FROGLETTUCE. *f.* [*frog and lettuce*.] A plant.

FROISE. *f.* [from the French *froissier*.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pan-cake.

FROLICK. *a.* [*orslijck*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity. *Waller.*

FROLICK. *f.* A wild prank; a flight of whim. *Rejcommon.*

TO FROLICK. *v. n.* To play wild pranks *Rowe.*

FROLICKLY. *adv.* [from *frolick*.] Gaily; wildly.

FROLICKSOME. *a.* [from *frolick*.] Full of wild gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS. *f.* [from *frolicksome*.] Wildness of gaiety; pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *frolicksome*.] With wild gaiety.

FROM. *prep.* [from *fram*, Sax.] 1. Away; noting privation. *Dryden.* 2. Noting reception. *Pepe.* 3. Noting procession, descent or birth. *Blackm.* 4. Noting transmission. *Shakefp.* 5. Noting abstraction; vacation from. *Shakefp.* 6. Noting succession. *Burnet.* 7. Out of; noting emission. *Milton.* 8. Noting progress from premises to inferences. *South.* 9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought. *Shakefp.* 10. Out of; noting extraction. *Addis.* 11. Because of. *Tillotson.* 12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing. *Dryden.* 13. Not near to. *Shakefp.* 14. Noting separation. *Dryden.* 15. Noting exemption or delivrance. *Trist.* 16. At a distance. *Shakefp.* 17. Noting derivation. *Dryden.* 18. Since. *Raleigh Tillotson.* 19. Contrary to. *Donne.* 20. Noting removal. *Dryden.* 21. *From* is very frequently joined by an emphasis with ad-

verbs: as, *from above*, *from the parts above*. *Hooker.* 22. *From afar*. 23. *From behind*. 24. *From high*.

FROMWARD. *prep.* [from *fram* þæt, Sax.] Away from; the contrary to the word *towards*. *Sidney.*

FRONDFEROUS. *a.* [*frondifera*, Lat.] Bearing leaves. *Dry.*

FRONT. *f.* [*frons*, Lat.] 1. The face. *Cretch.* 2. The face as opposed to an enemy. *Daniel.* 3. The part or place opposed to the face. *Bar.* 4. The van of an army. *Milton.* 5. The forepart of any thing, as of building. *Brown.* 6. The most conspicuous part of particular.

TO FRONT. *v. d.* [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. s.* To stand foremost. *Shakefp.*

FRONTAL. *f.* [*frontale*, Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy, Brown.*

FRONTATED. *a.* [from *frons*, Lat.] The fronted leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to cuspated. *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.* [*frontier*, Fr.] 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 *front*.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Wijeman.*

FRONTROOM. *f.* [*front and room*.] An apartment in the forepart of the house. *Moxon.*

FRORE. *a.* Frozen. *Milton.*

FRORE. *a.* Frozen; congealed with cold. *Spenser.*

FROST. *f.* [from *frōst*, Sax.] 1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *South.* 2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope.*

FROSTBITTEN. *a.* Nipped or withered by the frost. *Mortimer.*

FROSTED. *a.* [from *frōst*.] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. *Gay.*

FROSTILY. *adv.* [from *frōstly*.] 1. With frost; with excessive cold. 2. Without warmth or affection. *Ben. Johnson.*

FROSTINESS. *f.* [from *frōstly*.] Cold; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL. *f.* [*frōst and nail*.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoe, that it may pierce the ice. *Crow.*

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FROSTWORK. *f.* [*frost* and *work*.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. *Blackm.*
FROSTY. *a.* [from *frost*.] 1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. *L'Estrange*. 2. Chill in affection. *Shakesp.* 3. Hoary; gray-haired; resembling frost. *Shakesp.*
FROTH. *f.* [*frœ*, 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. *adv.* [from *frothy*.] 1. With foam; with spume. 2. In an empty trifling manner.
FRO'THY. *a.* [from *froth*.] 1. Full of foam, froth, or spume. *Bacon*. 2. Soft; not solid; wasting. *Bacon*. 3. Vain; empty; trifling. *L'Estrange*.
FROUNCE. *f.* A distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner*.
 To **FROUNCE.** *v. a.* To frizzle or curl the hair. *Afcham*.
FROUZY. *a.* [a cant word.] Dim; fetid; musty. *Swift*.
FRWARD. *a.* [from *frward*, Sax.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry. *Temple*.
FRWARDLY. *adv.* [from *frward*.] Peevishly; perversely. *Isaiah*.
FRWARDNESS. *f.* [from *frward*.] Peevishness; perverseness. *South*.
FLOWER. *f.* A cleaving tool. *Tuff. Husb.*
 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. *Shakesp.*
FROWNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure. *Shakesp.*
FRUWY. *a.* Musty; mossy. *Spenser*.
FRÖZEN. *part. pass.* of *freeze*. *Sidney*.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
FRUCTIFEROUS. *a.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit.
 To **FRUCTIFY.** *v. a.* [*fructifer*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilize. *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.* [*fructuosus*, Fr.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. *Philips*.
FRUGAL. *a.* [*frugalis*, Lat.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious. *Dryden*.
FRUGALLY. *adv.* [from *frugal*] Parsimoniously; sparingly. *Dryden*.
FRUGALITY. *f.* [*frugalité*, Fr.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry. *Bacon*.
FRUGIFEROUS. *a.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth*.
FRUIT. *f.* [*fruit*, Fr.] 1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. *Shakesp.* 2. That part of a plant which is

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taken for food. *Davies*. 3. Production. *Enchiel*.
 4. The offspring of the womb. *Sandys*. 5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. *Swift*. 6. The effect or consequence of any action. *Proverbs*.
FRUITAGE. *f.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] 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*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit. *Shakesp.*
FRUITERY. *f.* [*fruiterie*, Fr.] 1. Fruit collectively taken. *Philips*. 2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.
FRUITFUL. *a.* [*fruit and full*.] 1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product. *Sida*. 2. Actually bearing fruit. *Shakesp.* 3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren. *Shakesp* 4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing. *Addison*.
FRUITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful*.] 1. In such a manner as to be prolifick. *Roscommon*. 2. Plenteously; abundantly. *Shakesp.*
FRUITFULNESS. *f.* [from *fruitful*.] 1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh*. 2. The quality or being prolifick. *Dryden*. 3. Exuberant abundance. *Ben. Johnson*.
FRUITGROVES. *f.* [*fruit and groves*.] Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees. *Pope*.
FRUITION. *f.* [*fruior*, Lat.] Enjoyment; 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. *Raleigh*. 2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Milton*. 3. Without offspring. *Shakesp.*
FRUITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden*.
FRUIT-TIME. *f.* [*fruit and time*] The autumn.
FRUIT-TREE. *f.* [*fruit and tree*.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. *Waller*.
FRUMENTACIOUS. *a.* [from *frumentum*, Lat.] 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.* [*frousser*, Fr.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Shakesp.*
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*, Lat.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage. *More*.
 To **FRUSTRATE.** *v. n.* [*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;

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Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable. *Ralei.*
 2. Null; void. *Hooker.*
FRUSTRATION. *f.* [*frustratio*, Lat.] 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 *free*, 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. *Waller.* 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.* [*fry* 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*, Lat.] 1. Painted; disguised with paint. 2. Disguised with false show.
FUCUS. *f.* [Lat.] Paint for the face. *B. Johnson.*
TO FUDDL. *v. a.* To make drunk. *Thomson.*
TO FUDDL. *v. n.* To drink to excess. *L'Estr.*
FUEL. *f.* [from *feu*, fire, Fr.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior.*
TO FUEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To feed fire with combustible matter. *Dinne.* 2. To store with firing. *Watson.*
FUELLEMORTE. [French] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomst*. Brown, like a dry leaf. *Locke.*
FUGACIOUSNESS. [*fugax*, Lat.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.
FUGACITY. *f.* [*fugax*, Lat.] 1. Volatility; quality of flying away. 2. Uncertainty; instability.
FUGH. *interject.* An expression of abhorrence. *Dryden.*
FUGITIVE. *a.* [*fugitivus*, Lat.] 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. *Clarissa.* 6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond. *Wotton.*
FUGITIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. One who runs from his station or duty. *Dentam.* 2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment. *Dryden.*
FUGITIVENESS. *f.* [from *fugitive*.] 1. Volatility; fugacity. *B. yle.* 2. Instability; uncertainty.
FUGUE. *f.* [French, from *fuga*, Lat.] In music, some part consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition

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consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*
FULCIMENT. *f.* [*fulcimentum*, Lat.] That on which a body rests. *Wilkins.*
TO FULFIL. *v. a.* [*ful and fill*.] 1. To fill till there is no room for more. *Shakespeare.* 2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance. *Acts.* 3. To answer any purpose or design. *Milton.* 4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification. *Dryden.* 5. To answer any law by obedience. *Milton.*
FULFRAUGHT. *a.* [*ful and fraught*.] Fully stored. *Shakespeare.*
FULGENCY. *f.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Splendour. *Ditt.*
FULGENT. *f.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Shining; dazzling. *Milton.*
FULGID. *a.* [*fulgidus*, Lat.] Shining; glittering.
FULGIDITY. *f.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour.
FULGOUR. *f.* [*fulgor*, Lat.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. *More.*
FULGURATION. *f.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.] The act of lightning.
FULHAM. *f.* A cant word for false dice. *Hann. Shakespeare.*
FULGINOUS. *a.* [*fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky. *Howel.*
FULIMART. *f.* A kind of stinking ferret. *Walton.*
FULL. *a.* [*fulle*, Sax.] 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; liginated; fat. *Wise man.* 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. *Hann.* 9. Complete, without abatement. *Swift.* 10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much. *Denham.* 11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated. *Bacon.* 12. Mature; perfect. *Bacon.* 13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. *Wise man.* 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. *adv.* 1. Without abatement. *Dryden.* 2. With the whole effect. *Dryden.* 3. Exactly. *Addison.* 4. Directly. *Spenser.*
FULL BLOWN. *a.* [*full and blown*.] 1. Spread to the utmost extent. *Denham.* 2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*

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FULL-BOTTOMED. *a.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*
FULL-EARED. [*full* and *ear.*] Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*
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,* Lat.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or greafe.
FULLAGE. *f.* [*from full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.
FULLER. *f.* [*fullo,* Lat.] 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.*
PULLERY. *f.* [*from fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.
PULLINGMILL. *f.* [*full* and *mill.*] A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleaned. *Mortimer.*
FULLY. *adv.* [*from full.*] 1. Without vacuity. 2. Completely; without lack. *Hooker.*
FULMINANT. *a.* [*fulminant,* Fr. *fulminans,* Lat.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.
To FULMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmino,* Lat.] 1. To thunder. 2. To make a loud noise or crack. *Boyle.* 3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.
To FULMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror. *Ayliffe.*
FULMINATION. *f.* [*fulminatio,* Lat.] 1. The act of thundering. 2. Denuciations of censure. *Ayliffe.*
FULMINATORY. *a.* [*fulminicus,* Lat.] Thundering; striking horror.
FULNESS. *f.* [*from full.*] 1. The state of being filled to as to have no part vacant. *K. 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,* Sax. foul.] 1. Nauseous; offensive. *Shakespeare. Otway.* 2. Of a rank odious smell. *Bacon.* 3. Tending to obscenity. *Dryden.*
FULSOMELY. *adv.* [*from fulsome.*] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.
FULSOMENESS. *f.* [*from fulsome.*] 1. Nause-

ousness. 2. Rank smell. 3. Obscenity. *Dryden.*
FUMADO. *f.* [*fumus,* Lat.] A smoked fish. *Carew.*
FUMAGE. *f.* [*from fumus,* Lat.] Hearth-money.
FUMATORY. *f.* [*fumaria,* Lat. *fumaterre,* Fr.] An herb. *Shakespeare.*
To FUMBLE. *v. n.* [*fummelen,* Dutch.] 1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly. *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. *adv.* [*from fumble.*] In an awkward manner.
FUME. *f.* [*fumée,* Fr.] 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,* Fr.] 1. To smoke. 2. To vapour; to yield exhalations. *Shakespeare.* 3. To pass away in vapours. *Ben. 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. *Dryden.* 3. To disperse in vapours. *Mortimer.*
FUMETTE. *f.* [*French.*] The stink of meat. *Swift.*
FUMID. *a.* [*fumidus,* Lat.] 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. *adv.* [*from fume.*] Agrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*
FUMITER. *f.* See **FUMATORY.** *Shakespeare.*
FUMOUS. *a.* [*fumeux,* Fr.] Producing fumes. *Dryden.*
FUN. *f.* Sport; high merriment. *Moore.*
FUNCTION. *f.* [*functio,* Lat.] 1. Discharge; performance. *Swift.* 2. Employment; office. *Whitgift.* 3. Single act of any office. *Stillingfleet.* 4. Trade; occupation. *Shakespeare.* 5. Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.* 6. Power; faculty. *Pope.*
FUND. *f.* [*fund,* Fr.] 1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported. *Dryden.* 2. Stock or bank or money. *Addison.*
FUNDAMENT. *f.* [*fundamentum,* Lat.] The back part of the body.
FUNDAMENTAL. *a.* [*fundamentalis,* Lat. *from fundament.*] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; not merely accidental. *Raleigh.*
FUNDAMENTAL. *f.* A leading proposition. *South.* T FUNDAMEN-

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FUNDAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *fundamental*.] Essentially; originally. *Greav.*

FUNERAL. *f.* [*funerailles*, Fr.] 1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies. *Sandys.* 2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Swift.* 3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FUNERAL. *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Denham.*

FUNERIAL. *a.* [*funerius*, Lat.] Suited a funeral; dark; dismal. *Pope.*

FUNGOSITY. *f.* [from *fungus*.] Unfold excrecence

FUNGOUS. *a.* [from *fungus*.] Excrecent; spongy. *Sharp.*

FUNGUS. *f.* [Latin] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them. *Quincy.*

FUNICLE. *f.* [*funiculus*, Lat.] A small cord.

FUNICULAR. [*funiculaire*, Fr.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK. *f.* A sink.

FUNNEL. *f.* [*infundibulum*, Lat.] 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*, Fr.] 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. *Philips.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *a.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur. *Gay.*

FURACIOUS. *a.* [*furax*, Lat.] Thievish.

FURA CITY. *f.* [from *furax*, Lat.] 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.* [*fourbir*, Fr.] To burnish; to polish. *South.*

FURBISHER. *f.* [*fourbisseur*, Fr. from *fourbif*.] One who polishes any thing.

FURCATION. *f.* [*furca*, Lat.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*

FURFUR. *f.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scuff 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. *Shakesp.*

FURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furiosus*.] Madly; violently; vehemently. *Spenser.*

FURIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *furiosus*] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*frester*, Fr.] To draw up to contract. *Creech.*

FURLONG. *f.* [aplang, Sax.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile. *Addison.*

FURLOUGH. *f.* [*verloef*, Dutch] A temporary dismissal from military service. *Dryden.*

FURMINTY. *f.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tusser.*

FURNACE. *f.* [*furnus*, Lat.] An inclosed fireplace. *Abbot.*

To FURNACE. *v. a.* To throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Shakesp.*

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; embellishment; decorations. *Spens.*

FURRIER. *f.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *f.* [*furh*, Sax.] 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. *Shakesp.*

To FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; *fyrtuan*, Sax.] 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 *forth*; *forth*, *furtber*, *furtbest*.] 1. At a great distance. 2. Beyond this. *Matthew.*

FURTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater distance. *Numbers.*

To FURTHER. *v. a.* [*forþrtuan*, Sax.] To put onward; to forward. *Hooker*, *Dryden.*

FURTHERER. *f.* [from *furtber*.] Promoter; advancer. *Asham.*

FURTHERMORE. [*further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides. *Shakesp.*

FURTIVE. *a.* [*furtive*, Fr.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Prior.*

FURUNCLE. *f.* [*furunculus*, Lat.] A boil; an angry puitule. *Wiceman.*

FURY. *f.* [*furor*, Lat.] 1. Madness. 2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness. 3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy. 4. A stormy, turbulent, raging woman. *Shakesp.*

FURZE. *f.* [*furz*, Sax.] Gorse; goss. *Miller*, *Dryden.*

FURZY. *a.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse. *Gay.*

FUSCATION. *f.* [*fuscus*, Lat.] The act of darkening.

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fusum*, Lat.] To melt; to put into fusion.

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To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted.
 FUSE'E. *f.* [*fuscau*, Fr.] 1. The cone round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.* 2. A firelock; a small neat musket. 3. Fuse 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.
 FUSE'E. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*
 FUSIBLE. *a.* [from *fuse*.] Capable of being melted. *Boyle.*
 FUSIBILITY. *f.* [from *fusible*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat. *Wotton.*
 FUSIL. *a.* [*fusile*, Fr.] 1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat. *Milton.* 2. Running by the force of heat. *Philips.*
 FUSIL. *f.* [*fusil*, Fr.] 1. A firelock; a small neat musket. 2. [In heraldry.] Something like a spindle. *Peacham.*
 FUSILIER. *f.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil.
 FUSION. *f.* [*fusio*, Lat.] 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*, Fr.] 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*, Fr.] 1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton. *Shakesp.* 2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombast. *Hudibras, Swift.*

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FUSTIAN. *a.* [from the noun.] 1. Made of tustian. 2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. *Dryden.*
 FUSTIC. *f.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies.
 To FUSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustige*, Lat.] To beat with a stick.
 FUSTILARIAN. *f.* A low fellow; a stinkard. *Shakelp.*
 FUSTINESS. *f.* [from *fusty*.] Mouldiness; stink.
 FUSTY. *a.* [from *fust*.] Ill-smelling; mouldy. *Shakesp.*
 FUTILE. *a.* [*futile*, Fr.] 1. Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon.* 2. Trifling; worthless.
 FUTILITY. *f.* [*futilité*, Fr.] 1. Talkativeness; loquacity. *L'Esrange.* 2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity. *Bentley.*
 FUTTOCKS. *f.* [from *foot hooks*, *Skinner*.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.
 FUTURE. *a.* [*futurus*, Lat.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the future state. *Milton.*
 FUTURE. *f.* Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter. *Locke.*
 FUTURELY. *adv.* 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; futuration. *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. *interject.* [*fy*, Fr. *peu*, Greek.] A word of blame. *Spenser.*

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G Has two sounds, one called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard on the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound G retains before *a, o, u, l, r*. The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of *j*, and is commonly sounded before *e, i, as, gem, gibbet.*
 GABARDINE. *f.* [*gavardina*, Ital.] A coarse frock. *Shakesp.*
 To GABBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Ital.] 1. To make an inarticulate noise. *Dryden.* 2. To prate loudly without meaning. *Hudibras.*
 GABBLE. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals. *Shakesp.* 2. Loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*
 GABBLER. *f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.
 GABEL. *f.* [*gabelle*, Fr.] An excise; a tax. *Addison.*
 GABION. *f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or

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intrenchment. *Knolles.*
 GABIE. *f.* [*gaval*, Welsh.] The sloping roof of a building. *Mortimer.*
 GAD. *f.* [*gad*, Sax.] 1. A wedge or ingot of steel. *Maxon.* 2. A file or graver. *Shakesp.*
 To GAD. *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose. *Ecclus. Herberts.*
 GA'DDER. *f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler: one that runs much abroad without business. *Ecclus.*
 GADDINGLY. *adv.* [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 breeze. *Bacon.*
 GAFF. *f.* A harpoon or large hook.
 GAFFER. *f.* [*gefepe*, companion, Sax.] A word of respect, now obsolete. *Gay.*
 GAFFLES. *f.* [*gafelucas*, {pears, Sax.}] 1. Artificial spurs upon cocks. 2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows.

To **GAG**. *v. n.* [from *gaghel*, 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*, Fr.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Southey*.

To **GAGE**. *v. a.* [*gager*, Fr.] 1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn. *Knolles*.

2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids. *Shakeſp.*

To **GAGGLE**. *v. n.* [*gagen*, Dutch.] To make a noise like a goose. *King*.

GAIETY. See **GAYETY**.

GAILY. *adv.* [from *gay*.] 1. Airily; cheerfully. 2. Splendidly; pompously. *Pope*.

GAIN. *f.* [*gain*, Fr.] 1. Profit; advantage. *Raleigh*. 2. Interest; lucrative views. *Stak*.

3. Unlawful advantage. 2 *Cor.* 4. Overplus in a comparative computation.

To **GAIN**. *v. a.* [*gagner*, Fr.] 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. *Acts*. 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 into 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. *Gulliver's Travels*.

To **GAIN**. *v. n.* 1. To grow rich; to have advantage.

GAIN. *a.* [an old word.] Handy; ready.

GAINER. *f.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage. *Denham*.

GAINFUL. *a.* [*gain* and *full*.] 1. Advantageous; profitable. *South*. 2. Lucrative; productive of money. *Dryden*.

GAINFULLY. *adv.* [from *gainful*] Profitably; advantageously.

GAINFULNESS. *f.* Lucrativeness.

GAINGIVING. *f.* [*gainſt* and *give*] The same as misgiving; a giving against. *Shakeſp.*

GAINLESS. *a.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable.

GAINLESSNESS. *f.* [from *gainleſs*.] Unprofitableness. *Decay of Piety*.

GAINLY. *adv.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily.

To **GAINSAY**. *v. a.* [*gainſt* and *jay*.] To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with. *Hooker*.

GAINSAYER. *f.* [from *gainſay*.] Opponent; adversary. *Hooker*.

GAINST. *prep.* [for *againſt*.]

To **GAINSTAND**. *v. a.* [*gainſt* and *ſtand*.] To withſtand. *Sidney*.

GAIRISH. *a.* [reapian, to dress fine, Sax.] 1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine. *Milton*. 2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. *South*.

GAIRISHNESS. *f.* [from *gairiſh*.] 1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness. 2. Flighty or extravagant joy. *Taylor*.

GAIT. *f.* [*gai*, Dutch.] 1. A way; as, *gang your gait*. *Shakeſp.* 2. March; walk. *Hubbard's Tale*. 3. The manner and air of walk-

ing. *Clarendon*.

GALAGE. *f.* A shepherd's clog. *Spenser*.

GALANGAL. *f.* [*galang*, Fr.] 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. [*γαλαξίς*.] 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 resin. *Hill*.

GALE. *f.* [*gabling*, haſty, Germ.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze. *Milt*.

GALÉAS. *f.* [*galaffe*, Fr.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. *Addiſon*.

GALÉATED. *a.* [*galatus*, Lat.] Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward*. *a.* [In botany.]

Such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood.

GALERICULATE. *a.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

GALLOT. *f.* [*galotte*, Fr.] A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase. *Kneller*.

GALL. *f.* [*gala*, Sax.] 1. The bile; an animal juice, remarkable for its supposed bitterness. *Arbuthnot*.

2. The part which contains the bile. *Brown*. 3. Any thing extremely bitter. *Shakeſp.* 4. Rancour; malignity. *Spenser*.

5. A slight hurt by fretting of the skin. *Geo. of the Tongue*. 6. Anger; bitterness of mind. *Prior*.

7. [from *galla*.] Galls or galmuts 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 it, on breaking it. *Hill*.

GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, Fr.] 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. *Shakeſp.*

GALLANT. *a.* [*galant*, Fr.] 1. Gay; well dressed; showy. *Iſaiah*. 2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous. *Digby*. 3. Fine; noble; specious. *Clarendon*. 4. Inclined to courtship. *Thomson*.

GALLANT.

GALLANT. *f.* [from the adjective] 1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man. *Kuolles.* 2. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them. *Addison.* 3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

GALLANTRY. *adv.* [from *gallant*] 1. Gaily; splendidly. 2. Bravely; nobly; generously. *Swift.*

GALLANTRY. *f.* [*gallanterie*, Fr.] 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*, Fr.] 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.*

GALLEY. *f.* [*galea*, Ital.] 1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Farfax.* 2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. *Saunders.*

GALLEY-SLAVE. *f.* [*galley* and *slave*] A man condemned for some crime to row in the gallees. *Bramhall.*

GALLIARD. *f.* [*gaillard*, Fr.] 1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleaveland.* 2. An active, nimble, sprightly dance. *Bacon.*

GALLIARDISE. *f.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. *Brown.*

GALLICISM. *f.* [*gallicisme*, Fr. from *gallicus*, Lat.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy. *Felton.*

GALLIGASKINS. *f.* [*Caliga*, Gallo-Vasconum, *Skinner.*] Large open hose. *Phillips.*

GALLIMATIA. *f.* [*galimatias*, Fr.] Non-sense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY. *f.* [*galimafres*, 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.* [*gala*, low Lat.] A liquid measure of four quarts. *Wiceman.*

GALLOON. *f.* [*galon*, Fr.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GALLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, Fr.] 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.* [*agelpan*, To fright, Sax.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWGLASSES. *f.* Soldiers among the ancient Irish. 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. *Spenser.*

GALLOW. } *f.* [*gealga*, Sax.] 1. A beam laid
GALLOW. } over two posts, on which male-
factors are hanged. *Hayward.* 2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWSFREE. *a.* [*gallows* and *free*.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged. *Dryden.*

GALLOWSTREE. *f.* [*gallows* and *tree*.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution. *Cleavel.*

GAMBA'DE. } *f.* [*gamba*, Ital. a leg.] Spat-
GAMBA'DO. } terdashes. *Dennis.*

GAMBLER. *f.* A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMEODGE. *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 GAMBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.] 1. To dance; to skip; to frolic. *Milton.* 2. To leap; to start. *Shakespeare.*

GAMBOL. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy. *L'Esrange.* 2. A frolick; a wild prank. *Hudibras.*

GAMBREL. *f.* [from *gamba*.] The leg of a horse. *Greene.*

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. 5. Advantage in play. *Dryden.* 6. Scheme pursued; measures planned. *Temple.* 7. Field sports: as, the chase. *Waller.* 8. Animals pursued in the field. *Prior.* 9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people. *Denham.*

To GAME. *v. n.* [*gaman*, Sax.] 1. To play at any sport. 2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke.*

GAMECOCK. *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 the game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAMESOME. *a.* [from *game*.] Frolicksome; gay; sportive. *Sidney.*

GAMESOMENESS. *f.* [from *gamesome*.] Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gamesome*.] Merrily.

GAMMASTER. *f.* [from *game*.] 1. One who is vitiously 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*, Ital.] 1. The buttock of

- of an hog salted and dried. *Dryden*. 2. A kind of play with dice. *Thomson*.
- GAMUT.** *f.* [*gama*, Ital.] The scale of musical notes. *Donne*.
- *GAN,** from *hagan*, from *'gin* for *begin*. *Spenser*.
- To GANCH.** *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Ital.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey.
- GANDER.** *f.* [*gandra*, Sax.] The male of the goose. *Mortimer*.
- To GANG.** *v. n.* [*gengen*, Dutch.] To go; to walk; an old word not now used, except ludicrously. *Spenser*, *Arbutnot*.
- GANG.** *f.* [from the verb.] A number heading together; a troop; a company; a tribe. *Prior*.
- GANGHON.** [*Fr*] A kind of flower. *Ainsworth*.
- GANGLION.** *f.* [*γανγλιον*.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Harris*.
- GANGRENE.** *f.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangræna*, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Wiseman*.
- To GANGRENE.** *v. a.* [*gangrener*, Fr.] To corrupt to mortification. *Dryden*.
- GANGRENOUS.** *a* [from *gangrene*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbutnot*.
- GANGWAY.** *f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.
- GANGWEEK.** *f.* [*gang* and *week*.] Rogation week.
- GANTELOPE.** } *f.* [*gantelope*, Dutch.] A mili-
GANTLET. } tary punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man. *Dryden*.
- GANZA.** *f.* [*ganza*, Spanish, a goose] A kind of wild goose. *Hudibras*.
- GAOL.** *f.* [*geol*, Welsh.] A prison; a place of confinement. *Shakeſp.*
- GAOLDELIVERY.** *f.* [*gual* and *deliver*.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison. *Davies*.
- GAOLER.** *f.* [from *gaol*.] A 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. *Kneller*. 3. Any passage. *Dryden*. 4. An avenue; an open way. *Spenser*. 5. A hole; a deficiency. *Mare*. 6. Any interstice; a vacuity. *Swift*. 7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels. *Pope*. 8. To *ſtep a GAP*, is to eſcape by ſome mean ſhifts; alluding to hedges mended with dead buthes. *Swift*.
- GAP-TOOTHED.** *a* [*gap* and *tooth*.] Having interſtices between the teeth. *Dryden*.
- To GAPE.** *v. n.* [*gapan*, Sax.] 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. *Denham*. 4. To open in ſiſures or holes. *Shakeſp.* 5. To open with a breach. *Dryden*. 6. To open; to have an hiatus. *Dryden*. 7. To make a noiſe with open throat. *Rofcommen*.
8. To ſtare with hope or expectation. *Hudibras*.
9. To ſtare with wonder. *Dryden*. 10. To ſtare irreverently. *Job*.
- GAPER.** *f.* [from *gape*.] 1. One who opens his mouth. 2. One who ſtares fooliſhly. *Car*. 3. One who longs or craves. *Carew*.
- GAR,** in Saxon, ſignifies a weapon: ſo *Eadgar* is a happy weapon. *Gibſon*.
- To GAR.** *v. a.* [*girra*, Iſlandick.] To cauſe; to make. *Spenser*.
- GARB.** *f.* [*garbe*, Fr.] 1. Drefs; cloaths; habit. *Milton*. 2. Fashion of drefs. *Denham*. 3. Exterior appearance. *Shakeſp.*
- GARBAGE.** *f.* [*garbear*, Span.] The bowels; the offal. *Rofcommen*.
- GARBEL.** *f.* A plank next the keel of a ſhip. *Barley*.
- GARBIDGE.** *f.* Corrupted from *garbage*. *Mort*.
- GARBISH.** *f.* Corrupted from *garbage*. *Mortimer*.
- To GARBIÈ.** *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Ital.] To ſit; to part; to ſeparate the good from the bad. *Locke*.
- GARELLER.** *f.* [from *garble*.] He who ſeparates one part from another. *Swift*.
- GAREOIL.** *f.* [*garbuille*, Fr.] Diſorder; tumult; uproar. *Shakeſp.*
- GARD.** *f.* [*garde*, Fr.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. **GARDEN** is often uſed in compoſition, belonging to a garden.
- GARDEN-WARE.** *f.* The produce of gardens. *Mortimer*.
- To GARDEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden. *Ben. Johnson*.
- GARDENER.** *f.* [from *garden*] He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Howel*, *Evelyn*.
- GARDENING.** *f.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.
- GARE.** *f.* Coarſe wool on the legs of ſheep.
- GARGARISM.** *f.* [*γαργαρασμος*] A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with. *Bacon*.
- To GARGARIZE.** *v. a.* [*γαργαραζω*; *gargariſer*, Fr.] To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors. *Holder*.
- GARGET.** *f.* A diſtemper in cattle. *Mortimer*.
- To GARGLE.** *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr.] 1. To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not ſuffered immediately to deſcend. *Harvey*. 2. To warble; to play in the throat. *Waller*.
- GARGLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is waſhed. *Wiſeman*.
- GARGLION.** *f.* An extirpation of nervous juice from a bruife. *Quincy*.
- GARGOL.** *f.* A diſtemper in hogs. *Mortimer*.
- GARLAND.** *f.* [*garlande*, Fr.] A wreath of branches or flowers. *Sidney*.
- GARLICK.** *f.* [*gar*, Sax. a lance, and *leek*.] A plant.
- GARLICKEATER.** *f.* [*garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow. *Shakeſp.*

GARMENT.

GARMENT *f.* [*guarniment*, old Fr.] Anything by which the body is covered. *Raleigh*.

GARNER *f.* [*grenier*, Fr.] 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.* [*garnats*, Ital.] The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its colour is ever of a strong red. *Hill*.

To **GARNISH** *v. a.* [*garnir*, Fr.] 1. To decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney*. 2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it. *Dryden*. 3. To fit with fetters.

GARNISH *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Prior*. 2. Things strewed round a dish. 3. [In goals.] Fetters.

GARNISHMENT *f.* [from *garnish*] Ornament; embellishment. *Watson*.

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.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, Fr.] 1. A room on the highest floor of the house. *Swift*. 2. Rotten wood. *Bacon*.

GARETER *f.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON *f.* [*garnison*, Fr.] 1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it. *Sidney*. 2. Fortified place stored with soldiers. *Waller*. 3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence. *Spenser*.

To **GARRISON** *v. a.* To secure by forces. *Dryden*.

GARRULITY *f.* [*garrulitas*, Lat.] 1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue. *Milton*. 2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness. *Ray*.

GARRULOUS *a.* [*garrulus*, Lat.] Prattling; talkative. *Thomson*.

GARTER *f.* [*gardus*, Welsh.] 1. A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg. *Ray*. 2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood. *Shakespeare*. 3. The principal king at arms.

To **GARTER** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter. *Wise man*.

GARTH *f.* The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS *f.* A spirit not capable of being coagulated. *Harris*.

GASCONADE *f.* [Fr.] A boast; a bravado. *Swift*.

To **GASCONADE** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag.

To **GASH** *v. a.* [from *hacher*, Fr. to cut.] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound. *Ylbtson*.

CASH *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A deep and wide wound. *Spenser*. 2. The mark of a wound. *Arbutnot*.

GA'SKINS *f.* Wide hose; wide breeches. *Shakespeare*.

To **GASP** *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*] 1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath. *Dryden*. 2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively. *Dryden*. 3. To long for. *Spenser*.

GASP *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath. 2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies. *Addison*.

To **GAST** *v. a.* [from *gast*, Sax.] To make agast; to fright; to shock. *Shakespeare*.

GASTRICK *a.* [from *gastriq*.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTROGRAPHY *f.* [*gastro* and *gáwō*.] Sewing up any wound of the belly.

GASTROTOMY *f.* [*gastro* and *τίτομα*.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT *f.* The preterite of *get*. *Ecclesiast*.

GATE *f.* [*gat*, Sax.] 1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building. *Shakespeare*. 2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds. *Shakespeare*. 3. An avenue; an opening. *Kneller*.

GATEVEIN *f.* The *vena portæ*. *Bacon*.

GATEWAY *f.* *gate* and *way*. A way through gates of inclosed grounds. *Mortimer*.

To **GATHER** *v. a.* [*gabehan*, Sax.] 1. To collect; to bring into one place. *Leviticus*. 2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck. *Watson*. 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. *Ishab*. 10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract. *Pope*. 11. To gain. *Dryden*. 12. To pucker needlework. 13. To collect logically. *Hosker*. 14. To *GATHER* *breath*. To have respite from any calamity. *Spenser*.

To **GATHER** *v. n.* 1. To be condensed; to thicken. *Dryden*. 2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter. *Bacon*. 3. To assemble. *Ecclesiast*. 4. To generate pus or matter. *Decay of Piety*.

GATHER *f.* [from the verb] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras*.

GATHERER *f.* [from *gather*.] 1. One that gathers; a collector. *Watson*. 2. One that gets in a crop of any kind. *Amos*.

GATHERING *f.* [from *gather*.] A collection of charitable contributions. 1 *Car*.

GATTEN-TREE. See **CORNELIAN-CHERRY**.

GAUDE *f.* [*gaude*, Fr. a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing. *Shakespeare*.

To **GAUDE** *v. n.* [*gaudes*, Lat.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing. *Shakespeare*.

GAUDERY *f.* [from *gaude*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress. *South*.

GAUDILY *adv.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

GAUDINESS *f.* Showiness; tinsel appearance.

GAUDY *a.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine. *Milton*.

GAUDY *f.* [*gaudium*, Lat.] A feast; a festival. *Cheyne*.

GAVE. The preterite of *give*. *Donne*.

GAVEL.

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 among all his sons. *Covent, Davies.*
TO GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, measuring rod, Fr.]
 1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel. 2. To measure with regard to any proportion. *Pope.*
GAUGE. *f.* [from the verb.] A measure; a standard. *Mexon.*
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. *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.
GAUNTLETT. *f.* [*gaunlet*, Fr.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Cleaveland.*
GA'VOT. *f.* [*gavotte*, Fr.] A kind of dance. *Arbutnot.*
GAUZE. *f.* A kind of thin transparent silk. *Arb.*
GAWK. *f.* [*geac*, Sax.] 1. A cuckow. 2. A foolish fellow.
GAWN. *f.* [corrupted for *gallos*.] A small tub.
GA'WNTREE. *f.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer casks are let when tunned.
GAY. *a.* [*gay*, Fr.] 1. Airy; chearful; merry; frolick. *Pope.* 2. Fine; showy. *Bar.* vi. 9.
GAY. *f.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment. *L'Esrange.*
GAYETY. *f.* [*gayeté*, Fr.] 1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment. 2. Acts of juvenile pleasure. *Denham.* 3. Finery; show. *Shakespeare.*
GA'YLY. *adv.* Merrily; chearfully; showily.
GA'YNESS. *f.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery.
TO GAZE. *v. n.* [*ἀγάζω*, Gr.] To look intently 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.*
GAZER. *f.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration. *Spenser.*
GAZEFUL. *a.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently. *Spenser.*
GAZEHOUND. *f.* [*gaze* and *hound*.] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye. *Tickell.*
GAZETTE. *f.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian half-penny, the price of a news paper.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. *Locke.*
GAZETTEER. *f.* [from *gazette*.] A writer of news.
GAZINGSTOCK. *f.* [*gaze* and *stock*.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence. *Roy.*
GAZON. *f.* [Fr.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge. *Harris.*
GEAR. *f.* [*ἄγχιαν*, Sax. to clothe.] 1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments. *Fairfax.* 2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw. *Shakespeare.* 3. Stuff. *Shakespeare.*
GE'ASON. *a.* Wonderful.

GEAT. *f.* [corrupted from *gett*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Mexon.*
GFCK. *f.* [*geac*, Sax. a cuckow.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Shakespeare.*
TO GECK. *v. a.* To cheat.
GE'E. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.
GE'ESE. The plural of *goose*.
GE'LABLE. *a.* [from *gelu*, Lat.] What may be congealed.
GE'LATINE. } *a.* [*gelatus*, Lat.] Formed
GELATINOUS } into a jelly. *Woodward.*
TO GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, Germ.] 1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation. *Shakespeare.* 2. To deprive of any essential part. *Shakespeare.* 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 *Guelderland*.] A plant.
GELDING. *f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly a horse. *Graunt.*
GE'LDID. *a.* [*gelidus*, Lat.] Extremely cold. *Thomson.*
GELIDITY. *f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold.
GELIDNESS. *f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold.
GEL'LY. *f.* [*gelatus*, Lat.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluey substance. *Dryden.*
GELT. *f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding. *Mortimer.*
GE'LT. *f.* Tinsel; gilt surface. *Spenser.*
GELT. part. pass. of *geld*. *Mort.*
GEM. *f.* [*gemma*, Lat.] 1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind. *Shakespeare.* 2. The first bud. *Denham.*
TO GEM. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Lat.] To adorn as with jewels or buds.
TO GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] To put forth the first buds. *Milton.*
GEM'ELLIPAROUS. *a.* Bearing twins.
TO GEM'INATE. *v. a.* [*geminio*, Lat.] To double.
GEMINATION. *f.* [from *geminate*.] Repetition; reduplication. *Boyle.*
GEM'INY. *f.* Twins; a pair; a brace. *Shakespeare.*
GEMINOUS. *a.* [*geminus*, Lat.] Double. *Brown.*
GEMMARY. *a.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Brown.*
GEMMEOUS. *a.* [*gemmeus*, Lat.] 1. Tending to gems. *Woodward.* 2. Resembling gems.
GEMOTE. *f.* The court of the hundred.
GENDER. *f.* [*genus*, Lat.] 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. *Clarke.*
TO GENDER. *v. a.* [*engender*, Fr.] 1. To beget. 2. To produce; to cause. 2 *Tim.*
TO GENDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed. *Shakespeare.*

GENEALOGY

GENEALOGICAL. *a.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families.

GENEALOGIST. *f.* [*γενεαλογία*; *genealogiste*, Fr.] He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY. *f.* [*γενία* and *λόγος*.] History of the succession of families. *Burnet*.

GENERABLE. *a.* [from *genero*, Lat.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL. *a.* [*general*, Fr.] 1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special. *Broom*. 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. *Sprat*. 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. *Shakespeare*.

GENERALISSIMO. *f.* [*generalissime*, Fr.] The supreme commander. *Clarendon*.

GENERALITY. *f.* [*generalité*, Fr.] 1. The state of being general. *Hooker*. 2. The main body; the bulk. *Tilbotson*.

GENERALLY. *adv.* [from *general*.] 1. In general; without specification or exception. *Bacon*. 2. Extensively, though not universally. 3. Commonly; frequently. 4. In the main; without minute detail. *Swift*.

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*, Lat.] The begetting or productive power. *Glanville*.

TO GENERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.] 1. To beget; to propagate. *Bacon*. 2. To cause; to produce. *Milton*.

GENERATION. *f.* [*generation*, Fr.] 1. The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon*. 2. A family; a race. *Shakespeare*. 3. Progeny; offspring. *Shakespeare*. 4. A single succession. *Ral*. 5. An age. *Hooker*.

GENERATIVE. *a.* [*generatif*, Fr.] 1. Having the power of propagation. *Browne*. 2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful. *Bentley*.

GENERATOR. *f.* [from *genero*, Lat.] The power which begets, causes, or produces. *Brown*.

GENERAL. } *a.* [*generique*, Fr.] That
GENERICK. } which comprehends the genus
or distinguishes from another genus *Watts*.

GENERICKLY. *adv.* [from *generick*] With regard to the genus, though not the species. *Woodward*.

GENEROSITY. *f.* [*generosité*, Fr.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Locke*.

GENEROUS. *a.* [*generosus*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [from *generous*.] 1. Not meanly with regard to birth. 2. Magnanimously; nobly. *Dryden*. 3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous. *Collier*.

GENESIS. *f.* [*γενεσις*; *genese*, Fr.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET. *f.* [Fr.] A small well proportioned Spanish horse. *Ray*.

GENETHLIACAL. *a.* [*γενεθλιακος*.] Pertaining to natiuities as calculated by astronomers. *Houou*.

GENETHLIACKS. *f.* [from *γενεθλι*.] The science of calculating natiuities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK. *f.* [*γενεθλι*.] He who calculates natiuities. *Drummond*.

GENEVA. *f.* [*geneure*, Fr. 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*, Lat.] 1. That which contributes to propagation. *Dryden*. 2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life. *Milton*. 3. Natural; native. *Brown*.

GENIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.] 1. By genius; naturally. *Glanville*. 2. Gaily; cheerfully.

GENICULATED. *a.* [*geniculatus*, Lat.] Knotted; jointed. *Woodward*.

GENICULATION. *f.* [*geniculatio*, Lat.] Knot-tines.

GENIO. *f.* A man of a particular turn of mind; *Tatler*.

GENITALS. *f.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown*.

GENITING. *f.* [a corruption of *Janeton*, Fr.] An early apple gathered in June. *Bacon*.

GENITIVE. *a.* [*genitiuus*, Lat.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, 'the father of a son; or one begetting, as 'son of a father.

GENIUS. *f.* [Lat. *genius*, Fr.] 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 Fr.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. A word now diluted. *Fairfax*.

GENTEEL. *a.* [*gentil*, Fr.] 1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil. *Addison*. 2. Graceful in mein.

GENTEELY. *adv.* [from *genteel*.] 1. Elegantly;

gantly; politely. *Scuth.* 2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *f.* [from *genteel*.] 1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness. *Dryden.* 2. Qualities besitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN. *f.* [*gentiane*, Fr.] Felwort or bald-money. *Wiseman.*

GENTIANELLA. *f.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE. *f.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] One of an uncoventanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Bacon.*

GENTILESS. *f.* [Fr.] Complaisance; civility. *Hudibras.*

GENTILISM. *f.* [*gentilisme*, Fr.] Heathenism; paganism. *Stillingfleet.*

GENTILITIOUS. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Lat.] 1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.* 2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTILITY. *f.* [*gentilitz*, Fr.] 1. Good extraction; dignity of birth. 2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mein; nicety of taste. 3. Gentry; the class of persons well born. *Davies.* 4. Paganism; heathenism. *Hosker.*

GENTILE. *a.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] 1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.* 2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. *Fairfax.* 3. Soothing; pacifick.

GENTLE. *f.* 1. A gentleman; a man of birth. 2. A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

To GENTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shakesp.*

GENTLEFOLK. *f.* [*gentle and folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN. *f.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr.] 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. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.*

GENTLEMANLIKE. } *a.* [*gentleman and*
GENTLEMANLY. } *like*.] Becoming a man of birth. *Swift.*

GENTLENESS. *f.* [from *gentle*.] 1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction. 2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness. *Milton.* 3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete *Shakesp.*

GENTLESHIP. *f.* Carriage of a gentleman. *Afcham.*

GENTLEWOMAN. *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. *Shakesp.* 3. A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*

GENTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.] 1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly. *Locke.* 2. Softly; without violence. *Grew.*

GENTRY. *f.* [*gentlery, gentry, from gentle*.] 1. Birth; condition. *Shakesp.* 2. Class of people above the vulgar. *Sidney.* 3. A term of civility real or ironical. *Prior.* 4. Civility; complaisance. *Shakesp.*

GENUFLECTION. *f.* [*genuflexion*, Fr.] The

act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. *Stillingfleet.*

GENUINE. *a.* [*genuinus*, Lat.] Not spurious. *Tillotson.*

GENUINELY. *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. *Boyle.*

GENUINENESS. *f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration. *Boyle.*

GENUS. *f.* [Lat.] In science, a class of being comprehending under it many species: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it, almost all terrestrial beasts. *Watts.*

GEOCENTRICK. *a.* [$\gamma\eta$ and $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\upsilon$.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA. *f.* [*γεωδαισία*.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

GEODÆTICAL. *a.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER. *f.* [$\gamma\eta$ and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. *Brown.*

GEOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [*geographique*, Fr.] Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* In a geographical manner. *Braome.*

GEOGRAPHY. *f.* [$\gamma\eta$ and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$.] Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY. *f.* [$\gamma\eta$ and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$.] The doctrine of the earth.

GEOMANCER. *f.* [$\gamma\eta$ and $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\varsigma$.] A fortune-teller; a caster of figures. *Brown.*

GEOMANCY. *f.* [$\gamma\eta$ and $\mu\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\alpha$.] The act of foretelling by figures. *Ayliffe.*

GEOMANTICK. *a.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the art of casting figures. *Dryden.*

GEOMETER. *f.* [*γεωμετρης*; *geometre*, Fr.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician. *Watts.*

GEOMETRAL. *a.* [*geometral*, Fr.] Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL. } *a.* [*γεωμετρικός*.] 1. Per-

GEOMETRICK. } taining to geometry.

More. 2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry. *Stillingfleet.* 3. Disposed according to geometry. *Grew.*

GEOMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry. *Wilkins.*

GEOMETRICIAN. *f.* [*γεωμετρης*.] One skilled in geometry. *Brown.*

To GEOMETRIZE. *v. n.* [*γεωμετρίω*.] To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*

GEOMETRY. *f.* [*γεωμετρία*.] The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered. *Ray.*

GEOPOINICAL. *a.* [$\gamma\eta$ and $\pi\acute{\omicron}\iota\omicron\varsigma$.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*

GEOPOINICKS. *f.* [$\gamma\eta$ and $\pi\acute{\omicron}\iota\omicron\varsigma$.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *f.* [*Georgius*, Lat.] 1. A figure of

St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakeſp.* 2. A brown loaf. *Dryd.*

GEORGICK. *f.* [*γαργικόν; 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.* Relation to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*

GEOTICK. *a.* Belonging to the earth.

GERENT. *a.* [*gerens, Lat.*] Carrying; bearing.

GERFALCON. *f.* A bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk. *Bailey.*

GERMAN. *f.* [*germain, Fr.*] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. *Sidney*

GERMAN. *a.* [*germanus, Lat.*] Related. *Shakeſp.*

GERMANDER. *f.* [*germandrée, Fr.*] A plant. *Miller.*

GERME. *f.* [*germen, Lat.*] A ſprout or ſhoot. *Brown.*

GERMIN. *f.* [*germen, Lat.*] A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed. *Shakeſp.*

To GERMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino, Lat.*] To ſprout; to ſhoot; to bud; to put forth. *Woodew.*

GERMINATION. *f.* [*germination, Fr.*] The act of ſprouting or ſhooting; growth. *Wotton. Bentley.*

GERUND. *f.* [*gerundium, Lat.*] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GEST. *f.* [*geſtum, Lat.*] 1. A deed; an action; an achievement. *Spencer.* 2. Show; representation. 3. The roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of kings. *Brown.*

GESTATION. *f.* [*geſtatio, Lat.*] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Brown, Ray.*

To GESTICULATE. *v. n.* [*geſticular, Lat. geſticular, Fr.*] To play antick tricks; to ſhew poſtures.

GESTICULATION. *f.* [*geſticulatio, Lat.*] Antick tricks; various poſtures.

GESTURE. *f.* [*geſtum, Lat.*] 1. Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment. *Sidney.* 2. Movement of the body. *Addiſon.*

To GESTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or poſture. *Hooker.*

To GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got,* anciently *gat*; part. paſſ. *got, or gotten,* [*getan, gettan, Sax.*] 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 as profit. *Locke.* 7. To gain a ſuperiority or advantage. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Taylor.* 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 gainer; to receive advantage. *Waller.* 10. **To GET off.** To eſcape. *Bacon.* 11. **To GET over.** To conquer; to ſuppreſs; to paſs without being ſtopped. *Swift.* 12. **To GET up.** To riſe from reſoſe. *Bacon.* 13. To riſe from a feat. *Numbers.*

GETTER. *f.* [from *get.*] 1. One who procures or obtains. 2. One who begets on a female. *Shakeſp.*

GETTING. *f.* [from *get.*] 1. Act of getting; acquisition. *Proverbs.* 2. Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GEWGAW. *f.* [*געגא, Sax.*] A ſhowy trifle; a toy; a bauble. *Abbot.*

GEWGAW. *a.* Splendidly trifling; ſhowy without value. *Law.*

GHAſTFUL. *a.* [*gart and pulle, Saxon*] Dreary; diſmal; melancholy; fit for walking ſpirits. *Spencer.*

GHAſTLINESS. *f.* [from *ghaſtly.*] Horror of countenance; reſemblance of a gholt; pale-neſs.

GHAſTLY. *a.* [*gart, or gheſt, and like.*] 1. Like a gholt; having horror in the countenance. *Knolles.* 2. Horrible; ſhocking; dreadful. *Mit. n.*

GHAſTNESS. *f.* [from *gart, Sax*] Ghallineſs; horror of look. *Shakeſp.*

GHERKIN. *f.* A pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GUESS. *v. n.* To conjecture.

GHOST. *f.* [*gart, Sax.*] 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. The third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Gholt.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the Gholt. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. n.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. *Shakeſp.*

GHOſTLINESS. *f.* [from *ghoſtly.*] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHOſTLY. *a.* [from *ghoſt.*] 1. Spiritual; relating to the ſoul; not carnal, not ſecular. 2. Having a character from religion; ſpiritual. *Shak.*

GIALALINA. *f.* [Ital.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward.*

GIAMBEUX. *f.* [*jambes, Fr.* legs.] Armour for legs; greaves. *Spencer.*

GIANT. *f.* [*geant, Fr.*] A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh.*

GIANTESS. *f.* [from *giant,*] A ſhe-giant. *Havel.*

GIANTLIKE. *a.* [from *giant and like.*] GIANTLY. } *gantick; valt South.*

GIANTSHIP. *f.* [from *giant.*] Quality or character of a giant. *Milton.*

G I D

- GIBBE.** *f.* Any old worn out animal. *Shakesp.*
To GIBBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber.*] To speak inarticulately. *Shakesp.*
GIBBERISH. *f.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *geber*, French, to cheat. But as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, it originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipfies; words without meaning. *Swift.*
GIBBET. *f.* [*gibbet*, Fr.] 1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exp. sed. *Cleveland.* 2. Any transverse 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. *Shakesp.*
GIBBIER. *f.* [French.] Game; wild fowl. *Add.*
GIBBOSITY. *f.* [*gibbositè*, Fr. from *gibbosus.*] Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Ray.*
GIBBOUS. *a.* [*gibbus*, Lat.] 1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities. *Dryden.* 2. Crookbacked. *Brown.*
GIBBOUSNESS. *f.* [from *gibbosus.*] Convexity; prominence. *Bentley.*
GIBCAT. *f.* [*gib* and *cat.*] An old worn-out cat. *Shakesp.*
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. *SpeBater.*
GIBER. *f.* [from *gibe*] A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter. *Shakesp. Ben. Johnson.*
GIBINGLY. *adv.* [from *gibe.*] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Shakesp.*
GIBLETS. *f.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted. *Dryden.*
GIDDILY. *adv.* [from *giddy.*] 1. With the head seeming to turn round. 2. Inconstantly; unsteadily. *Donne.* 3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. *Shakesp.*
GIDDINESS. *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.*
GIDDY. *n.* [*gidig*, Sax.] 1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion. *Tate.* 2. Rotatory, whirling. *Pope.* 3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful. *Shakesp.* 4. That which causes giddiness. *Prior.* 5. Heedless; thoughtless; incautious; wild. *Rowe.* 6. Tottering; unfixed. *Shakesp.* 7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering inticement. *Shakesp.*
GIDDYBRAINFD. *a.* [*giddy* and *brain.*] Careless; thoughtless.
GIDDYHEADED. *a.* [*giddy* and *head.*] Without steadiness or constancy. *Brown.*
GIDDYPACED. *a.* [*giddy* and *pace.*] Moving without regularity. *Shakesp.*

G I N

- G'ER-EAGLE.** *f.* An eagle of a particular kind. *Lewitticus.*
GIFT. *f.* [from *give.*] 1. A thing given or bestowed. *Matthew.* 2. The act of giving. *South.* 3. Oblation; offering. *Tab. xiii.* 4. A bribe. *Deuteronomy.* 5. Power; faculty. *Shakesp.*
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*, Lat.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous. *Milton.*
To GIGGLE. *v. n.* [*gichgelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter.
GIGGLER. *f.* [from *giggle.*] A laughter; a titterer. *Herbert.*
GIGLET. *f.* [*geaxl*, Sax.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. *Shakesp.*
GIGOT. *f.* [French.] The hip joint.
To GILD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt.* [*gilban*, Sax.] 1. To wash over with gold. *Spenser.* 2. To cover over with any yellow matter. *Shake.* 3. To adorn with liltre. *Pope.* 4. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.* 5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shakesp.*
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. *Shakesp.*
GILDING. *f.* [from *gild.*] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*
GILL. *f.* [*agulla*, Spanish; *gula*, Lat.] 1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head. *Waltton.* 2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.* 3. The fish 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.
GILL-HOUSE. *f.* [*gill* and *benje.*] A house where gill is sold. *Pope.*
GILLYFLOWER. *f.* corrupted from *Jubyflower.* *Mortimer.*
GILT. *f.* [from *gild.*] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. *Shakesp.*
GILT. The participle of **GILD**, which see. *Pope.*
GILT-HEAD. *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.* [Supplied by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine.*] A slight or trivial mechanism. *Prior.*
GIMLET. *f.* [*gibelet*, *gumbelet*, Fr.] A borer with a screw at its point. *Moxon.*
GIMMAL. *f.* [*gimellus*, Lat.] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Mixe.*
GIMP. *f.* A kind of silk twist or lace.
GIN. *f.* [from *engine.*] 1. A trap; a snare. *Sidney, Ben. Johnson.* 2. Any thing moved with icrews; as, engine of *seriate.* *Spenser.*

G I R

3. A pump worked by rotatory sails. *Woodw.*
 4. [Contracted from *Γέννα*, which see.]
 The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.
- GINGER. *f.* [*zinziber*, Lat. *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 farinacious 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. *adv.* Cautiously; nicely. *Shake.*
- GINGERNESS. *f.* Niceness; tenderness.
- GINGIVAL. *a.* [*gingiva*, Lat.] 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.* [*γινγλυμος* and *ειδος*.] Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.
- GINGLYMUS. *f.* [*ginglime*, Fr.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.
- GINNET. *f.* [*γιννος*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.
- GINSENG. *f.* [I suppose *Chinesse*.] A root brought lately into Europe. It is of a very agreeable aromattick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromattick, 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. *Shakefp.* 3. A name of slight reproach to a woman. *L'Esfrange.*
- GIRASOLE. *f.* [*grasol*, Fr.] 1. The herb turnsol. 2. The opal stone.
- To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*γυρδαν*, Sax.] 1. To bind round. 2. *Mac.* 2. To put on so as to surround or bind. *Gulliver.* 3. To fasten by binding. *Milton.* 4. To invest. *Shak.* 5. To dress; to habit; to clothe. *Ezekiel.* 6. To cover round as with a garment. *Milton.* 7. To reproach; to gibe. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.*
- GIRD. *f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotson, Goodman.*
- GIRDER. *f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.*

G I V

- GIRDLE. *f.* [*γυρδελ*, Sax.] 1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. 2. Enclosure; circumference. *Shakefp.* 3. The equator; the torrid zone. *Bacon.*
- To GIRDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakefp.* 2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ. *Shakefp.*
- GIRDLABELT. *f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incircles the waist. *Dryden.*
- GIRDLER. *f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.
- GIRE. *f.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] A circle described by any thing in motion.
- GIRL. *f.* [Islandick, *karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or child. *Shakefp.*
- GIRLISH. *a.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carew.*
- GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.
- To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grin*. Applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person.
- GIRKOCK. *f.* A kind of fish.
- GIRT. *p. pass* [from *To gird*.] See *GIRD*.
- To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; 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. A band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse. *B. Johnson.* 2. The compass measured by the girdle. *Addi.*
- To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.
- To GISE. *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.* pret. *gave*; past. *given* [*gifan*, Sax.] 1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward. *Hooker.* 2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate. *Burnet.* 3. To put into one's possession; to consign. *Temple.* 4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shakefp.* 5. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.* 6. To quit; to yield as due. *Ecclus.* 7. To confer; to impart. *Bramhall.* 8. To expose. *Dryden.* 9. To grant; to allow. *Atterbury.* 10. To yield; not to deny. *Rowe.* 11. To yield without resistance. 12. To permit, to commission. *Pope.* 13. To enable; to allow. *Hooker.* 14. To pay. *Shakefp.* 15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Shakefp.* 16. To exhibit; to express. *Hale.* 17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbuthnot.* 18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others. *Burnet.* 19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from anybody. *Bacon.* 20. To addict; to apply. *Sidney, Temple.* 21. To resign; to yield up. *Herbert.* 22. To conclude; to suppose. *Garrb.* 23. To *GIVE* away.
 To

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To alienate from one's self. *Sidney, Taylor.*
 24. To GIVE back. To return; to restore. *Atterbury.*
 25. To GIVE forth. To publish; to tell. *Hayward.*
 26. To GIVE the hand. To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior. *Hosker.*
 27. To GIVE over. To leave; to quit; to cease. *Hosker.*
 28. To addict; to attach to. *Sidney, Grew.*
 29. To conclude lost. *Arbutnot.*
 30. To abandon. *Hudibras.*
 31. To GIVE out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter. *Knolles.*
 32. To show in false appearance. *Sba. Sidney.*
 34. To abandon. *Stallingsfleet.*
 35. To deliver. *Swift.*
 To GIVE. *v. n.* 1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. *Hosker.*
 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. *Hosker.*
 8. To GIVE out. To publish; to proclaim. *Atts.*
 9. 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; grantor. *Milton.*
 GIZZARD. *f.* [*gazier*, Fr. *gigeria*, Lat. It is sometimes *gixerum*.] The strong muscular stomach of a fowl. *More.* 2. He frets his gizzard, he harrasses his imagination. *Hudib.*
 GLA BRITY. *f.* [from *glaber*, Lat.] Smoothness; baldness.
 GLACIAL. *a.* [*glacial*, Fr. *glacialis*, Lat.] icy; made of ice; frozen.
 To GLACIATE. *v. n.* [*glaciet*, Lat. *glacer*, Fr.] 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.* [*glæb*, Sax. *glad*, Danish] 1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity. 1. *Kings.* 2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy. *Ijaiab.* 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. *Add.*
 GLADDER. *f.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates. *Dryden.*
 GLADE. *f.* [from *glopan*, Sax. hence the Danish *glad*.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Pope.*
 GLADEN. } *f.* [from *gladius*, Lat. sword.]
 GLADDER. } Swordgrafs: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like ledge.
 GLADFULNESS. *f.* [*glad* and *fulnejs*] Joy; gladness. *Spenser.*
 GLADIATOR. *f.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter. *Denham.*
 GLADLY. *adv.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gaiety; with merriment. *Stak. 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 gaiety. *Prior.*
 GLAD SOME LY. *adv.* [from *glad some*.] With gaiety and delight.
 GLAD SOME NENESS. *f.* [from *glad some*.] Gaiety; showiness; delight.
 GLAIRE. *f.* [*glair*, Sax. amber; *glar*, Danish, glats.] 1. The white of an egg. *Peacbam.* 2. A kind of halbert.
 To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, Fr. 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 light. *Dryden.* 3. A snatch of light; a quick view. *Watts.*
 To GLANCE. *v. a.* [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. *adv.* [from *glance*] In an oblique open manner, transiently. *Hakewill.*
 GLAND. *f.* [*glans*, Lat. *glans*, Fr.] All the glands of a human body are included in this sort, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is that which is compact upon itself, as the salivary gland, &c. From all others it is distinguished by an artery and vein, which run in the following way to a vein and extend by a duct to the out. A conglomerate gland is composed of many little conglobate glands put together. *Wijeman.*
 GLANDERS. *f.* [from *glans*.] In a horse, is the running of corrupt matter from the nose.
 GLANDIEROUS. *a.* [*glans ard fero*, Lat.] Bearing irascible beating worms. *Mortimer.*
 GLANDULE. *f.* [*glarulia*, Lat.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours. *Ruy.*
 GLANDULOSITY. *f.* [from *glandulus*.] A collection of glands. *Brown.*
 GLANDULOUS. *a.* [*glandulosus*, Lat.] 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.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareus*, Lat. from *glaire*.] 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.* [*glæf*, Sax. 1. An artificial substance

stance made by fusing salts and flint or sand together with a vehement fire. *Peacham*. 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. *Lutke*

GLASSGAZING. *a*. [*glass* and *gazing*.] Fincical; often contemplating himself in a mirror. A whorion, *glassgazing*, superfluous, 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. *Suo* *ft*.

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*. [*γλαύκωμα*; *glaucoma*, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour. *Quincy*

GLAIVE. *f*. [*glaiue*, Fr.] A broad sword; a falchion. *Fairfax*

To GLAVER. *v* *n*. [*glawe*, Welsh, flattery] To flatter; to wheedle. *L'Estrange*

To GLAZE. *v* *a*. [To *glazi*, only accidentally varied.] 1. To furnish with windows of glass. *Bacon*. 2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware. 3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid. *Greav*

GLAZIER. *f*. [corrupted from *glazier*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. *Gay*

GLEAD. *f*. A buzzard-hawk; a kite.

GLEAM. *f*. [*geloma*, Sax.] A sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness. *Spenser*, *Milton*

To GLEAM. *v* *n*. [from the noun.] 1. To shine with sudden coruscation. *Thomson*. 2. To shine. *Thomson*

GLEAMY. *a*. [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light. *Pope*

To GLEAN. *v* *a*. [*glaner*, Fr.] 1. To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind. *Dryden*. 2. To gather any thing thinly scattered. *Shakespeare*

GLEAN. *f*. [from the verb.] A 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. *Lecke*

GLE'ANING. *f*. [from *glean*.] 1. 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

GLEBY. *a*. [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Prior*

GLEDE. *f*. [*glidaghe*, Sax.] A kite. *Deuteron*

GLEE. *f*. [*gligge*, Sax.] Joy; merriment; gaiety. *Gay*

GLEED. *f*. [from *glöpan*, Sax. to glow.] A hot glowing coal.

GLEEFUL. *a*. [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful. *Shakespeare*

GLEEK. *f*. [*gligge*, Sax.] Musick; or musician. *Shakespeare*

To GLEEK. *v* *a*. [*glizman*, in Sax.] To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon. *Shakespeare*

To GLEEN. *v* *n*. To shine with heat or polish. *Prior*

GLEET. *f*. [*glidan*, Sax.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore. *Wifeman*

To GLEET. *v* *n*. [from the noun.] 1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor. *Wifeman*. 2. To run slowly. *Cheyne*

GLEETY. *a*. [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly sanious. *Wifeman*

GLEN. *f*. [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale. *Spenser*

GLEW. *f*. [*gluten*, Lat.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the jelly.

GLIB. *a*. [from *glif*, *Skinner*.] 1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved. *Burnet*. 2. Smooth; voluble. *Shakespeare*

GLIB. *f*. A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenser*

To GLIB. *v* *a*. [from the adjective.] To castrate. *Shakespeare*

GLIBLY. *adv* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly. *Gov* of the *Tongue*

GLIBNESS. *f*. [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman*

To GLIDE. *v* *n*. [*glidan*, Sax.] 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*

GLIDER. *f*. [from *glide*.] One that glides. *Spenser*

GLIKE. *f*. [*glig*, Sax. 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. *Wotton*

GLIMMER. *f*. [from the verb.] 1. Faint splendour;

splendour; weak light. 2. A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *f.* [*glimmen*, Dutch.] 1. 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. *Stakep.*

To GLISTEN. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German.] To shine; to sparkle with light. *Thomson.*

To GLISTER. *v. n.* [*glisteren*, Dutch.] To shine; to be bright. *Spenser.*

GLISTER. *f.* See **CLYSTER.**

To GLITTER. *v. n.* [*glitman*, Sax.] 1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam. *Granville.* 2. To be specious; to be striking. *Decay of Piety.*

GLITTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show. *Collier.*

GLITTERAND. *a.* Shining; sparkling.

GLITTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *glitter*.] With shining lustre.

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gleren*, Dutch.] To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

To GLOAT. *v. n.* To cast side glances as a timorous lover. *Rowe.*

GLOBARD. *f.* [from *glaw*.] A glow-worm.

GLOBATED. *a.* [from *gobe*.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical. [from *gobe*.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical. [from *gobe*.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical.

GLOBE. *f.* [*globe*, Fr. *globus*, Lat.] 1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre. 2. The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.* 3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or 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. *Amaranth*, or everlasting flower. *f.*

GLOBE. *Daisy.* *f.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE. *Fish.* *f.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE. *Thistle.* *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBOSE. *f.* [*globosus*, Lat.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLOBOSITY. *f.* [from *globose*.] Sphericity; sphericity. *Ray.*

GLOBOUS. *a.* [*globosus*, Lat.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLOBULAR. *a.* [*globulus*, Lat.] In form of a small sphere; round; spherical. *Grew.*

GLOBULARIA. *f.* [Lat. *globularia*, Fr.] A flocculous 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 particle of the blood. *Newton.*

GLOBULOUS. *a.* [from *globule*.] In form of a small sphere; round. *Boyle.*

To GLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*glomerare*, Lat.] 1. To gather into a ball or sphere. 2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLOMEROUS. *a.* [*glomeratus*, Lat.] Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM. *f.* [*glomanz*, Sax. twilight.] 1. Imperfect darkness; dimness; obscurity; de-

fect 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. *adv.* [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; dimness. 2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look. *Collier.*

GLOOMY. *a.* [from *gloom*.] 1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark. *Dryden.* 2. Dark of complexion. *Milton.* 3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLORIED. *a.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious; honourable. *Milton.*

GLORIFICATION. *f.* [*glorificatio*, Fr. from *glorify*] The act of giving glory. *Taylor.*

To GLORIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, Fr.] 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.*

GLORIOUS. *a.* [*gloriosus*, Lat.] 1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious. *Bacon.* 2. Noble; illustrious; excellent.

GLORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously. *Pope.*

GLORY. *f.* [*gloria*, Lat.] 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. *Matth.* 5. Lustre; brightness. *Pope.* 6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture. *Scarb.* 7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance. *Wisd.* 8. Generous pride. *Sidney.*

To GLORY. *v. n.* [*gloriar*, Lat.] To boast in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*

To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue.

GLOSS. *f.* [*glossa*, *glossa*, Fr.] 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 sly 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.*

GLOSSARY. *f.* [*glossarium*, Lat.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words. *Stillingfleet.*

GLOSSATOR. *f.* [*glossator*, Fr.] A writer of glosses; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*

GLOSSER. *f.* [*glossarius*, Lat.] 1. A scholiast; a commentator. 2. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS. *f.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre. *Boyle.*

GLOSSOGRAPHER. *f.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] A scholiast; a commentator.
GLOSSOGRAPHY. *f.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.
GLOSSY. *a.* [from *gloss.*] Shining; smoothly polished.
GLOVE. *f.* [glofe, Sax.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*
 To **GLOVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. *Cleaveland.*
GLOVER. *f.* [from *glove.*] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves. *Shakespeare.*
 To **GLOUT.** *v. n.* To pout; to look fullen. *Chapman.*
 To **GLOW.** *v. n.* [glopan, Sax.] 1. To be heated so as to shine without flame. *Hakewill.* 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. *Shadwell.*
 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.* [glegzan, Saxon.] 1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn. *Soub.* 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 invocate. *Tillotson.*
GLU'EBOILER. *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, Fr.] Gluey; viscous; tenacious. *Bacon.*
GLUTINOUSNESS. *f.* [from glutinous.] Viscosity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*
GLUTTON. *f.* [glutton, Fr.] 1. One who indulges himself too much in eating. *Prior.* 2. One eager of any thing to excess. *Cowley.*

To **GLUTTONISE.** *v. a.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton.
GLUTTONOUS. *a.* Given to excessive feeding. *Raleigh.*
GLUTTONOUSLY. *adv.* 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.* [gnarpan, Saxon.] To
 To **GNARL.** } growl; to murmur; to snarl.
Spenser.
GNARLED. *a.* Knotty. *Shakespeare.*
 To **GNASH.** *v. n.* [knaschen, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash. *Dryden.*
 To **GNASH.** *v. n.* 1. To grind or collide the teeth. *Mac.* 2. To rage even to collision of the teeth. *Milton.*
GNAT. *f.* [gnæt, Sax.] 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. *Hakewill.*
 To **GNAW.** *v. a.* [gnagan, Sax.] 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. *Shake.*
GNAWER. *f.* [from gnaw.] One that gnaws.
GNOMON. *f.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Harris, Brown.*
GNOMONICKS. *f.* [γνώμωνική.] 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.* [zan, Sax.] 1. To walk; to move step by step. *Shakespeare.* 2. To move; not stand still. *Matth.* 3. To walk solemnly. *Hooker.* 4. To walk leisurely, not run. *Shakespeare.* 5. To travel; to journey a-foot. *Milton.* 6. To proceed; to make a progress. *Dryden.* 7. To remove from place to place. *Shakespeare.* 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. *Shakespeare.* 15. To change state or opinion for better or worse. *Kneller.* 16. To apply one's self. *Bentley.* 17. To have recourse to. *1 Cor.* 18. To be about to do. 19. To shift; to pass like not quite well. *Locke.* 20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. *Shakespeare.* 21. To be in party or design. *Dryden.* 22. To escape. 2. *Mat.*

- 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. *Otway.* 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'Estrange.* 33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Spratt.* 34. To be pregnant. *Shak.* 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'Estrange.* 41. To reach by effects. *Wilkins.* 42. To extend in meaning. *Dryden.* 43. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach further. *Fate.* 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 find or get the conclusion. *Milton.* 55. 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 be at liberty. *John.* 59. To go off. To die; to go out of life; to de cease. *Fatler.* 60. To depart from a post. *Shakesp.* 61. To go on. To make attack. *Ben. Johnson.* 62. 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 be extinguished. *Bacon.* 66. To go through. To perform thoroughly; to execute. *Sidney.* 67. To suffer; to undergo. *Arbutnot.*
- GO TO. *interjct.* 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.* [*goad*, Sax.] 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 intigate. *Dryden.*
- GOAL. *f.* [*gawle*, Fr.] 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.* [*goror*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth.
- GOAT. *f.* [*gat*, Sax.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between a deer and sheep. *Peacbam.*
- GOATBEARD. *f.* [*goat* and *beard.*] A plant. *Miller.*
- GOATCHAFER. *f.* A kind of beetle.
- GOATHERD. *f.* [*gat* and *hynb*, Sax.] One whose employment is to tend goats. *Spenser.*
- GOATMARRAM. *f.* See GOATBEARD.
- GOATS RAC. *f.* A plant.
- GOATS-THORN. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- GOATISH. *a.* [from *goat.*] Resembling a goat in rankness; lustful. *More.*
- GOB. *f.* [*gobe*, Fr.] A small quantity. *L'Estrange.*
- GOBBET. *f.* [*gobe*, Fr.] A mouthful. *Sandys's Travels.*
- To GOBBET. *v. a.* To swallow at a mouthful. *L'Estrange.*
- To GOBBLE. *v. a.* [*gobber*, Fr.] 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. *Shakesp.*
- GOBLET. *f.* [*goblet*, Fr.] A bowl or cup. *Denham.*
- GOBLIN. *f.* [Fr. *gobelin.*] 1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke.* 2. A fairy; an elf. *Shakesp.*
- GOD. *f.* [*gob*, Saxon, which likewise signifies good.] 1. The Supreme Being. *John.* 2. A tall god; an idol. *Shakesp.* 3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured. *Shakesp.*
- To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakesp.*
- GODCHILD. *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.
- GODDESS. *f.* [from *god.*] A female divinity. *Dryden.*
- GODDESS-LIKE. *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Pope.*
- GOD-FATHER. *f.* [*god* and *father.*] The sponsor at the font. *Bacon.*
- GODHEAD. *f.* [from *god.*] 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Milton.* 2. A deity; in person; a god or goddess. *Dryden.*
- GODLESS. *a.* [from *god.*] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Hooker, Dryden.*
- GODLIKE. *a.* [*god* and *like.*] Divine, resembling a divinity. *Milton.*
- GODLING. *f.* [from *god.*] A little divinity. *Dryden.*
- GODLINESS. *f.* [from *godly.*] 1. Piety to God. 2. General obervation of all the duties prescribed by religion. *Hooker.*
- GODLY. *a.* [from *god.*] 1. Pious towards God. *C. Prayer.* 2. Good; righteous; religious. *Psal.*
- GODLY.

GODLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously. *Hooker.*
GODLYHEAD. *f.* [from *godly*.] Goodness; righteousness. *Spenser.*
GOD-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.*
GODSON. *f.* [*god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. *Shakespeare.*
GODWARD. *a.* To Godward is toward God.
GODWIT. *f.* [*god*, *good*, and *wit*.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*
GODYELD. } *adv.* corrupted from *Godshield*
GODYIELD. } or protect.]
GO'EL. *a.* [*golep*, *Sax.*] Yellow. *Tusser.*
GO'ER. *j.* [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.* [*gzelegen*, *Saxon*.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.
GO'ING. *f.* [from *go*.] 1. The act of walking. *Shakespeare.* 2. Pregnancy. *Greene.* 3. Departure. *Milton.*
COLA. *f.* The same with *CUMATUM*. *Speet.*
GOLD. *f.* *gold*, *Saxon*; *golad*, *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 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.*
GOLDBEATER. *f.* [*gold* and *beat*.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate *gold*. *Boyle.*
GOLDBEATER'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'LBBOUND. *a.* [*gold* and *bound*.] Encompassed with *gold*. *Shakespeare.*
GOLDEN. *a.* [from *gold*.] 1. Made of *gold*; consisting of *gold*. *Dryden.* 2. Shining; bright; splendid; refulgent. *Craebaw.* 3. Yellow; of the colour of *gold*. *Mortimer.* 4. Excellent; valuable. *Dryden.* 5. Happy; resembling the age of *gold*. *Shakespeare.*
GOLDEN Saxifrage. *f.* [*chrysoplenium*.]
GO LDENLY. *adv.* [from *golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly. *Shakespeare.*
GOLDFINCH. *f.* [*goldfinc*, *Sax.*] A singing bird, called in Staffordshire a *proud taylor*. *Carew.*
GOLDFINDER. *f.* [*gold* and *find*.] One who finds *gold*. A term ludicrously applied to those who 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.
GO'LD SIZE. *f.* A glue of a golden colour. *Peacham.*
GO'LD SMITH. *f.* [*gold* and *smith*, *Sax.*] 1. One who manufactures *gold*. *Shakespeare.* 2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Swift.*
GO'LDYLOCKS. *f.* [*coma aurea*, *Lat.*] 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. *Wifeman.*
GO'NDOLA. *f.* [*gondola*, *Fr.*] 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. Past. *Shakespeare.* 4. Lost; departed. *Holder.* 5. Dead; departed from life. *Oldham.*
GO'NFALON. } *f.* [*gonfanon*, *Fr.*] An ensign;
GO'NFANON. } a standard. *Milton.*
GONORRHOEA. *f.* [*gonorrhoea* and *rho*.] A morbid running of venereal hurts. *Woodward.*
GOOD. *a.* comp. *better*, *superl. best*. [*god*, *Sax*] *good*, *Dutch*.] Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired. *Dryden.* 2. Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon.* 3. Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke.* 4. Wholesome; salubrious. *Prior.* 5. Medicinal; salutary. *Bacon.* 6. Pleasant to the taste. *Bacon.* 7. Complete; full. *Addison.* 8. Useful; valuable. *Collier.* 9. Sound; not false; not fallacious. *Asterbury.* 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. *Matthew.* 22. Kind; soft; benevolent. *Sidney.* 23. Favourable; loving. *Sam.* 24. Companionable; sociable; merry. *Clarendon.* 25. Hearty; earnest; not dubious. *Sidney.* 26. In *good time*. Not too fast. *Collier.* 27. In *good sooth*. Really; seriously. *Shakespeare.* 28. *Good*. [*To make*.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *Clarendon.* 29. To perform; to confirm. *Waller*, *Smairidge.* 30. To supply. *L'Estrange.*
GOOD. *f.* 1. That which physically contributes to happiness; the contrary to evil. *Shakespeare.* 2. Prosperity; advancement. *Ben. Johnson.* 3. Earnest; not jest. *L'Estrange.* 4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness. *Milton*, *South.*

G O R

G O V

GOOD. *adv.* 1. Well; not ill; not amiss. 2. *As Good.* No worse.
GOOD. *interjection.* Well; right. *Shakesp.*
GOOD-CONDITIONED. *a.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. *Sharp.*
GOOD-NOW. *interjection.* 1. In good time; a low word. *Shakesp.* 2. A soft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*
GOODLINESS. *f.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney.*
GOODLY. *a.* [from *good.*] 1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. *Shakesp. Dryden.* 2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid. *Dryden.* 3. Happy; desirable; gay. *Spenser.*
GOODLY. *adv.* Excellently. *Spenser.*
GOODMAN. *f.* [*good and man.*] 1. A slight appellation of civility. *Shakesp.* 2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer. *Shakesp.*
GOODNESS. *f.* [from *good.*] Desirable qualities either moral or physical. *Hooker.*
GOODS. *f.* [from *good.*] 1. Moveables in a house. *Shakesp.* 2. Wares; freight; merchandise. *Raleigh.*
GOODY. *f.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civility used to mean persons. *Swift.*
GOOSE. *f.* plural *geese*, [γορ, Sax.] 1. A large water-fowl, proverbially noted for foolishness. *Peacham.* 2. A taylor's smoothing iron. *Shake.*
GOOSEBERRY. *f.* [*goose and berry.*] A tree and fruit.
GOOSEFOOT. *f.* [*chenopodium.*] Wild orach. *Miller.*
GOOSEGRASS. *f.* Clivers; an herb. *Mortimer.*
GORBELLY. *f.* [from γορ, dung, and belly.] A big paunch; a swelling belly.
GORBELLIED. *a.* [from *gerbelly.*] Fat; bigbellied. *Shakesp.*
GORD. *f.* An instrument of gaming. *Warburton.*
GORE. *f.* [γορε, Sax.] 1. Blood. *Spenser.* 2. Blood clotted or congealed. *Milton, Denham.*
TO GORE. *v. a.* [ζεβερνιαν, Sax.] 1. To stab; to pierce. *Shakesp.* 2. To pierce. *Dryden.*
GORGE. *f.* [gorge, Fr.] 1. The throat; the swallow. *Sidney.* 2. That which is gorged or swallowed. *Spenser.*
TO GORGE. *v. n.* [gorger, Fr.] 1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate. *Addison.* 2. To swallow; as, *the fish has gorged the book.*
GORGEOUS. *a.* [gorgeias, old Fr.] Fine; glittering in various colours; showy. *Milton.*
GORGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *Watson.*
GORGEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendour; magnificence; show.
GORGET. *f.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Shakesp. Knolles, Hadibras.*
GORGON. *f.* [γοργων.] A monster with flaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stones; any thing ugly or horrid. *Dryden.*
GORMAND. *f.* [gourmand, Fr.] A greedy eater.
TO GORMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *germand.*] To feed ravenously.
GORMANDIZER. *f.* [from the verb.] A vor-

acious eater.
GORSE. *f.* [γορρ, Sax.] Furze; a thick prickly shrub.
GO'RY. *a.* [from *gore.*] 1. Covered with congealed blood. *Spenser.* 2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. *Shakesp.*
GO'SHAWK. *f.* [γορ, goose, and παρσος, 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.* [gobep ppele, or God's or good tidings; ευαγγελιον.] 1. God's words; the holy book of the Christian revelation. *Walker.* 2. Divinity; theology.
TO GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. *Shakesp.*
GOSPELLER. *f.* [from *gospel.*] Followers of *Wickliff*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papists in reproach.
GOSSAMER. *f.* [gossipium, low Lat.] The down of plants. *Shakesp.*
GO'SSIP. *f.* [from god and γυβ, relation, Sax.] 1. One who answers for the child in baptism. *Davies.* 2. A tipling companion. *Shakesp.* 3. One who runs about tating like women at a lying-in. *Dryden.*
TO GOSSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To chat; to prate; to be merry. 2. To be a pot companion. *Shakesp.*
GOSSIPRED. *f.* [gossipry, from *gossip.*] *Gossipred* or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Davies.*
GOSTING. *f.* An herb.
GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get.*] *Dryden.*
GOT. *part. pass.* of *get.* *Knolles.*
GOTTEN. *part. pass.* of *get.* *Temple.*
GOUD. *f.* Wood, a plant.
GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goss, or mow. *Tusser.*
TO GOVERN. *v. a.* [gouverner, Fr.] 1. To rule as a chief magistrate. *Spenser.* 2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Atterbury.* 3. To manage; to restrain. *Shakesp.* 4. [In grammar] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo* governs the accusative case. 5. To pilot; to regulate the motion of a ship.
TO GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority *Dryd.*
GOVERNABLE. *a.* [from *govern.*] Submissive to authority; subject to rule. *Locke.*
GOVERNANCE. *f.* [from *govern.*] 1. Government; rule; management. 1. *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. *Shakesp.* 2. A tutress, a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Clarendon.* 3. A tutress; 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 *Shakeſp.* 5. Manageableneſs; compliance; obſequiouſneſs. *Shakeſp.* 6. Management of the limbs or body. *Spencer*. 7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to conſtruction.
 GOVERNOUR. *f.* [*gouverneur*, Fr.] 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. *Shak.*
 4. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man. *Shakeſp.* 5. A pilot; regulator; manager. *James*.
 GOUGE. *f.* [French.] A chifſel having a round edge. *Moxon*.
 GOJERES. *f.* [from *gouje*, Fr. a camp trull.] The French diſeaſe. *Hanmer*.
 GOULD. *f.* A plant; a bottle.
 GOULDINESS. *f.* [from *gourd*.] A ſwelling in a horſe's leg. *Farrier's Dict.*
 GOURNET. *f.* A ſiſh.
 GOUT. *f.* [*goutte*, Fr.] 1. The arthritis; a periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain. *Arbutnot*. 2. A drop. [*goutte*, Fr.] *Shakeſp.*
 GOUT. *f.* [French.] A taſte. *Woodward*.
 GOUTWORT. *f.* [*gout and wort*.] An herb.
 GOVTY. *f.* [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. *Spencer*. 4. The dreſs of peace. *Dryden*.
 GOWNED. *a.* [from *gown*.] Dreſſed in a gown. *Dryden*.
 GOWNMAN. *f.* [*gown and man*.] A man devoted to the arts of peace. *Roxe*.
 To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* To grope. *Arbutnot*.
 To GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie proſtrate on the ground.
 GRACE. *f.* [*grace*, Fr.] 1. Favour; kindneſs. *Sidney*. 2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind. *Milton*, *Com. 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. *Shakeſp.* 14. Virtue; goodneſs. *Shakeſp.* 15. Virtue physical. *Shakeſp.* 16. The title of a duke; formerly of thinking, meaning the ſame as *your goodneſs*, or *your clemency*. *Bacon*. 17. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after mea. *Swift*.
 GRACE-CUP. *f.* [*grace and cup*.] The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior*.
 To GRACE. *v. a.* 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. *Shakeſp.*
 GRACEFUL. *a.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity. *Pope*.
 GRACEFULLY. *adv.* [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. *Spencer*.
 GRACES. *f.* Good graces for favour is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular. *Hudibras*.
 GRACILE. *a.* [*gracilis*, Lat.] Slender; ſmall.
 GRACILENT. *a.* [*gracilentus*, Lat.] Lean.
 GRACILITY. *f.* [*gracilitas*, Lat.] Slenderneſs.
 GRACIOUS. *a.* [*gracieux*, Fr.] 1. Merciful; benevolent. *South*. 2. Favourable; kind. *3 Kings*. 4. Acceptable; favoured. *Clarendon*. 5. Virtuous; good. *Shakeſp.* 6. Excellent. *Hooker*. 7. Graceful; becoming. *Camden*.
 GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracius*.] 1. Kindly; with kind condeſcenſion. *Dryden*. 2. In a pleaſing manner.
 GRACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *gracius*.] 1. Kind condeſcenſion. *Clarendon*. 2. Pleaſing manner.
 GRADATION. *f.* [*gradation*, Fr.] 1. Regular progreſs from one degree to another. *L'Eſtra*. 2. Regular advance ſtep by ſtep. *Shakeſp.* 3. Order; arrangement. *Shakeſp.* 4. Regular proceſs of argument. *South*.
 GRADATORY. *f.* [*gradus*, Lat.] Steps from the cloiſter into the church.
 GRADIENT. *a.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking. *Wilkins*.
 GRADUAL. *a.* [*graduel*, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing ſtep by ſtep. *Milton*, *South*.
 GRADUAL. *f.* [*gradus*, Lat.] An order of ſteps. *Dryden*.
 GRADUALITY. *f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progreſſion. *Brown*.
 GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular progreſſion. *Newton*.
 To GRADUATE. *v. a.* [*graduier*, Fr.] 1. To dignify with a degree in the univerſity. *Carew*. 2. To mark with degrees. *Derham*. 3. To raiſe to a higher place in the ſcale of metals. *Boyle*. 4. To heighten; to improve. *Brown*.
 GRADUATE. *f.* [*gradus*, Fr.] A man dignified with an academical degree. *Braſton*.
 GRADUATION. *f.* [*graduation*, Fr.] 1. Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees. *Greav*. 2. The act of conferring academical degrees.
 GRAFF. *f.* [See *GRAVE*.] A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon*.
 GRAFF. } *f.* [*greffe*, Fr.] A ſmall branch in-
 CRAFT. } ſerted 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*, Fr.] 1. To in-
 To GRAFT. } ſert a cyon or branch of one tree into the ſtock of another. *Dryden*. 2. To propagate by inſertion or inoculation. *Tuſſer*.
 3. To

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Romans*. 4. To fill with an adscititious branch. *Shakefp.* 5. To join one thing to as to receive support from another. *Swijt.*
- GRAFTER.** *f.* [from *graff*, or *grast*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Evelyn.*
- GRAIL.** *f.* [from *grêle*, Fr.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*
- GRAIN.** *f.* [*graine*, Fr. *grannum*, Lat.] 1. A single seed of corn. *Shakefp.* 2. Corn. *Dryden.* 3. The seed of any fruit. 4. Any minute particle; any single body. *Shakefp.* 5. The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight; a grain to named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Holder.* 6. Any thing proverbially small. *Wisdom.* 7. **GRAIN of Allowance.** Something indulged or remitted. *Watts.* 8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shakefp.* 9. The body of the wood. *Dryden.* 10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles. *Brown.* 11. Died or stained substance. *Spenser.* 12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour. *Hudibras.* 13. The heart; the bottom. *Haysward.* 14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. *Newton.*
- GRAINED.** *a.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth. *Shakefp.*
- GRAINS.** *f.* [without a singular] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing. *B. Johnson.*
- GRAINY.** *a.* [from *grain*] 1. Full of corn. 2. Full of grains or kernels.
- GRAMERCY.** *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obsolete expression of surprise. *Shakefp.*
- GRAMINEOUS.** *a.* [*gramineus*, Lat.] Grassy.
- GRAMINIVOROUS.** *a.* [*gramen* and *voros*, Lat.] Grass-eating. *Sharp.*
- GRAMMAR.** *f.* [*grammaire*, Fr. *grammatica*, Lat.] 1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. *Locke.* 2. Propriety or justness of speech. *Dryden.* 3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.
- GRAMMAR School.** *f.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*
- GRAMMARIAN.** *f.* [*grammarien*, Fr. from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologist. *Holder.*
- GRAMMATICAL.** *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.] 1. Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.* 2. Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*
- GRAMMATICALLY.** *adv.* [from *grammatical*.] According to the rules or science of grammar. *Watts.*
- GRAMMATICASTER.** *f.* [Latin] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Rymer.*
- GRAMPLE.** *f.* A crab-fish.
- GRAMPUS.** *f.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.
- GRANARY.** *f.* [*granarium*, Lat.] A storehouse for thrashed corn. *Addison.*
- GRANATE.** *f.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains.
- GRAND.** *a.* [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.] 1. Great; illustrious; high in power. *Raleigh.* 2. Great; splendid; magnificent. *Young.* 3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity. 4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.
- GRANDAM.** *f.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.] 1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shakefp.* 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.
- GRANDE.** *f.* [*grand*, Fr.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity. *Watton.*
- GRANDEVITY.** *f.* [from *grandevus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Diſt.*
- GRANDEVOUS.** *a.* [*grandevus*, Lat.] Long lived; of great age. *Diſt.*
- 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.*
- GRANDFICK.** *a.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Lat.] Making great. *Diſt.*
- GRANDINOUS.** *a.* [*grando*, Lat.] Full of hail.
- GRANDITY.** *f.* [from *grandis*, Lat.] Greatness; grandeur. *Camden.*
- GRANDMOTHER.** *f.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The father's or mother's mother. 1 *Tim.*
- GRANDSIRE.** *f.* [*grand* and *fire*.] 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*, Fr.] A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours. *Ben. 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 *voros*, Lat.] Eating grain. *Arbutnot.*
- GRANNAM.** *f.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. *Gay.*
- TO GRANT.** *v. a.* [from *gratia* or *gratificor*.] 1. To admit that which is not yet proved. *Hecker.* 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 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. *Cowell* 4. Admission of something in dispute. *Dryden*.

GRA'NTABLE. *a.* [from *grant*.] That which may be granted. *Ayliffe*.

GRA'NTEE. *f.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made. *Swift*.

GRA'NTOR. *f.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made. *Ayliffe*.

GRA'NULARY. *a.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Brown* |

To **GRA'NULATE**. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.] To be formed into small grains. *Spratt*.

To **GRA'NULATE**. *v. a.* 1. To break into small masses. 2. To raise into small asperities. *Ray*.

GRANA'TION. *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*.

GRA'NULE. *f.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A small compact particle. *Boyle*.

GRA'NULOUS. *a.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *f.* [*grappe*, Fr. *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters. *Pope*.

GRAPHICAL. *a.* [γ, ἀφω.] Well delineated. *Bacon*.

GRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

GRAP'NEL. *f.* [*grapin*, Fr.] 1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel. 2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To **GRAP'PLE**. *v. n.* [*grabnel*, Dutch.] 1. To contend by seizing each other. *Milton*. 2. To contest in close fight. *Dryden*.

To **GRAP'PLE**. *v. a.* 1. To fasten; to fix. *Shakefp.* 2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRAP'PLE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Contest, in which the combatants seize each other. *Milton*. 2. Close fight. *Shakefp.* 3. An iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden*.

GRAP'PLEMENT. *f.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight. *Spencer*.

GRASHOPPER. *f.* [*grass* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. *Addison*

GRAS'IER. See **GRAZIER**.

To **GRASP**. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Ital.] 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. *Shakefp.* 3. Power of seizing. *Clarendon*.

GRAS'PER. *f.* [from *graso*.] One that grasps.

GRASS. *f.* γρᾶς, Sax.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed. *Temple*.

GRASS of *Parnassus*. *f.* [*parnassia*, Lat.] A plant.

To **GRASS**. *v. n.* To breed grass. *Tusser*.

GRASS-PLOT. *f.* [*grass* and *plot*.] A small level covered with short grass. *Mortimer*.

GRASS-POLY. *f.* A species of **WILLOW-WORT**.

GRASSINESS. *f.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY. *a.* [from *grass*.] Covered with grass. *Milton*. *Dryden*.

GRATE. *f.* [*crates*, Lat.] 1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another. *Addison*. 2. The range of bars within which fires are made. *Speator*.

To **GRATE**. *v. a.* [*gratter*, Fr.] 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. *Hooker*.

GRA'TEFUL. *a.* [*gratus*, Lat.] 1. Having a due sense of benefits. *Milton*. 2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon*.

GRA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful*.] 1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits. *Dryden*. 2. In a pleasing manner. *Watts*.

GRA'TEFULNESS. *f.* [from *grateful*.] 1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert*. 2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRA'TER. *f.* [*grator*, 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 **GRA'TIFY**. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Lat.] 1. To indulge; to please by compliance. *Dryden*. 2. To delight; to please. *Addison*. 3. To requite with a gratification.

GRATINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*.] Harshly; offensively.

GRATIS. *adv.* [Lat.] For nothing; without a recompence. *Arbutnot*.

GRATITUDE. *f.* [*gratitudo*, low Lat.] 1. Duty to benefactors. *Shakefp.* 2. Desire to return benefits. *South*.

GRATUITOUS. *a.* [*gratuitus*, Lat.] 1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Esfr.* 2. Asserted without proof. *Ray*.

GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.] 1. Without claim or merit. 2. Without proof. *Cheyne*.

GRATUITY. *f.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] A present or acknowledgment. *Swift*.

To **GRA'TULATE**. *v. a.* [*gratular*, Lat.] 1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy. *Shakefp.* 2. To declare joy for. *Ben. Johnson*.

GRATULATION. *f.* [from *gratular*, Lat.] Salutations made by expressing joy. *Hooker*.

GRATULATORY. *a.* [from *gratulate*.] Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

GRAVE,

GRA

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave. *Gibben*.

GRAVE. *f.* [*græf* Sax.] The place in which the dead are repositied. *Milton*.

GRAVE-CLOATHS. *f.* [*grave* and *cloath*.] The dress of the dead. *Spenser. John*.

GRAVE-STONE. *f.* [*grave* and *stone*.] The stone that is laid over the grave. *Shakeſp.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven*. 1. To insculpt; to carve into any hard substance. *Prior*. 2. To carve or form. *Hebrews. Dryden*. 3. [from *grave*.] To entomb. *Shakeſp.* 4. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainſworth*.

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances. *Exodus*.

GRAVE *a.* [*grave*, Fr.] 1. Solemn; serious; sober. *Mere*. 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*, Fr.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbutnot*.

To GRAVEL. *v. n.* [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. *Hewel*. 4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS. *a.* [from *grave*.] Without a tomb; unburied. *Shakeſp.*

GRAVELLY. *a.* [*graveleux*, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Harvey*.

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.] 1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly without lightness. *Spectat*. 2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS. *f.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety. *Denham*.

GRAVEOLENT. *a.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strong scented.

GRAVER. *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 stile or tool used in gravings. *Boyle*.

GRAVIDITY. *f.* [from *gravidus*, Lat.] Pregnancy. *Arbutnot*.

GRAVING. *f.* [from *grave*.] Carved work. *Chron*.

To GRAVITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Lat.] To tend to the center of attraction. *Bentley*.

GRAVITATION. *f.* [from *gravitate*.] The act of tending to the centre. *Pope*.

GRAVITY. *f.* [*gravitas*, Lat.] 1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Brown*. 2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt. *Hooker*. 3. Seriousness; solemnity. *Bacon*.

GRAVY. *f.* The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire. *Arbutnot*.

GRAY. *a.* [*græ*, 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*.

GRE

GRAY. *f.* A badger.

GRAYBEARD. *f.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man. *Shakeſp.*

GRAYLING. *f.* The umber, a fish. *Walton*.

GRAYNESS. *f.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *grafs*.] 1. To eat grafs; to feed on grafs. *Shakeſp.* 2. To supply grafs. *Bacon*. 3. [from *raſer*, Fr.] To touch lightly. *Shakeſp.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.* 1. To tend grazing cattle. *Daniel*. 2. To feed upon. *Milton*.

GRAZIER. *f.* [from *graze*.] One who feeds cattle. *Hewel*.

GREASE. *f.* [*graisse*, Fr.] 1. The soft part of the fat. *Shakeſp.* 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 grease. 2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. *Dryden*.

GREASINESS. *f.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness; fatness. *Boyle*.

GREASY. *a.* [from *grease*.] 1. Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shakeſp.* 2. Smear'd with grease. *Mortimer*. 3. Fat of body; bulky. *Shakeſp.*

GREAT. *a.* [*great*, Sax.] 1. Large in bulk or number. *Locke*. 2. Having any quality in a high degree. *Tillotſon*. 3. Considerable in extent or duration. *Sam*. 4. Important; weighty. *Shakeſp.* 5. Chief; principal. *Shakeſp.* 6. Of high rank; of large power. *Pope*. 7. Illustrious; eminent. *Jeremiah*. 8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mind. *Dryden*. 9. Noble; magnanimous. *Sidney*. 10. Swelling; proud. *Kneller*. 11. Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon*. 12. Pregnant; teeming. *May*. 13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great* grandson is the son of my grandson. *Addison*. 14. Hard; difficult; grievous. *Taylor*.

GREAT. *f.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump. *Raleigh*.

GREAT-BELLIED. *a.* [*great* and *belly*.] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins*.

To GREATEN. *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Raleigh*.

GREATHEARTED. *a.* [*great* and *heart*.] High-spirited; undejected. *Clarendon*.

GREATLY. *adv.* [from *great*.] 1. In a great degree. *Milton*. 2. Nobly; illustriously. *Dryden*. 3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely. *Addison*.

GREATNESS. *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*, Fr.] Armour for the legs. *Sam*.

GRECISM.

GRE'CISM. *f.* [*gracifmus*, Lat.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *f.* Good will; favour. *Spenser.*

GREECE. *f.* [corrupted from *degrees*.] A flight of steps. *Shakeſp.*

GREE'DILY. *adv.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenouſly; voraciouſly. *Denbam.*

GRE'EDINESS. *f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenouſneſs; voracity; hunger; eagernels of appetite or deſire. *Denbam.*

GRE'EDY. *a.* [ἄνεδος, Sax.] 1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *King Charles.* 2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. *Fairfax.*

GREEN. *a.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dut.] 1. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow. *Pope.* 2. Pale; ſickly. *Shakeſp.* 3. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed. 4. New; freſh; as, a green woud. *Shakeſp.* 5. Not dry. *Hooker.* 6. Not roasted; half raw. *Watts.* 7. Unripe; immature; young. *Shak.*

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. *Diſt. Bacon.*

GREENEYED. *a.* [*green and eye*] Having eyes coloured with green. *Shakeſp.*

GREENFINCH. *f.* A kind of bird. *Mort.*

GREENFISH. *f.* A kind of fiſh.

GREENGAGE. *f.* A ſpecies of **PLUM.**

GREENHOUSE. *f.* [*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. *Shakeſp.*

GREENNESS. *f.* [from *green*.] 1. The quality of being green; viridity. *Ben. Johnſon.* 2. Immaturity; unripeneneſs. *Sidney.* 3. Freſhneſs; vigour. *South.* 4. Newneſs.

GREENSICKNESS. *f.* [*green and ſickneſs*] The diſeaſe of maids, lo called from the pale-neſs which it produces. *Arbutnot.*

GREENSWARD. } *f.* [*green and ſward*.]
GREENSWORD. } The turf on which graſs grows. *Shakeſp. Swift.*

GREENWEED. *f.* [*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*, Lat *gretan*, Sax.] 1. To addreſs at meeting. *Donne.* 2. To addreſs in whatever manner. *Shakeſp.* 3. To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect. *Dryden.* 4. To congratulate. *Spenser.* 5. To pay compliments at a diſtance. *Shakeſp.* 6. To meet, as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations. *Pope.*

To **GREET.** *v. n.* To meet and ſalute. *Shakeſp.*

GREETER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GREETING. *f.* [from *greet*.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance. *Shakeſp.*

GREEZE. *f.* A flight of ſteps. *Shakeſp.*

GRE'GAL. *a.* [*greg, gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Diſt.*

GREGAR'IOUS. *a.* [*gregarius*, Lat.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*

GRE'MIAL. *a.* [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Diſt.*

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 ſhaters, much to the damage of all that ſtand near. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER. *f.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade*.] A tall foot-foldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment. *Gay.*

GRENADO. *f.* See **GRENADE.** *Claveland.*

GREUT. *f.* A kind of ſoffile body. *Grew.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow*. *Dryden.*

GREY. *a.* [*gris*, Fr.] See **GRAY.**

GREYHOUND. *f.* [ἄγριον, Sax.] A tall ſleed dog that chafes in fight. *Sidney.*

GRICE. *f.* A little pig. *Gouldman.* 2. A ſtep or *greaze*. *Shakeſp.*

To **GRIDE.** *v. n.* [*gridare*, Ital.] To cut. *Milt.*

GRIDELIN. *a.* A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*

GRIDIRON. *f.* [*grind*, Iſlandick, a grate, and *iron*.] A portable grate. *Speſtator.*

GRIEF. *f.* [from *grieve*.] 1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt. *South.* 2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, Fr. *Shakeſp.*]

GRIEVANCE. *f.* [from *grief*.] 1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs. 2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs. *Swift.*

To **GRIEVE.** *v. a.* [*grever*, Fr.] 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. *Shakeſp. Dryden.*

GRIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*] In ſorrow; ſorrowfully. *Shakeſp.*

GRIEVOUS. *a.* [*gravis*, Lat.] 1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. *Hooker.* 2. Such as cauſes ſorrow. *Watts.* 3. Expreſſing a great degree of uneaſineſs. *Clarendon.* 4. Atrocious; heavy. *Shakeſp.* 5. Sometimes uſed adverbially in low language. *Shakeſp.*

GRIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.] 1. Painfully; with pain. *Spenser.* 2. With diſcontent; with ill will. *Kneller.* 3. Cataſtrophically; miſerably. *Hooker.* 4. Vexatiously. *Ray.*

GRIEVOUSNESS. *f.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain. *Iſaiab xxi.*

GRIFFIN. } *f.* γριφ } A fabled animal, ſaid
GRIFFON. } to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peaſh.*

GRIG. *f.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.] 1. A ſmall cel. 2. A merry creature. [Suppoſed from *Greek*.] *Swiſſ.*

To **GRILL.** *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, Fr.] To broil on a gridiron.

GRI

- GRILLADE.** *f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on a gridiron.
- To **GRILLY.** *v. a.* [from *grill*.] To harass; to hurt. *Hudibras.*
- GRIM.** *a.* [ɣnumma, Sax.] 1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible. *Denham.* 2. Ugly; ill-looking. *Shakefp.*
- GRIMACE.** *f.* [Fr. from *grim*.] 1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence. *South.* 2. Air of affectation. *Graville.*
- GRIMALKIN.** *f.* [*gris*, Fr. and *walkin*.] An old cat. *Philips.*
- CRIME.** *f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated. *Woodward.*
- To **CRIME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to sully deeply. *Shakefp.*
- GRIMLY.** *adv.* [from *grim*.] 1. Horribly; hideously. *Shakefp.* 2. Sourly; sullenly. *Shakefp.*
- GRIMNESS.** *f.* [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of visage.
- To **GRIN.** *v. n.* [ɣnennian, Sax.] 1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Shakefp.* 2. To fix the teeth as in anguish. *Shakefp.*
- GRIN.** *f.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth. *Watts.*
- GRIN.** *f.* [ɣnyon, ɣynene, Sax.] A snare; a trap. *Job.*
- To **GRIND.** *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground.* [ɣrindan, Sax.] 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. *Sand.* 3. The back tooth. *Bacon.*
- GRINDLESTONE.** } *f.* [from *grind* and *stone*.]
GRINDSTONE. } The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened. *Hammond*
- GRINNER.** *f.* [from *grim*.] He that grins. *Addison.*
- GRINNINGLY.** *adv.* [from *grim*.] With a grinning laugh. *Ainsworth.*
- GRIP.** *f.* A small ditch.
- To **GRIPLE.** *v. a.* [*greipan*, Gothick.] 1. To hold with the fingers closed. *Dryden.* 2. [*Gripper*, Fr.] To catch eagerly; to seize. *Shakefp.* 3. To close; to clutch. *Pope.* 4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze. *Dryden.*
- To **GRIPLE.** *v. a.* To pinch the belly. *Dryden.*
- GRIPLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw. *Dryden.* 2. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.* 3. Oppression; crushing power. *Shakefp.* 4. Affliction; pinching distress. *Otway.* 3. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick. *Fleyer.*
- GRIPPER.** *f.* [from *griple*.] Oppressor; usurer. *Burton.*
- CRIPINGLY.** *adv.* [from *gripping*.] With pain in the guts. *Bacon.*

GRO

- GRIPLE.** *f.* A gripping miser. *Spencer.*
- GRISAMBER.** *f.* Used by *Milton* for amber-grife.
- GRISE.** *f.* A step, or scale of steps. *Shakefp.*
- GRISKIN.** *f.* [*grisgin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebrae of a hog broiled.
- GRISLY.** *adv.* [ɣurly, Sax.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous. *Addison.*
- GRIST.** *f.* [ɣurte, Sax.] 1. Corn to be ground. *Tusser.* 2. Supply; provision. *Swift.*
- GRISTLE.** *f.* [ɣurte, Sax.] A cartilage. *Roy.*
- GRISTLY.** *a.* [from *gristle*.] Cartilaginous. *Blackmore.*
- GRIT.** *f.* [ɣrytta, Sax.] 1. The coarse part of meal. 2. Oats husked, or coarsly 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. *Hill.*
- GRITTINESS.** *f.* [from *gritty*.] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. *Martine.*
- GRITTY.** *a.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard particles. *Newton.*
- GRIZELIN.** *a.* [More properly *gridein*.] *Temple.*
- GRIZZLE.** *f.* [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray. *Shakefp.*
- GRIZZLED.** *a.* [from *grizzle*.] Interspersed with gray. *Dryden.*
- GRIZZLY.** *a.* [from *gris*, gray, Fr.] Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*
- To **GRÖAN.** *v. n.* [ɣranan, Sax.] 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. *Shakefp.*
- GROANFUL.** *a.* [from *groan* and *full*.] Sad; agonizing. *Spenser.*
- GROAT.** *f.* [*groot*, Dutch.] 1. A piece valued at four pence. 2. A proverbial name for a small sum. *Swift.* 3. **GROATS.** Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth.*
- GROCER.** *f.* [from *grofs*, a large quantity.] A man who buys and sells tea and sugar, plumbs and spices. *Watts.*
- GROCERY.** *f.* [from *grocer*.] Grocers ware. *Clarendon.*
- GROGERAM.** } *f.* [*grof*, grain, Fr.] Stuff
GROGRAM. } woven with, a large wool
GROGRAN. } and a rough pile. *Donne.*
- GROIN.** *f.* The part near the thigh. *Dryden.*
- GROMWELL.** *f.* Gromill or graymill, a plant. *Miller.*
- GROOM.** *f.* [*grom*, Dutch.] 1. A boy; a waiter; a servant. *Spenser, Fairfax.* 2. A young man. *Fairfax.* 3. A man newly married. *Dryden.*
- GROOVE.** *f.* [from *grave*.] 1. A deep cavern or hollow. *Beyle.* 2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool. *Mexon.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow. *Gulliver.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [gnapan, Sax.] To feel where one cannot see. *Sandys.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark. *Swift.*

GROPER. *f.* [from *grobe.*] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *a.* [*gras*, Fr. *grosso*, Ital.] 1. Thick; bulky. *Baker.* 2. Shameful; unseemly. *Hooker.* 3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined. *Smalridge.* 4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk. *Thomson.* 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. *adv.* [from *gross.*] 1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely. 2. Without subtlety; without art; without delicacy. *Newton.*

GROSSNESS. *f.* [from *gross.*] 1. Coarseness; not subtlety; thickness. *Milton.* 2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence. *Ascham.* 3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy. *Dryden.*

GROT. *f.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure. *Prior.*

GROTESQUE. *a.* [*grotesque*, Fr.] Distorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope.*

GROTTO. *f.* [*grotte*, Fr.] 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.* [gnund, Sax.] 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. Dregs; lees; scæces. *Sharp.* 8. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted. *Hakewill.* 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. *Shakefp.* 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 let a thing off. *Shakefp.*

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 sapping 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 turnhoof. *Temp.*

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 in or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. *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. *Arbutnot.*

GROUND-ROOM. *f.* A room on the level with the ground. *Tatler.*

GROUNDLEDLY. *adv.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles. *Glanville.*

GROUNDLESS. *a.* [from *ground.*] Void of reason. *Freeholder.*

GROUNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless.*] Without reason; without cause. *Boyle.*

GROUNDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *groundless.*] Want of just reason. *Tillotson.*

GROUNDLING. *f.* [from *ground.*] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: one of the vulgar. *Shakefp.*

GROUNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham.*

GROUNDSEL. *f.* [gnund and *pile*, the basis, Sax.] The timber next the ground. *Moxon.*

GROUNDSEL. *f.* [*senecio*, Lat.] A plant.

GROUNDWORK. *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*, Fr.] A croud; a cluster; a huddle. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*groupper*, Fr.] To put into a croud; to huddle together. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *f.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock. *Swift.*

GROUT. *f.* [gnut, Sax.] 1. Coarse meal; pollard. *King.* 2. That which purges off. *Dryden.* 3. A kind of wild apple.

To GROW. *v. n.* pret. *grew*; part. pass. *grown.*

[gnupan, Sax.] 1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion. *Wisdem.* 2. To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.* 3. To shoot in any particular form. *Dryden.* 4. To increase in stature. *Sam.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy. *Locke.*

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6. To issue, as plants from a soil. *Dryden*. 7. To increase in bulk; to become greater. *Bac*. 8. To improve; to make progress. *Pope*. 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*.
- GROWER.** *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*.
- GROWTHEAD.** } *f.* [from *grow*, or great
GROWTNOL. } *head*] 1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*. 2. An idle lazy fellow. *Tusser*.
- TO GRUB.** *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grôb*, 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 GRUBBLE.** *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden*.
- GRUBSTREET.** *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.* [*Grügnach*, 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. *Hesk*. 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.** *adv.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly. *Dryden*.
- GRUEL.** *f.* [*gruelie*, Fr.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbutnot*.
- CRUFF.** *a.* [*gruff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners. *Addison*.
- GRUFF.** *Y. adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly. *Lryden*.
- GRUFFNESS.** *f.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien.
- GRUM.** *a.* [from *grumble*] Sour; furly. *Arbut*.
- TO GRUMBLE.** *v. n.* [*grummelen*, Dutch.] 1. To murmur with discontent. *Prior*. 2. To growl; to gnarl. *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*.
- GRÛME.** *f.* [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Lat.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid. *Quincy*.
- GRUMLY.** *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.
- GRÛMMEL.** *f.* [*lithospermum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.
- GRÛMOUS.** *a.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted. *Arbutnot*.
- GRÛMOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor. *Wiseman*.
- GRÛNSEL.** *f.* [usually *groundsel*.] The lower part of the building. *Milton*.
- TO GRUNT.** } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Lat.] To
TO GRUNTLE. } 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. *Ainsworth*.
- 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. *Dick*.
- GUAIA CUM.** *f.* A physical wood. It is attenuant and aperient, and promotes discharge by sweat and urine. *Hill*.
- GUA'RANTE'E.** [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed. *South*.
- TO GUA'RANTY.** *v. a.* [*guarantir*, Fr.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.
- TO GUARD.** *v. a.* [*garder*, Fr.] 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 the 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*, Fr.] 1. A man or body of men, whose business is to watch. *Milton*. 2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance. *Smol*. 3. Limitation; anticipation of objection. *Atter*. 4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. 5. Part of the hilt of a sword.
- GUA'RDAGE.** *f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship. *Shakespeare*.
- GUARDER.** *f.* One who guards.
- GUARDIAN.** *f.* [*gardien*, Fr.] 1. One that has the care of an orphan. *Arbutnot*. 2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing

- is committed. *Shakesp.* 3. A repository or storehouse. Not used. *Shakesp.*
- GUARDIAN** of the *Spiritualities*. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. *Cowell.*
- GUARDIAN**. *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent. *Dryden.*
- GUARDIANSHIP**. *f.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian. *L'Estrange.*
- GUARDLESS**. *a.* [from *guard*.] Without defence. *Waller.*
- GUARDSHIP**. *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**. }
- GUBERNATION**. *f.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency. *Watts.*
- GUDGEON**. *f.* [*goujon*, Fr.] 1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers. *Pope.* 2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage. *Shakesp.*
- GUERDON**. *f.* [*guerdon*, Fr.] A reward; a recompence. *Knolles.*
- To **GUESS**. *v. n.* [*gissen*, 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**. *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. *Shakesp.*
- GUEST**. *f.* [*gert*, *girt*, Sax.] 1. One entertained in the house of another. *Dryden.* 2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside. *Sid.*
- 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*, Fr.] 1. To direct. *Scotb.* 2. To govern by counsel; to instruct. *Psalms.* 3. To regulate; to superintend. *Decay of Piety.*
- GUIDE**. *f.* [*guide*, Fr.] 1. One who directs another in his way. *Denham.* 2. One who directs another in his conduct. *Waller.* 3. Director; regulator. *Hooker.*
- GUIDELESS**. *a.* [from *guide*.] Without a guide. *Dryden.*
- GUIDER**. *f.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide. *Scotb.*
- GUIDON**. *f.* [French.] A standardbearer; a standard.
- GUILD**. *f.* [*gildrup*, Sax.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity. *Cowell.*
- GUILE**. *f.* [*guille*, old French.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice. *Milton.*
- GUILEFUL**. *a.* [*guile* and *full*.] Wily; insidious; mischievously artful. *Hooker, Dryden.* 2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous. *Shakesp.*
- GUILEFULY**. *adv.* [from *guileful*.] Insidiously; treacherously. *Milton.*
- GUILEFULNESS**. *f.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.
- GUILENESS**. *a.* [from *guile*.] Without deceit; without insidiousness.
- GUILER**. *f.* [from *guile*.] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices. *Spenser.*
- GUILT**. *f.* [*gilt*, Sax.] 1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime. *Hammond.* 2. A crime; an offence. *Shakesp.*
- GUILTILY**. *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence. *Shakesp.*
- GUILTINESS**. *f.* [from *guilty*.] The state of being guilty; consciousness of crime. *Sidney.*
- GUILTLESS**. *a.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime. *Pope.*
- GUILTLESSLY**. *adv.* [from *guiltless*.] Without guilt; innocently.
- GUILTLESSNESS**. *f.* [from *guiltless*.] Innocence; freedom from crime. *King Charles.*
- GUILTY**. *a.* [*giltig*, Sax.] 1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. *Shakesp.* 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*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- GUINEAPIG**. *f.* A small animal with a pig's snout.
- GUISE**. *f.* [*guise*, Fr.] 1. Manner; mien; habit. *Fairfax, More.* 2. Practice; custom; property. *Ben. Johnson.* 3. External appearance; dress. *Temple.*
- GUI'AR**. *f.* [*ghitarra*, Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Prior.*
- GUI'CH**. } *f.* [from *gulo*, Lat.] A little
- GUI'CHIN**. } glutton. *Skinner.*
- GULES**. *a.* [perhaps from *geule*, the throat.] Red. *Shakesp.*
- GULF**. *f.* [*gulf*, Italian.] 1. A bay; an opening into land. *Knolles.* 2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. *Spenser.* 3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy. *Shakesp.* 4. Any thing insatiable. *Shakesp.*
- 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. *Shakesp.* 3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated. *Hudibras.*
- GULLCATCHER**. *f.* [*gull and catch*.] A cheat. *Shakesp.*
- GULLER**. *f.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impostor.

- GULLERY.** *f.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; imposture. *Ainsworth.*
- GULLET.** *f.* [*goulet*, Fr.] The throat; the meat-pipe. *Denham.*
- To GULLY.** *v. n.* To run with noise.
- GULLYHOLE.** *f.* The hole where the gutters empty themselves into the subterraneous sewer.
- GULOUSITY.** *f.* [from *gulosus*, 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*, Lat.] 1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstruums. *Quincy, Dryden.* 2. [*goma*, Sax.] The fleshy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift.*
- To GUM.** *v. n.* To close 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 fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire. *Knoller, Granville.*
- GUNNEL.** *f.* [corrupted from *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. *Mortimer.*
- 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; that is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no. *Harris.*
- GURGE.** *f.* [*gorges*, Lat.] A whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*
- GURGION.** *f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.
- To GURGLE.** *v. n.* [*gorgolare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.
- GURNARD.** } *f.* [*gournal*, Fr.] A kind of
- GURNET.** } sea fish. *Shakespeare.*
- To GUSH.** *v. n.* [*gustelen*, 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*, Fr.] Any thing sewed on cloth, in order to strengthen it.
- GUST.** *f.* [*gouft*, Fr. *gustus*, Lat.] 1. Sense of tasting. *Pope.* 2. Height of perception. *Mil.* 3. Love; liking. *Tillotson.* 4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. *Dryden.* 5. [From *gustick*.] Inlandick. A sudden violent blast of wind. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
- GUSTABLE.** *f.* [*gusto*, Lat.] 1. To be tasted. *Harvey.* 2. Pleasant to the taste. *Derham.*
- GUSTATION.** *f.* [*gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting. *Brown.*
- GUSTFUL.** *a.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted. *Decay 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.*
- GWSTY.** *a.* [from *gwst*.] 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. *Hakewill.*
- To GUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate. *Carew.* 2. To plunder of contents. *Spesator.*
- GUTTATED.** *a.* [from *gutta*, Lat. a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *DiG.*
- GUTTER.** *f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Lat.] 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. *Dryd.*
- To GUTTLE.** *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To swallow. *L'Estrange.*
- GUTTLE.** *f.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.
- GUTTULOUS.** *a.* [from *guttula*, Lat.] In the form of a small drop. *Brown.*
- GUTTURAL.** *a.* [*gutturals*, Lat.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Holder.*
- GUTTURALNESS.** *f.* [from *guttural*] The quality of being guttural. *DiG.*
- GUTWORT.** *f.* [*gut* and *wort*.] An herb.
- GUY.** *f.* [from *guide*.] A rope used to lift any thing into a 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.** *f.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandiser. *Dryden.*
- GYBE.** *f.* [See *GIBZ*.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*
- To GYBE.** *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt. *Spenser.*

G Y N

GYMNASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise. *Brown*.
GYMNASTICK. *adv.* [γυμναστικός.] Pertaining to athletick exercises. *Arbutnot*.
GYMNICK. *a.* [γυμνικός.] Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises. *Milton*.
GYMNOSPERMOUS. *a.* [γυμνός and σπέρμα.] Having the seeds naked.
GYNECOCRASY. *f.* [γυναικονομία.] Pettycoast

G Y V

government; female power.
GYRATION. *f.* [gyro, Lat.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton*.
GYRE. *f.* [gyrus, Lat.] A circle described by any thing going in an orbit. *Spenser, Sandys, Dryden*.
GYVES. *f.* [gewyn, 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, sounded 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, Lat.] 1. An expression of wonder, surprize, sudden question, or sudden exertion. *Shakespeare*. 2. An expression of laughter. *Dryden*.

HAAK. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth*.

HA'BEAS 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. *Cowell*.

HABERDA'SHER. *f.* One who sells small wares; a pedlar. *Bacon*.

HA'BERDINE. *f.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth*.

HA'BERGEON. *f.* [haubergeron, Fr.] Armour to cover the neck and breast. *Hudibras*.

HABI'LIMENT. *f.* [habilement, French.] Drefs; clothes; garment. *Swift*.

TO HABI'LITATE. *v. n.* [habilitate, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. *Bacon*.

HABILITATION. *f.* [from *habilitate*] Qualification. *Bacon*.

HABILITY. *f.* [habilité, Fr.] Faculty; power.

HABIT. *f.* [habitus, Lat.] 1. State of any thing; as, habit of body. 2. Drefs; accoutrement. *Shakespeare, Dryden*. 3. Habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. *Locke*. 4. Custom; inveterate use. *South*.

TO HABIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drefs; to accoutre; to array. *Clarendon*.

HABITABLE. *a.* [habitable, Fr.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Donne*.

HABITABLENESS. *f.* [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt. *Morre*.

HABITANCE. *f.* [habitatio, Lat.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenser*.

HABITANT. *f.* [habitant, Fr.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope*.

HABITATION. *f.* [habitation, Fr.] 1. The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers. 2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milt*.

H A G

HABITATOR. *f.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Brown*.

HABITUAL. *a.* [habituel, Fr.] Customary; customary; inveterate. *South*.

HABITUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit. *Arbutnot*.

TO HABITUATE. *v. a.* [habituer, Fr.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition. *Arbutnot*.

HABITUDE. *f.* [habitus, Lat.] 1. Relation; respect. *Hale*. 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*.

HA'BNAB. *adv.* [hap ne hap] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras*.

TO HACK. *v. a.* [Daccan, Sax.] 1. To cut into small pieces; to chop. *Sidney*. 2. To speak un-readily, or with hesitation. *Shakespeare*.

TO HACK. *v. n.* To turn hackney or prostitute. *Shakespeare*.

HA'CKLE. *f.* Raw silk; any filmy substance unspun. *Walton*.

TO HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hack*.] To drefs flax.

HA'CKNEY. *f.* [hacnai, Welsh.] 1. A pacing horse. 2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace. *Bacon*. 3. A hireling; prostitute. *Roscommon*. 4. Any thing let out for hire. *Pope*. 5. Much used; common. *Harvey*.

TO HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom to the road. *Shakespeare*.

HA'CKETON. *f.* [haquet, old Fr.] Some piece of armour. *Spenser*.

HAD. The preterite and part. pass. of *have*. *Shakespeare*.

HA'DDOCK. *f.* [hadot, Fr.] A sea-fish of the cod kind. *Carew*.

HAFT. *f.* [Dæft, Sax.] A handle; that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden*.

TO HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set in a haft.

HAG. *f.* [Dægerre, a goblin, Sax.] 1. A fury; a the monster. 2. A witch; an enchantress. *Shakespeare*. 3. An old ugly woman. *Dryden*.
 To

- To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment ; to barash with terrou. *Hudibras.*
- HAGGARD. *a.* [*bagard*, Fr.] 1. Wild ; untamed ; irreclaimable. *Spenser.* 2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. *L'Estra.* 3. [*Hoge*, Welsh.] Ugly ; rugged ; deformed. *Smith.*
- HAGGARD. *f.* 1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shakesp.* 2. A species of hawk. *Sandys.*
- HAGGARDLY. *a.* [from *haggard*.] Deformed ; ugly. *Dryden.*
- HAGGESS. *f.* [from *hog* or *back*.] A mass of meat inclosed in a membrane.
- HACGISH. *a.* [from *bag*.] Of the nature of a hag ; deformed ; horrid. *Shakesp.*
- To HAGGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack*.] To cut ; to chop ; to mangle. *Shakesp.*
- 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 *γράφω*.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.
- HAH. *interj.* An expression of sudden effort. *Dryden.*
- HAIL. *f.* [*hagel*, Sax.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*
- To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail. *Isaiab.*
- HAIL. *interj.* [*hæl*, health, Sax.] A term of salutation. *Milton.*
- To HAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To salute ; to call to. *Dryden.*
- HAILSHOT. *f.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail. *Hayward.*
- HAILSTONE. *f.* [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle or single ball of hail. *Shakesp.*
- HAILY. *a.* [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail. *Pope.*
- HAIR. *f.* [*hær*, Sax.] 1. One of the common regiments 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. *Shakesp.* 3. Any thing proverbially small. *Shakesp.* 4. Course ; order ; grain. *Shakesp.*
- HAIRBRAINED. *a.* [rather *hare-brained*] Wild ; irregular. *Judges.*
- HAIREL. *f.* The name of a flower ; the hyacinth.
- HAIRBREADTH. *f.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very small distance. *Judges.*
- HAIRCLOTH. *f.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification. *Grew.*
- HAIRLACE. *f.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which the women tie up their hair. *Harv.*
- HAIRLESS. *a.* [from *hair*.] Without hair. *Shakesp.*
- HAIRINESS. *f.* [from *hairy*.] The state of being covered with hair.
- HAIRY. *a.* [from *hair*.] 1. Overgrown with
- hair. *Shakesp.* 2. Consisting of hair. *Dryden.*
- HAKE. *f.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*
- HAKOT. *f.* [from *bake*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*
- HAL. The Saxon Bealle, i. e. a hall. *Gibson.*
- HALBERD. *f.* [*halebarde*, Fr.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*
- HALBERDIER. *f.* [*halebardier*, Fr.] One who is armed with a halberd.
- HALCYON. *f.* [*halcyo*, Lat.] A bird that breeds in the sea : there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakesp.*
- 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. *Saxæ. Brown.*
- HALER. *f.* [from *bale*.] He who pulls and hales.
- HALF. *f.* [*Bealf*, Sax.] 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. *adv.* 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. *Shakesp.*
- HALF-FACED. *a.* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only part of the face. *Shakesp.*
- HALF-HEARD. *a.* Imperfectly heard. *Pope.*
- HALF-MOON. *f.* The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.
- HALF-PENNY. *f.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *penny*.] A copper coin, of which two make a penny. *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. *Shakesp.*
- HALF-WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle. *Grawville.*
- HALF-WIT. *f.* [*half* and *wit*.] A block-head ; a foolish fellow. *Dryden.*
- HALIBUT. *f.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- HALIDOM. *f.* Our blessed lady. *Spenser.*
- HALIMASS. [*Halig* and *majs*.] The feast of All-Souls. *Shakesp.*
- HALITUOUS. *adv.* [*halitus*, Lat.] Vaporous ; fumous. *Boyle.*
- HALL. *f.* [*Hal*, Sax.] 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. *Garth.* 4. The first large room of a house. *Milton.*
- HALLELUJAH. *f.* [*ἕλελλου*] Praise ye the Lord. A long of thanksgiving. *Milton.*
- HALLOO. *interj.* [*Allons*, let us go!] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game. *Dryden.*

- To HA'LOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs. *Sidney*.
- To HA'LOO. *v. a.* 1. To encourage with shouts. *Prior*. 2. To chafe with shouts. *Shake*. 3. To call or shout to. *Shakefp.*
- To HA'LOW. *v. a.* [*Daljan*, *Dalzy*, Saxon, holy.] 1. To consecrate; to make holy. *Hooker*. 2. To reverence as holy; *ballowed* be thy name.
- HALLUCINATION. *f.* [*ballucinatio*, Lat.] Error; blunder; mistake. *Addison*.
- HALM. *f.* [*Dealm*, Sax.] Straw.
- HA'LO. *f.* A red circle round the sun or moon. *Newton*.
- HA'LSENING. *a.* [*halb*, German.] Sounding harshly. *Carew*.
- HA'LSER. *f.* [from *Dalr*, neck, and peel, a rope.] A rope less than a cable. *Chapman*.
- To HALT. *v. n.* [*Dealt*, Saxon, lame] 1. To limp; to be lame. *Dryden*. 2. To stop in a march. *Addison*. 3. To hesitate; to stand dubious. 1 *Kingz*. 4. To fail; to falter. *Shakefp*
- HALT. *a.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled. *Luke*.
- HALT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of limping; the manner of limping. 2. [*Alte*, Fr.] A stop in a march. *Milton*.
- HA'ALTER. *f.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.
- HA'ALTER. *f.* [*Dealrte*, Sax.] 1. A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakefp.* 2. A cord; a strong string. *Sandys*.
- To HALTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. *Atterbury*.
- To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half*, *balves*.] To divide into two parts.
- HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share. *Cleaveland*.
- HAM. *f.* [*Dam*, Sax.] A house, farm, or village.
- HAM. *f.* [*Dam*, Sax.] 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*, Lat.] Hooked; set with hooks.
- To HAMBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham*.] To cut the sinews; to hamstring.
- HAME. *f.* [*Dama*, Sax.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.
- HAMLET. *f.* [*Dam*, Sax.] A small village. *Bacon*.
- HAMMER. *f.* [*Damen*, Sax.] 1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Brown*. 2. Any thing destructive. *Hakewil.*
- To HAMMER. *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. *Shakefp.*
- To HAMMER. *v. n.* 1. To work; to be busy. *Shakefp.* 2. To be in agitation. *Shakefp.*
- HAMMERER. *f.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.
- HAMMERHARD. *f.* [*hammer* and *hard*.] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Moxon*.
- HAMMOCK. *f.* [*Damaca*, Sax.] A swinging bed. *Temple*.
- HAMPER. *f.* [*banaperium*.] A large basket for carriage. *Swift*.
- To HAMPER. *v. a.* 1. To shackle; to entangle in chains. *Herbert*. 2. To enlare; to inveigle. *Hudibras*. 3. To complicate; to entangle. *Blackmore*. 4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras*.
- HAM'STRING. *f.* [*ham* and *string*] The tendon of the ham. *Shakefp.*
- To HAM'STRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung*. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden*.
- HA'NAPER. *f.* [*banaperium*, low Lat.] 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.* [*Dand*, *Dond*, 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. *K. Charles*. 9. Labour; act of the hand. *Addison*. 10. Performance. *Shakefp.* 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. 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. *Shakefp.* 24. State of being in present agitation. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 30. Transmission; conveyance. *Collier*. 31. Possession; power. *Hooker*. 32. Pressure of the bridle. *Shakefp.* 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 call of wine. *g. Denham*, *Felton*. 41. HAND over head. Negligently; rashly. *L'Estrange*. 42. HAND to HAND Close fight. *Shakefp*. 43. HAND in HAND In union; conjointly. *Swift*. 44. Fit; pat. *Shakefp.* 45. HAND to man b. As want requires. *L'Estrange*. 46. To bear in HAND.

- To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shakeſp.* 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 icize; 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 *handſaw*; or borne in the hand, as a *hand-barrow*.
- HAND-BASKET**. *f.* A portable baſket. *Mortim.*
- HAND-BELL**. *f.* A bell rung by the hand. *Bac.*
- 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.*
- HANDEFAST**. *f.* [*hand* and *faſt*] Hold; cuſtody. *Shakeſp.*
- HANDFUL**. *f.* [*hand* 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 or quantity. *Ralei.* *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. *Camden.*
- HANDICRAFT**. *f.* [*hand* and *craft*] Manual occupation. *Swift.*
- HANDICRAFTSMAN**. *f.* [*handicraft* and *man*.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Swift.*
- HANDILY**. *a.* [from *handy*.] With ſkill; with dexterity.
- HANDINESS**. *f.* [from *handy*.] Readineſs; dexterity.
- HANDIWORK**. *f.* [*handy* and *work*.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Eſtrange.*
- HANDKERCHIEF**. *f.* [*hand* and *kerchief*.] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbutnot.*
- To **HANDLE**. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch.] 1. To touch; to feel with the hand. *Locke.* 2. To manage: to wield. *Shakeſp.* 3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.* 4. To treat in diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.* *Atterbury.* 5. To deal with; to praſtitute. *Jeremiah.* 6. To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.* 7. To praſtitute upon; to do with. *Shakeſp.*
- HANDLE**. *f.* [Handle, Sax.] 1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. *Taylor.* 2. That of which uſe is made. *South.*
- HANDLESS**. *a.* [*hand* and *leſs*.] Without a hand. *Shakeſp.*
- HANDMAID**. *f.* A maid that waits at hand. *Fairfax.*
- HANDMILL**. *f.* [*hand* and *mill*.] A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*
- HANDS off**. A vulgar phraſe for keep off; forbear. *L'Eſtrange.*
- HANDSAILS**. *f.* Sails managed by the hand. *Temple.*
- HANDSAW**. *f.* A ſaw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer.*
- HANDSEL**. *f.* [*hanſel*, Dutch.] The firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt act of ſale. *Herbert.*
- To **HANDSEL**. *v. a.* To uſe or do any thing the firſt time. *Cowley.*
- HANDSOME**. *a.* [*handſom*, Dutch.] 1. Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spencer.* 2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Addiſon.* 3. Elegant; graceful. *Felton.* 4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handſome* fortune. 5. Generous; noble: as, a *handſome* action.
- To **HANDSOME**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat. *Donne.*
- HANDSOMELY**. *adv.* [from *handſome*.] 1. Conveniently; dexterouſly. *Spencer.* 2. Beautifully; gracefully. 3. Elegantly; neatly. *Wiſd.* 4. Liberally; generouſly. *Addiſon.*
- HANDSOMENESS**. *f.* [from *handſome*.] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*
- HANDVICE**. *f.* [*hand* and *vice*.] A vice to hold ſmall work in. *Mexon.*
- HANDWRITING**. *f.* [*hand* and *writing*.] A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.*
- HANDY**. *a.* [from *hand*.] 1. Executed or performed by the hand. *Knoller.* 2. Ready; dexteroſus; ſkilful. *Dryden.* 3. Convenient. *Mexon.*
- HANDYDANDY**. *f.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakeſp.*
- To **HANG**. *v. a.* preter and part. paſſ. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*. 1. To ſuſpend; to taſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above. *South.* 2. To place without any ſolid ſupport. *Sandys.* 3. To choak or kill by ſuſpending by the neck. *Shakeſp.* 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 ſuſtained to the wall. *Bacon.*
- To **HANG**. *v. n.* 1. To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below. *Spencer.* 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. *Prior.* 5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground. *Addiſon.* 6. To reit upon by embracing. *Peaſham.* 7. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.* 8. To be looſely joined. *Shakeſp.* 9. To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined. *Addiſon.* 10. To be compact or united. *Addiſon.* 11. To adhere. *Addiſon.* 12. To reſt. *Shakeſp.* 13. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty. *Deuſteronomy.* 14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milten.* 15. To be dependant on. *Sha.* 16. To be fixed or ſuſpended with attention. *Pope.* 17. To have a ſteep declivity. *Mortim.* 18. To be executed by the halter. *Pope.* 19. To decline; to tend down. *Pope.*

H'ANGER. *f.* [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers*.

H'ANGER *f.* [from *hang*.] A short broad sword.

H'ANGER-ON. *f.* [from *hang*.] A dependant. *Brown, Swift.*

H'ANGING. *f.* [from *hang*.] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. *Prior.*

H'ANGING. *participial a.* [from *hang*.] 1. Foreboding death by the halter. *Shakefp.* 2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.

H'ANGMAN *f.* [*hang* and *man*.] The publick executioner. *Sidney.*

HANK. *f.* [*hank*, Islandick.] A skein of thread.

To **H'ANKER.** *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Hudibras, Addison.*

HANT. *f.* [*has not*, or *have not*.] *Addison.*

HAP. *f.* [*anhap*, 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.*

HAPLY. *adv.* [from *hap*.] 1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Swift.* 2. By chance; by accident. *Milton.*

HAPLESS. *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.*

HAPPILY. *adv.* [from *happy*.] 1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully. *Waller.* 2. Addresssfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.* 3. In a state of felicity.

HAPPINESS. *f.* [from *happy*.] 1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. *Hooker.* 2. Good luck; good fortune. 3. Fortuitous elegance. *Drbam.*

HAPPY. *a.* [from *hap*.] 1. In a state of felicity. *Sidney, Milton, Addison.* 2. Lucky; successful; fortunate. *Boyle.* 3. Addresssful; ready. *Swift.*

HARQUETON. *f.* A piece of armour. *Spenser.*

HARANGUE. *f.* [*harangue*, Fr.] A speech; a popular oration. *Swift.*

To **HARANGUE.** *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] To make a speech.

HARANGUER. *f.* [from *harangue*.] An orator; a publick speaker.

To **HARASS.** *v. a.* [*harasser*, Fr.] To weary; to fatigue. *Addison.*

HARASS. *f.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance. *Milton.*

HARBINGER. *f.* [*herberger*, Dutch.] A fore-runner; a precursor. *Dryden.*

HARBOUR. *f.* [*herberge*, Fr.] 1. A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dryden.* 2. A port or haven for shipping. *Shakefp.* 3. An asylum; a shelter.

To **HARBOUR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn. *Philips.*

To **HARBOUR.** *v. a.* 1. To entertain; to permit to reside. *Ricce.* 2. To shelter; to secure. *Sidney.*

HARBOURAGE. *f.* [*herbergage*, Fr.] Shelter; entertainment. *Shakefp.*

HARBOURER. *f.* [from *harbour*.] One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS. *a.* [from *harbour*.] Without harbour.

HARD. *a.* [Deapd, Sax. *hard*, Dutch.] 1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 7. Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden.* 8. In-ferrible; untouched. *Dryden.* 9. Unhappy; vexacious. *Temple.* 10. Vehement; keen; severe; as, a *hard* winter. 11. Unreasonable; unjust. *Swift.* 12. Forc'd; not easily granted. *Burnet.* 13. Powerful. *Watts.* 14. Austere; rough, as liquors. *Bacon.* 15. Harsh; stiff; constrained. *Dryden.* 16. Not plentiful; not prosperous. *Dryden.* 17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD *adv.* [*hardo*, German.] 1. Close; near. *Judges.* 2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly. *Atterbury.* 3. Uneasily; vexatiously. *Shakefp.* 4. Vehemently; dist'stfully. *L'Estrange.* 5. Fast, nimbly. *L'Estrange.* 6. With difficulty. *Bacon.* 7. Temperitiously; boisterously. *Taylor.*

HARDBOUND. *a.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Coitive. *Pope.*

To **HA'RDEN.** *v. a.* [from *hard*.] 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 endure with constancy. *Dryden.*

HARDENER. *f.* [from *harden*.] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarse of feature.

HARDHANDED. *a.* [*hard* and *hand*.] Coarse; mechanic. *Shakefp.*

HARDHEAD. *f.* [*hard* and *head*.] Clash of heads. *Dryden.*

HARDHEARTED. *a.* [*hard* and *heart*.] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless. *Arbutnot.*

HARDHEARTEDNESS. *f.* [from *hard-hearted*.] Cruelty; want of tenderness. *South.*

HARDIHEAD. *f.* [from *hardy*.] Stoutness; bravery. *Obiolete. Milton.*

HARDHOOD. *f.* [from *hardy*.] Stoutness; bravery. *Obiolete. Milton.*

HARDIMENT. *f.* [from *hardy*.] Courage; stoutness; bravery. *Shakefp. Fairfax.*

HARDINESS. *f.* 1. Hardship; fatigue. *Spenser.* 2. Stoutness; courage; bravery. *Shakefp.* 3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLABOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *labour*.] E-laborate; studied. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY. *adv.* [from *hard*.] 1. With diffi-culty; not easily. *South.* 2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly. *Swift.* 3. Grudgingly; as an injury. *Shakefp.* 4. Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.* 5. Rigorously; oppressively. *Swift.*

6. Unwelcomely; harshly. *Locke*. 7. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately. *Dryden*
HARM-MOUTHED. *a.* [*hard* and *mouth*] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit. *Dryden*.

HARDNESS. *f.* [from *hard*.] 1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies. *Woodward*. 2. Difficult to be understood. *Shakeſp.* 3. Difficulty to be accomplished. *Sidney*. 4. Scarcity; penury. *Swift*. 5. Obduracy; profligateness. *South*. 6. Coarseness; harshness of look. *Ray*. 7. Keeness; vehemence of weather or seasons. *Mortimer*. 8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness. *Shakeſp.* 9. Stiffness; harshness. *Dryden*. 10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HARDOCK. *f.* I suppose the same with *bur-deck*. *Shakeſp.*

HARDS *f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP. *f.* [from *hard*.] 1. Injury; oppression. *Swift*. 2. Inconvenience; fatigue. *Sprat*.

HARDWARE. *f.* [*hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN. *f.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures. *Swift*.

HARDY. *a.* [*hardi*, Fr.] 1. Bold; brave; stout; daring. *Bacon*. 2. Strong; hard; firm. *South*.

HARE and **HERF**, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. *Gibson*.

HARE. *f.* [*hara*, Sax.] 1. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. *Mare*. 2. A constellation. *Creech*.

TO HARE. *v. n.* [*harier*, Fr.] To fright. *Locke*.

HAREBELL. *f.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform. *Shakeſp.*

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*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

HARLER. *f.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth*.

TO HARK. *v. n.* [contracted from *bearken*.] To listen. *Hudibras*.

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] Listen! hear! listen! *Rowe*.

HARL. *f.* 1. The filaments of flax. 2. Any filamentous substance. *Mortimer*.

HARLEQUIN. *f.* [*Ménage* derives it from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harley's house, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding. *Prior*.

HARLOT. *f.* [*berledes*, Welch, 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. *Shakeſp.*

HARM. *f.* [*hearm*, Sax.] 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. *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously. *Ajcham*.

HARMFULNESS. *f.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness.

HARMLESS. *a.* [from *harm*.] 1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shakeſp.* 2. Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh*.

HARMLESSLY. *adv.* [from *harmless*.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Decay of Piety*.

HARMLESSNESS. *f.* [from *harmless*.] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt. *Dante*.

HARMONICAL. } *a.* [*armonico*; *harmoni-*

HARMONICK. } *que*, Fr.] Adapted to each other; musical. *Pope*

HARMONIOUS. *a.* [*harmonieux*, Fr. from *harmony*.] 1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley*. 2. Musical. *Dryden*.

HARMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious*.] 1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley*. 2. Musically; with concord of sounds. *Stillingfleet*.

HARMONIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.

TO HARMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony*.] To adjust in fit proportion. *Dryden*.

HARMONY. *f.* [*armonia*.] 1. The just adaptation of one part to another. *Bacon*. 2. Just proportion of sound. *Watts*. 3. Concord; correspondent sentiment. *Milton*.

HARNESS. *f.* [*harnois*, Fr.] 1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. *Shakeſp.* 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.* [*hearp*, Sax.] 1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger. *Dryden*. 2. A constellation. *Creech*.

TO HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, Fr.] 1. To play on the harp. *Cor*. 2. To touch any passion. *Shakeſp.*

HARPER. *f.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp. *Tickell*.

HARPING IRON. *f.* [from *harpags*, I. it.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whals are struck and caught. *Waller*.

HARPONEER. *f.* [*barpeneur*, Fr.] He that throws the harpoon.

HARPOON. *f.* [*barpen*, Fr.] A harping iron.

HARPSICORD. *f.* A musical instrument.

HARPY. *f.* [*barpyia*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.*

HARQUEBUSS. *f.* [See *ARQUEBUS*.] A handgun.

HARQUE-

HARQUEBUSSIER. *f.* [from *harquebus*.] One armed with a harquebus. *Knolles*.

HARRIDA'N. *f.* [corrupted from *baridelle*, Fr. a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed trumpet. *Swift*.

HARROW. *f.* [*charroue*, Fr.] 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. *Shakefp.* 2. To tear up; to rip up. *Rowe*. 3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. *Bacon*. 4. [From *harrigan*, Sax.] To invade; to harass with incursions. 5. To disturb; to put into commotion.

HARROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress.

HARROWER. *f.* [from *barrow*.] 1. He who harrows. 2. A kind of hawk. *Answorib.*

TO HARRY *v. a.* [*harer*, Fr.] 1. To tease; to hare; to rattle. *Shakefp.* 2. In Scotland it signfies to rob, plunder, or oppress.

HAR-H. *a.* 1. Austere; roughly four. *Denham* 2. Rough to the ear. *Dryden*. 3. Crabbed; morose; peevish. *Taylor*. 4. Rugged to the touch. *Boyle*. 5. Unpleasing; rigorous. *Dryden*.

HARSHLY. *adv.* [from *harsh*.] 1. Sourly; suitably to the palate. 2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness. *Milton*. 3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly. *Addison*. 4. Ruggedly to the ear. *Shakefp.*

HARSHNESS. *f.* [from *harsh*.] 1. Sourness; austere taste. *Bacon*. 2. Roughness to the ear. *Dryden*, *Pope*. 3. Ruggedness to the touch. *Bacon*. 4. Crabbedness; peevishness.

HART. *f.* [Deer, Sax.] A he deer of the large kind; the male of the roe. *May*.

HARTSHORN. *f.* Spirit drawn from horn.

HARTSHORN. *f.* An herb. *Answoorth*.

HART-ROYAL. *f.* A plant.

HARTS-TONGUE. *f.* A plant.

HARTWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller*,

HARVEST. *f.* [hærfest, Sax.] 1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn. *L'Esrange*. 2. The corn ripened, gathered and innd. *Shakefp.* 3. The product of labour. *Dryden*.

HARVEST-HOME. *f.* 1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having innd the harvest. *Dryden*. 2. The time of gathering harvest. *Dryden*. 3. The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shakefp.*

HARVEST-LORD. *f.* The head reaper at the harvest. *Tusser*.

HARVESTER. *f.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN. *f.* A labourer in harvest.

TO HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, Fr.] To mince; to chop into small pieces, and mingle. *Garrib.*

HASK. *f.* This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Spenser*.

HA SLET. ? *f.* [a bundle; *hastier*, Fr.] The

HARSIET. } heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *f.* [hæp, Sax.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock. *Mort.*

TO HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.

HASPOCK. *f.* [*basock*, German.] A thick mat on which men kneel at church. *Addison*.

HAST. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE. *f.* [*haste*, Fr.] 1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation. *Dryden*. 2. Passion; vehemence.

TO HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haster*, Fr.] 1. To

TO HA'STEN. } make haste; to be in a hurry. *Jeremiab.* 2. To move with swiftness. *Denham*.

TO HASTE. } *v. a.* To push forward; to

TO HA'STEN. } urge on; to precipitate. *Prior*.

HA'STENER. *f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.

HA'STILY. *adv.* [from *hasty*.] 1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly. *Spenser*. 2. Rashly; precipitately. *Swift*. 3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS. *f.* [from *hasty*.] 1. Haste; speed. *Sidney*. 2. Hurry; precipitation. *Dryden*. 3. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS. *f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early. *Mortimer*.

HA'STY. *a.* [*hastif*, Fr.] 1. Quick; speedy. *Shakefp.* 2. Passionate; vehement. *Proverbs*. 3. Rash; precipitate. *Ecclus.* 4. Early ripe. *Ijaiah*.

HA'STY-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.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat. *Bacon*

HATCASE. *f.* [*hat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat. *Addison*.

TO HATCH. *v. a.* [*becken*, 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 *hacher*, 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. 3. Disclosure; discovery. *Shake*. 4. [Hæca, Sax.] The halt door. *Shakefp.* 5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another. *Dryden*. 6. To be under

HATCHES. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression. *Locke*.

TO HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part. *Woodward*.

HA'TCHEL. *f.* [from the verb; *kachel*, Germ.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER. *f.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET. *f.* [*hachette*, Fr.] A small axe. *Craspaw*.

HA'TCHET-

HA'TCHET-FACE. *f.* An ugly face. *Dryden.*
HA'TCHMENT. *f.* [corrupted from *achievement.*] An armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. *Shakesp.*
HA'TCHWAY. *f.* [*hatches* and *way.*] The way over or through the hatches.
TO HATE. *v. a.* [*hatian*, Sax.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate. *Shakesp.*
HATE. *f.* [*hate*, Sax.] Malignity; detestation. *Broome.*
HA'TEFUL. *a.* [*hate* and *full.*] 1. That which causes abhorrence. *Shakesp. Peacham, Milton.* 2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent. *Dryden.*
HA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hateful.*] 1. Odiously; abominably. 2. Malignantly; maliciously. *Chapman.*
HA'TEFULNESS. *f.* [from *hateful.*] Odiousness.
HA'TER. *f.* [from *hate.*] One that hates. *Sidney.*
HA'TRED. *f.* [from *hate.*] Hate; ill-will; malignity. *South.*
TO HA'TTER. *v. a.* To harass; to weary. *Dryden.*
HATTER. *f.* [from *hat.*] A maker of hats. *Swi.*
HA'TTOCK. *f.* [*atock*, Erfc.] A stock of corn. *Dier.*
HA'UBERK. *f.* [*bauberg*, old Fr.] A coat of mail. *Spenser.*
TO HAVE. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *had.* [*habban*, Sax. *hebben*, Dutch] 1. Not to be without. *Acts.* 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. *Shakesp.* 6. To obtain; to enjoy. *John.* 7. To take; to receive. *Dryden.* 8. To be in any state. *1 Sam.* 9. To put; to take. *Tusser.* 10. To procure; to find. *Locke.* 11. Not to neglect; not to omit. *Shakesp.* 12. To hold; to regard. *Psalms.* 13. To maintain; to hold opinion. *Bacon.* 14. To contain. *Shakesp.* 15. To require; to claim. *Dryden.* 16. To be a husband or wife to another. *Shakesp.* 17. To be engaged, as in a talk. *Hooker, Addison.* 18. To buy. *Celcier.* 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 *wit*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. *Dryden.*
HAVEN. *f.* [*haven*, Dutch.] 1. A port; a harbour; a safe station for ships. *Denham.* 2. A shelter; an asylum. *Shakesp.*
HAVENER. *f.* [from *haven.*] An overseer of a port. *Carow.*
HAVER. *f.* [from *have.*] Possessor; holder. *Shakesp.*
HAV'ER is a common word in the northern counties for oats. *Peacham.*
HAUGHT. *a.* [*haut*, Fr.] 1. Haughty; insolent; proud. *Shakesp.* 2. High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenser.*
HA'UGHTI.Y. *adv.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly. *Dryden.*
HA'UGHTINESS. *f.* [from *haughty.*] Pride; arrogance. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY. *a.* [*hautaine*, Fr.] 1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous. *Clas.* 2. Proudly great. *Prior.* 3. Bold; adventurous. *Spenser.*
HAVING. *f.* [from *have.*] 1. Possession; estate; fortune. *Shakesp.* 2. The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.* 3. Behaviour; regularity. *Shakesp.*
HA'VIOUR. *f.* [for *behaviour.*] Conduct; manners. *Spenser.*
TO HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, Fr. to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. *Denham.*
HAUL. *f.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging. *Thomson.*
HAUM. *f.* [*healm*, Sax.] Straw. *Tusser.*
HAUNCH. *f.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, Fr. *anca*, Ital.] 1. The thigh; the hind hip. *Locke.* 2. The rear; the hind part. *Shakesp.*
TO HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, Fr.] 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. *Shakesp.*
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 *haunt.*] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place. *Wotton.*
HA'VOCK. *f.* [*bafog*, Welsh] Waste; wide and general devastation. *Addison.*
HA'VOCK. *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Sakesp.*
TO HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy. *Milton.*
HA'UTBOY. *f.* [*haut* and *bois.*] A wind instrument. *Shakesp.*
HA'UTBOY *Strawberry.* See **STRAWBERRY.**
HAW. *f.* [*hag*, Sax] 1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. *Tusser.* 2. An excrescence in the eye. 3. [*haga*, Sax.] A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. *Carow.*
HA'WTHORN. *f.* [*hæg þorn*, Sax.] A species of mædlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Miller.*
TO HAW. *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation. *L'Estrange.*
HAWK. *f.* [*hæbe*, Welsh.] 1. A bird of prey, used much antiently in sport to catch other birds. *Peacham.* 2. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.
TO HAWK. *v. n.* [from *hawk.*] 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. *Wife-man.* 2. To yell by proclaiming in the streets. *Swift.*
HA'WKED. *a.* [from *hawk.*] Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*
HA'WKER. *f.* [from *hoch*, 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.* [hieg, hig, Sax.] Grass dried to fodder to cattle in winter. *Camden, May.*
To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring. *Drayton.*
HAY. *f.* [from *haie*, Fr.] A net which incloses the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer.*
HAYMAKER. *f.* [*hay* and *make*.] One employed in drying grass for hay. *Pope.*
HA'ZARD. *f.* [*hazard*, Fr.] 1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke.* 2. Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers.* 3. A game at dice. *Swift.*
To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, Fr.] To expose to chance. *Hayward.*
To HAZARD. *v. a.* 1. To try the chance. *Shakespeare.* 2. To adventure. *Waller.*
HA'ZARDABLE. *a.* [from *hazard*.] Venture-some; liable to chance. *Brown.*
HA'ZARDER. *f.* [from *hazard*.] He who hazards.
HAZARDRY. *f.* [from *hazard*.] Temerity; precipitation. *Spenser.*
HAZARDOUS. *a.* [*hazardoux*, Fr. from *hazard*.] Dangerous; exposed to chance. *Dryden.*
HAZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hazardous*.] With danger or chance.
HAZE. *f.* Fog; mist.
To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.
To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth.*
HAZEL. *f.* A nut-tree. *Miller.*
HA'ZEL. *f.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.
HAZELLY. *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer.*
HAZY. *a.* [from *haze*.] Dark; foggy; misty. *Burnet.*
HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [he, Sax.] 1. The man that was named before. *Milton.* 2. The man; the person. *Daniel.* 3. Man or male being. *Dryden.* 4. Male; as, a he bear, a he goat. *Bacon.*
HEAD. *f.* [heafod, heaf, Sax.] 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. Countenance; presence. *Dryden.* 8. Understanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Estrange.* 9. Face; front; fore part. *Dryden.* 10. Resistance; hostile opposition. *South.* 11. Spontaneous resolution. *Davies.* 12. State of a deer's horn, by which his age is known. *Shakespeare.* 13. Individual. *Grout.* 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 axe. *Deuteron.* 19. Upper part of a bed. *Genesis.* 20. The brain. *Pope.* 21. Dress of the head. *Swift.* 22. Principal topics of discourse. *Asterbury.* 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. *Felton.*
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 fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenser.* 4. To lop trees. *Mort.*
HE'ADACH. *f.* Pain in the head. *Sidney.*
HE'ADBAND. *f.* [*head* and *band*.] 1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Isaiah.* 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. *Mort.*
HE'ADINESS. *f.* [from *heady*.] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy. *Spenser.*
HE'ADLAND. *f.* [*head* and *land*.] 1. A 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. *adv.* [*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 futures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges flat 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*.] An executioner. *Dryden.*
HE'ADSTALL. *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, Philips.*
HE'ADWORKMAN. *f.* [*head*, *work*, and *man*.] The foreman. *Swift.*

HE'ADY.

HE'ADY. *a.* [from *head*.] 1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent. *Ben. Johnson*. 2. Apt to affect the head. *Boyle*.

To HEAL. *v. a.* [hælan, Sax.] 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. *f.* [from *beal*.] One who cures or heals. *Isaiah*.

HEALING. *participial. a.* [from *beal*.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive.

HEALTH. *f.* [from *Deel*, Sax.] 1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness. *Quincy*. 2. Well-tare of mind; purity; goodness. *Bacon*. 3. Salvation spiritual and temporal. *Psalms*. 4. With of happiness in drinking. *Shakeſp.*

HEALTHFUL. *a.* [health and full.] 1. Free from sickness. *South*. 2. Well disposed. *Shak*. 3. Wholesome; salubrious. *Bacon*. 4. Salutary; productive of salvation. *Com Prayer*.

HEALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *healthful*.] 1. In health. 2. Wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS. *f.* [from *healthful*.] State of being well. 2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities. *Addison*.

HEALTHILY. *adv.* [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. *Shakeſp.*

HEALTHY. *a.* [from *health*.] In health; free from sickness. *Arbustnot*.

HEAM. *f.* In byralls, the same as the afterbirth in women.

HEAP. *f.* [heap, Sax.] 1. Many single things thrown together; a pile. *Dryden*. 2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble. *Bacon*. 3. Cluster; number driven together. *Dryden*.

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. *Ezekiel*. 2. To accumulate; to lay up. *Job*. 3. To add to something else. *Shakeſp.*

HEAPER. *f.* [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY. *a.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps. *Gay*.

To HEAR. *v. n.* [hyran, Sax.] 1. To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished. *Holder*. 2. To listen; to hearken. *Dentam*. 3. To be told; to have an account. *Acts*.

To HEAR. *v. a.* 1. To perceive by the ear. 2. *Chro*. 2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak. *Acts*. 3. To attend; to listen to; to obey. *Matth*. 4. To try; to attend judicially. *Ezek*. 5. To attend favourably. *Deuter*. 6. To acknowledge. *Prior*.

HEARD. signifies a keeper; as *beardbearbt*, a glorious keeper. *Gibson*.

HEARER. *f.* [from *hear*.] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse. *Ben. Johnson*.

HE'ARING. *f.* [from *bear*.] 1. The sense by which sounds are perceived. 2. Audience. *Shakeſp.* 3. Judicial trial. *Addison*. 4. Reach of the ear. *Hooker*.

To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [hearpoman, Sax.] 1. To listen by way of curiosity. *Regers*. 2. To attend; to pay regard. *Pope*.

HEARKENER. *f.* [from *bearken*.] A listener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY. [bear 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. *Shakeſp.*

HEART. *f.* [heort, Sax.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon*. 3. The inner part of any thing. *Abbot*. 4. Person; character. *Shakeſp.* 5. Courage; spirit. *Clarendon*. 6. Seat of love. *Pope*. 7. Affection; inclination. *Dryden*. 8. Memory. *South*. 9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. *Clarendon*. 10. Passions; anxiety; concern. *Shakeſp.* 11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. *Davies*. 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. *Shakeſp.* 16. Conscience; sense of good or ill. *Hooker*. 17. Strength; power. *Bacon*. 18. Utmost degree. *Shakeſp.* 19. It is much used in composition for mind, or a F. & O.

HEART-ACH. *f.* [heart and ach.] Sorrow; pang; anguish. *Shakeſp.*

HEART-BREAK. *f.* [heart and break.] Overpowering sorrow. *Shakeſp.*

HEART-BREAKER. *f.* A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras*.

HEART-BREAKING. *a.* Overpowering with sorrow. *Spenser*.

HEART-BREAKING. *f.* Overpowering grief. *Haleswill*.

HEART-BURNED. *a.* [heart and burn.] Having the heart inflamed. *Shakeſp.*

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. *Shakeſp.*

HEART-EASE. *f.* Quiet; tranquillity. *Shakeſp.*

HEART-EASING. *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton*.

HEART-FELT. *a.* Felt in the conscience. *Pope*.

HEART-PEAS. *f.* A plant. *Miller*.

HEART-QUELLING. *a.* Conquering the affection. *Spenser*.

HEART-RENDING. *a.* Killing with anguish. *Walter*.

HEART-ROBBING. *a.* Ecstasick; depriving of thought. *Spenser*.

HEART-SICK. *a.* 1. Paired in mind. *Taylor*. 2. Mortally

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the constitution. *Shakeſp.*
HEARTS-EASE. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
HEART-STRING. *f.* [*ſtring* and *heart.*] The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart. *Spencer, Taylor.*
HEART-STRUCK. *a.* 1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakeſp.* 2. Shocked with fear or diſmay. *Milton.*
HEART-SWELLING. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spencer.*
HEART-WHOLE. *a.* 1. With the affections yet unfixed. *Shakeſp.* 2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.
HEART-WOUNDED. *a.* Filled with paſſion of love or grief. *Pope.*
HEARTED. *a.* It is only uſed in compoſition: as, hard *hearted.*
TO HEARTEN *v. a.* [from *heart*] 1. To encourage; to animate; to ſtir up. *Sidney* 2. To meliorate with manure. *May.*
HEARTH. *f.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made. *Dryden.*
HEARTILY. *adv.* [from *heartily*] 1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously. *Atterbury* 2. From the heart; ſully. *Psalm.* 3. Eagerly; with deſire. *Addiſon.*
HEARTINESS. *f.* [from *heartily*.] 1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shakeſp.* 2. Vigour; diligence; ſtrength. *Taylor.*
HEARTLESS. *a.* [from *heart*.] Without courage; ſpiritleſs. *Cowley.*
HEARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heartleſs*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.
HEARTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *heartleſs*.] Want of courage or ſpirit; dejection of mind.
HEARTY. *a.* [from *heart*.] 1. Sincere; unſimulated; warm; zealous. *Clarendon.* 2. In full health; 3. Vigorous; ſtrong. *Pope.* 4. Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*
HEARTY-HALE. *a.* [*heart* and *hale*] Good for the heart. *Spencer.*
HEAT. *f.* [*heat, hæz, Sax.*] 1. The ſenſation cauſed by the approach or touch of fire. 2. The cauſe of the ſenſation of burning. *Hosker.* 3. Hot weather. *Addiſon.* 4. State of any body under the action of the fire. *Wotton.* 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; content; party rage. *King Charles.* 11. Ardour of thought or elocution. *Addiſon.*
TO HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning. *Daniel.* 2. To cauſe to ferment. *Mortimer.* 3. To make the conſtitution feveriſh. *Arbutn.* 4. To warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire. *Dryden.* 5. To agitate the blood and ſpirits with action. *Dryden.*
HEATER. *f.* [from *heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to ſmooth and plait linen.
HEATH. *f.* [*ericæ, Lat.*] 1. A plant. 2. A place overgrown with heath. *Shakeſp.* 3. A

place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*
HEATH-COCK. *f.* [*heath* and *cock*] A large fowl that frequents heaths. *Carew.*
HEATH-PEASE. *f.* A ſpecies of bitter vetch.
HEATH-ROSE. *f.* [*heath* and *roſe*.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*
HEATHEN. *f.* [*heyden, Germ.*] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. *Addiſon.*
HEATHEN. *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addiſon.*
HEATHENISH. *a.* [from *heathen*] 1. Belonging to the gentiles. *Hosker.* 2. Wild; ſavage; rapacious; cruel. *South.*
HEATHENIſHLY. *a.* [from *heathen*.] After the manner of heathens.
HEATHENISM. *f.* [from *heathen*] Gentiliſm; paganiſm. *Hammond.*
HEATHY. *a.* [from *heath*.] Full of heath. *Mortimer.*
TO HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hoove*; part. *heaved* or *hovein*. 1. To lift; to raiſe from the ground. *Milton.* 2. To carry. *Shakeſp.* 3. To raiſe; to lift. *Dryden.* 4. To cauſe to ſwell. *Thomſon.* 5. To force up from the breaſt. *Shakeſp.* 6. To exalt; to elevate. *Shakeſp.* 7. To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*
TO HEAVE. *v. n.* 1. To pant; to breathe with pain. *Dryden.* 2. To labour. *Atterbury.* 3. To riſe with pain; to ſwell and tall. *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. *Shakeſp.* 3. Effort to vomit. 4. Struggle to riſe. *Hudibras.*
HEAVE OFFERING. *f.* An offering among the Jews. *Numbers.*
HEAVEN. *f.* [*heafon, Sax.*] 1. The regions above; the expanſe of the ſky. *Raleigh, Dry.* 2. The habitation of God, good angels and pure ſouls departed. *Milton.* 3. The ſupreme power; the ſovereign of heaven. *Temple.* 4. The pagan gods; the celeſtials. *Shakeſp.* 5. Elevation; ſublimity. *Shakeſp.*
HEAVEN-BORN. *a.* Descended from the celeſtial regions. *Dryden.*
HEAVEN-BRED. *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakeſp.*
HEAVEN-BUILT. *a.* Built by the agency of gods. *Pope.*
HEAVEN-DIRECTED. *a.* 1. Raiſed towards the ſky. *Pope.* 2. Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope.*
HEAVENLY. *a.* [from *heaven*.] 1. Reſembling heaven; ſupremely excellent. *Sidney.* 2. Celeſtial, inhabiting heaven. *Dryden.*
HEAVENLY. *adv.* 1. In a manner reſembling that of heaven. *Pope.* 2. By the agency or influence of heaven. *Milton.*
HEAVENWARD. *adv.* [*heaven* and *ward*, Sax.] Towards heaven. *Prior.*
HEAVILY. *adv.* [from *heavy*.] 1. With great ponderouſneſs. 2. Grievedly; adjectively. *Collier.* 3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection. *Clarendon.*

HEAVINESS. *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*.

HEAVY. *adv.* [heafig, Sax.] 1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre. *Wilkins*. 2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *Shakefp*. 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. Drouy; dull; torpid. *Luke*. 8. Slow; sluggish. *Shakefp*. 9. Stupid; foolish. *Kaell*. 10. Burdenfome; troublefome; tedious. *Swift*. 11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened. *Bacon*. 12. Not easily digested. *Arbutnot*. 13. Rich in soil; fertile; as *heavy lands*. 14. Deep; cumberfome; as *heavy roads*.

HEAVY. *adv.* As an adverb is only used in composition; heavily. *Matthew*.

HEBDOMAD. *f.* [hebdomas, Lat.] A week; a space of seven days. *Brown*.

HEBDOMADAL. } *adv.* [from *hebdomas*,
HEBDOMADARY. } Lat.] Weekly; con-

sulting of seven days. *Brown*.

To HEBETATE. *v. a.* [hebeta, Lat.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify. *Arbutnot*.

HEBETATION. *f.* [from *hebetate*.] 1. The act of dulling. 2. The state of being dulled.

HEBETUDE. *f.* [hebetudo, Lat.] Dullness; obtuseness; bluntness. *Harvey*.

HEBRAISM. *f.* [hebraisme, Fr. *hebraismus*, Lat.] A Hebrew idiom. *Spectator*.

HEBRAIST. *f.* [hebraus, Lat.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRICIAN. *f.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilful in Hebrew. *Raleigh*.

HECATOMB. *f.* [hecatombe, Fr.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle. *Donne*.

HECTICAL. } *adv.* [hectique, Fr] 1. Ha-

HECTICK. } bitual; constitutional. *Donne*.

2. Troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor*.

HECTICK. *f.* An hectick fever. *Shakefp*.

HECTOR. *f.* [from *Hector*, the great *Hæmeric* warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversicous, noisy fellow. *South*, *Prior*.

To HECTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Arbutnot*.

To HECTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully. *Swift*.

HEDRACEOUS. *a.* [hederaceus, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Diſt*.

HEDGE. *f.* [hæge, Sax.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Pope*.

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, denotes something mean. *Swift*.

To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To inclose with a hedge. *Bacon*. 2. To obstruct. *H. f.* 3. To encircle for defence. *Shakefp*.

4. To shut up within an inclosure. *Locke*. 5. To fence into a place at eady tull. *Dryden*.

To HEDGE. *v. n.* To smit; to hide the head. *Shakefp*.

HEDGE-BORN. *a.* [hedge and born.] Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakefp*.

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *f.* A plant. *Answerth*.

HEDGE-HOG. *f.* [hedge and hog.] 1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge. *Ray*. 2. A term of reproach. *Shakefp*. 3. A plant. *Answerth*.

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *f.* [hedge and hyſſop.] A species of willow-wort. *Hill*.

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *f.* A plant. *Miller*.

HEDGE-NETTLE. *f.* A plant. *Answerth*.

HEDGE-NOTE. *f.* [hedge and note.] A word of contempt. *Dryden*.

HEDGE-PIG. *f.* [hedge and pig.] A young hedge-hog. *Shakefp*.

HEDGE-ROW. *f.* [hedge and row.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures. *Milt*.

HEDGE-SPARROW. *f.* [hedge and sparrow.] A sparrow that lives in bushes. *Shakefp*.

HEDGING-BILL. *f.* [hedge and bill.] A cutting-hook used in making hedges. *Sidney*.

HEDGER. *f.* [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges. *Locke*.

To HEED. *v. a.* [hedan, Sax.] 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. *Shakefp*. 3. Care to avoid. *Tillotſon*. 4. Notice; observation. *Bacon*. 5. Serioufness; ſtaidness. *Shakefp*. 6. Regard; respectful notice. *L'Eſtrange*.

HEEDFUL. *a.* [from *heed*.] Watchful; cautious; suspicious. *Shakefp*. 2. Attentive; careful; observing. *Pope*.

HEEDFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously. *Watts*.

HEEDFULNESS. *f.* [from *heedful*.] Caution; vigilance.

HEEDILY. *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Diſt*.

HEEDINESS. *f.* Caution; vigilance. *Diſt*.

HEEDLESS. *adv.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs. *Locke*.

HEEDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedleſs*.] Careleſsly; negligently. *Arbutnot*.

HEEDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *heedleſs*.] Careleſsness; negligence; inattention. *Locke*.

HEEL. *f.* [hele, Sax.] 1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind. *Dentam*. 2. The whole foot of animals. *Addison*. 3. The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Eſtrange*. 4. To be at the HEELS. To purſue cloſely; to follow hard. *Milton*. 5. To lay by the HEELS. To fetter; to thackle; to put in gyves. *Hudibras*.

6. The back part of a ſtocking; whence the phrase to be cut at heels, to be worn out. *Shak*.

To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To dance. *Shakefp*. 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. *Arbutnot*.

HEFT.

HEFT. *f.* [from *heave.*] 1. Heaving; effort. *Shakesp.* 2. [For *haft.*] Handle. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *f.* [Arabic.] 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.

HE'IFER. *f.* [heahfeore, Sax.] A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH-HO. *interj.* An expression of slight languor and uneasiness. *Shakesp.*

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. *Shakesp.* 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. *adv.* [haineux, Fr.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

HEINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociously; wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociousness; wickedness. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *f.* [heire, old Fr.] 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. *Shakesp.*

HEIRSHIP. *f.* [from *heir.*] The state, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*

HEIRLOOM. *f.* [heir and *geloama*, goods, Sax.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the trechold. *Swift.*

HELD. The preterite and part. pass. of *hold.* *Dryden.*

HELICAL. *a.* [beliaque, Fr. from ἑλιξ.] Emerging from the luitre of the sun, or falling into it. *Brown.*

HELICAL. *adv.* [helice, Fr. from ἑλιξ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions. *Wilkins.*

HELIOCENTRICK. *a.* [heliocentrique, Fr. ἡλιος, and κεντρον.] The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

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 ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOSCOPE. *f.* [helioscope, Fr. ἡλιος, and σκοπειν.] A sort of telescope fitted to as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE. *f.* [ἥλιος and τροπος.] A place that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower. *Gov. of the Ton.*

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, Sax.] 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 tailor throws his shreds. *Hudibras.* 5. The infernal powers. *Cowley.*

HELL-BLACK. *a.* Black as hell. *Shakesp.*

HELL-BROTH. *f.* [hell and broth.] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes. *Shakesp.*

HELL-DOOMED. *a.* [hell and doom.] Consigned to hell. *Milton.*

HELL-HATED. *a.* Abhorred like hell. *Shakesp.*

HELL-HOUND. *f.* [helle hund, Sax.] 1. A dog of hell. *Dryden.* 2. Agent of hell. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE. *f.* [hell and kite.] A kite of infernal breed. *Shakesp.*

HELLEBORUS. *f.* [helleborus, Lat.] Christmas flower. *Miller.*

HELLEBORE *White.* *f.* [veratrum, Lat.] A plant.

HELLENISM. *f.* [ἑλληνισμός.] An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH. *a.* [from *hell.*] 1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked. *Swift.* 2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell. *Sidney.*

HELLISHLY. *adv.* [from *hellish.*] Infernally; wickedly.

HELLISHNESS. *f.* [from *hellish.*] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell.*] Towards hell. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence. *Gibson.*

HELM. *f.* [helm, Sax.] 1. A covering for the head in war. *Dryden.* 2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. *Camden.* 3. The upper part of the retort. *Boyle.* 4. [helma, Sax.] The steerage; the rudder. *Ben. Johnson.* 5. The station of government. *Swift.*

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Shakesp.*

HELMED. *a.* [from *helm.*] Furnished with a headpiece. *Milton.*

HELMET. *f.* A helm; a headpiece. *Dryden.*

HELMINTHICK. *a.* [from ἕλμινθ.] Relating to worms.

To HELP. *v. a.* preter *helped*, or *help*; part. *helped*, or *helpen*. [helpan, Sax.] 1. To assist; to support; to aid. *Fairfax*, *Stirling fleet.* 2. To remove, or advance by help. *Locke.* 3. To free from pain or disease. *Locke.* 4. To cure; to heal. *Shakesp.* 5. To remedy; to charge 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; *hulpe*, Dutch.] 1. Assistance; aid; support; succour. *Knolles*, *Smalridge*. 2. That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon*. 3. That which gives help. *Wilkins*. 4. Remedy. *Holder*.
HELPER. *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*.
HELPFUL. *a.* [*help* and *full*] 1. Useful; that which gives assistance. *Dryden*. 2. Wholsome; salutary. *Raleigh*.
HELPLESS. *a.* [from *help*.] 1. Wanting power to succour one's self. *Rogers*. 2. Wanting support or assistance. *Pope*. 3. Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenser*. 4. Unsupplied; void. *Dryden*.
HELPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without succour.
HELPLESSNESS. *f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of succour.
HEALTH-SKELTER. *adv.* In a hurry; without order. *L'Estrange*.
HELVE. *f.* [*helpe*, Sax.] The handle of an ax. *Raleigh*.
To HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve.
HEM. *f.* [*hem*, Sax.] 1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading. *Wife-man*. 2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addison*. 3. *interject.* Hem! [Lat.]
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 inclose; 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 *κρανιον*, the skull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy*.
HEMICYCLE. *f.* [*ἡμισυκλον*] A half round.
HEMINA. *f.* About ten ounces.
HEMIPLEGY. *f.* [*ἡμισυ*, half, and *πλευρα*, to strike.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating therunto, that seizes one side at a time.
HEMISPHERE. *f.* [*ἡμισφαιρον*.] The half of a globe, when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles. *Newton*.
HEMISPHERICAL } *a.* [from *hemisphere*.]
HEMISPHERICK } Half round; containing half a globe. *Boyle*.
HEMISTICK. *f.* [*ἡμιστιχον*.] Half a verse. *Dryden*.
HEMLOCK / [*hemlock*, Sax.] An herb. *Miller*.
HEMORRHAGE. } *f.* [*αιμορραγια*.] A violent
HEMORRHAGY. } flux of blood. *Ray*.
HEMORRHOIDS. *f.* [*αιμορροιδες*.] The piles, the hemorrhoids. *Swift*.
HEMORRHOIDAL. *a.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament. *Ray*.

HEMP. *f.* [*hænep*, Sax. *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made. *Mortimer*.
HEMP. *Agrimony*. *f.* A plant.
HEMPEN. *a.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp. *Gay*.
HEN. *f.* [*henne*, Sax. and Dutch.] 1. The female of a house-cock. 2. The female of any land fowl. *Addison*.
HENBANE. *f.* [*hyscyamus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
HENBIT. *f.* A plant. *Derham*.
HEN-DRIVER. *f.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk. *Walton*.
HEN-HARM. } *f.* A kind of kite. *Ains-*
HEN-HARRIER } *worth*.
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. *Ainsworth*.
HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [*heonan*, Sax. *hennes*, old English.] 1. From this place to another. *Rejection*. 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 vicious expression.
To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. *Sidney*.
HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [*henonforð*, Sax.] From this time forward. *Milton*.
HENCEFORWARD. *adv.* [*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.* [*þendan*, Sax.] 1. To seize; to lay hold on. *Fairfax*. 2. To croud; to surround. *Shakespeare*.
HENDECAGON. *f.* [*ἑνδεκα* and *γωνια*.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.
HEPATICAL. } *a.* [*hepaticus*, Lat.] Belonging
HEPATIC. } to the liver. *Arbutnot*.
HEPS. *f.* Haw thorn berries, commonly written *hips*. *Ainsworth*.
HEPTACAPSULAR. *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 sides or angles.
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*, Fr.] 1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ca-

signs armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and procuring war and peace. *Ben. Johnson*. 2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Shakeſp.*

TO HERALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as an herald. *Shakeſp.*

HERALDRY. *f.* [*heraulderie*, Fr.] 1. The art or office of a herald. *Peacbam*. 2. Blazonry. *Cleveland*.

HERB. *f.* [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Lat.] 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 *herba*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to herbs. *Brown*. 2. Feeding on vegetables. *Derham*.

HERBAGE. *f.* [*herbage*, Fr.] 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.* [*herbacious*.] One ſkilled in herbs. *Boyle*.

HERBELET. *f.* [diminutive of *herb*.] A ſmall herb. *Shakeſp.*

HERBESCENT. *a.* [*herbeſcens*, Lat.] Growing into herbs.

HERBID. *a.* [*herbidus*, Lat.] Covered with herbs.

HERBOROUGH. *f.* [*herberg*, German.] A place of temporary reſidence. *Ben. Johnson*.

HERBOUS. *a.* [*herboſus*, Lat.] Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT. *a.* [from *herbula*.] Containing herbs. *Dier*.

HERBWOMAN. *f.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that ſells herbs. *Arbutnot*.

HERBY. *a.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon*.

HERD. *f.* [*heorð*, Sax.] 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 *goatherd*.

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*

HERDGROOM. *f.* [*herd* and *groom*.] A keeper of herds. *Spencer*.

HERDMAN. *f.* [*herd* and *man*.] One employed in tending herds. *Locke*.

HERDSDMAN. *f.* [*herd* and *man*.] One employed in tending herds. *Locke*.

HERE. *adv.* [*heer*, Sax] 1. In this place. *Milton*. 2. In the preſent ſtate. *Bacon*. 3. It is often oppoſed to *there*. *Spratt*.

HEREABOUTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about*.] About this place. *Addiſon*.

HEREAFTER. *adv.* In a future ſtate. *Shakeſp*

HEREAFTER. *f.* A future ſtate. *Addiſon*.

HEREA'T. *adv.* [*here* and *at*.] At this. *Hooker*.

HEREBY. *adv.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker*.

HEREDITABLE. *a.* [*heredes*, Lat.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance. *Locke*.

HEREDITAMENT. *f.* [*heredium*, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance.

HEREDITARY. *a.* [*hereditaire*, Fr.] Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance. *Dryden*.

HEREDITARILY. *adv.* [from *hereditary*.] By inheritance. *Pope*.

HEREIN. *adv.* [*here* and *in*.] In this. *South*.

HEREINTO. *adv.* [*here* and *into*.] Into this. *Hooker*.

HEREOF. *adv.* [*here* and *of*.] From this; of this. *Shakeſp.*

HEREON. *adv.* [*here* and *on*.] Upon this. *Brown*.

HEREOUT. *adv.* [*here* and *out*.] Out of this place. *Spencer*.

HEREMITICAL. *a.* [*ἐρημικός*, a deſart; *heremique*, Fr.] Solitary; ſuitable to a hermit. *Pope*.

HERESY. *f.* [*hereſie*, Fr. *heresis*, Lat.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church. *Bacon*, *K. Charles*.

HERESYARCH. *f.* [*heresyarque*, Fr.] A leader in hereſy. *Stillingfleet*.

HERETICK. *f.* [*heretique*, Fr.] One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholic church. *Davies*.

HERETICAL. *a.* [from *heretick*.] Containing hereſy. *Decay of Ficty*.

HERETICALLY. *adv.* [from *heretical*.] With hereſy.

HERETO. *adv.* [*here* and *to*.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFORE. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently. *Sidney*, *South*.

HEREUNTO. *adv.* [*here* and *unto*.] To this. *Locke*.

HEREWITH. *adv.* [*here* and *with*.] With this. *Hayward*.

HERIOT. *f.* [*hergeld*, Sax.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Dryden*.

HERITABLE. *a.* [*heredes*, Lat.] A perſon that may inherit whatever may be inherited. *Hale*.

HERITAGE. *f.* [*heritage*, French.] 1. Inheritance; eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion. *Rogers*. 2. [In divinity] The people of God. *Common Prayer*.

HERMAPHRODITE. *f.* [from *ἐρμᾶς* and *ἀφροδίτη*.] An animal uniting two ſexes. *Cleaveland*.

HERMAPHRODITICAL. *a.* [from *hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both ſexes. *Brown*.

HERMETICAL. *a.* [from *hermes*, or *Mercurius*.] Chymical. *Boyle*.

HERMETICK. *f.* [*hermetick*, Fr.] Chymical. *Boyle*.

HERMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chymick art. *Bentley*.

HERMIT. *f.* [*ἐρημίτης*.] 1. A ſolitary; an anchorite; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion. *Addiſon*. 2. A beaſt-maſt; one bound to pray for another.

HERMITAGE.

- HERMITAGE**. *f.* [*hermitage*, Fr.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Addison*.
- HERMITESS**. *f.* [from *hermite*] A woman retired to devotion.
- HERMITICAL**. *a.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.
- HERMODACTYL**. *f.* [*Ἡρμῶν*; and *δακτύλλος*.] *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. *Wife*man.
- HERO**. *f.* [*heros*, Lat.] 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**. *adv.* [from *heroically*] After the way of a hero. *Sidney*.
- HEROICK**. *a.* [from *hero*] 1. Productive of heroes. *Shakeſp.* 2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous. *Waller*. 3. Reciting the acts of heroes. *Cowley*.
- HEROICKLY**. *adv.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an hero. *Milton*.
- HEROINE**. *f.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. *Addison*.
- HEROISM**. *f.* [*heroisme*, Fr.] The qualities or character of an hero. *Broome*
- HERON**. *f.* [*heron*, Fr.] A bird that feeds upon fish. *Bacon*.
- HERONRY**. } *f.* [from *heron*.] A place
HERONSHAW. } where herons breed. *Derb*
- HERPES**. *f.* [*ἕρπης*.] A cutaneous inflammation. *Wife*man.
- HERRING**. *f.* [*hæring*, Fr. *hæring*, Sax.] A small sea-fish. *Swift*.
- HERS**. *pron.* The female possessive: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*. *Rofcommon*.
- HERSE**. *f.* [*herſia*, low Lat.] 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 a herſe. *Craſhaw*.
- HERSELF**. *pronoun.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique caſes reciprocal. *Dryden*.
- HERSELIKE**. *a.* [*herſe* and *like*.] Funereal, ſuitable to funerals. *Bacon*.
- To **HERY**. *v. a.* [*hæryan*, Sax.] To guard as holy. *Spenser*.
- HERITANCY**. *f.* [from *heſitate*.] Dubiousneſs; uncertainty. *Zitterbury*.
- To **HERITATE**. *v. a.* [*heſitare*, Lat.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pauſe. *Pope*.
- HERITATION**. *f.* [from *heſitate*.] 1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made. *Woodward*. 2. Intermiſſion of ſpeech; a want of volubility. *Swift*.
- HEST**. *f.* [*hæft*, Sax.] Command; precept; injunction. *Shakeſp.*
- HETEROCLITE**. *f.* [*heteroclitum*, Lat.] 1. Such nouns as vary from the common form of declenſion. *Watts*. 2. Any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.
- HETEROCLITICAL**. *a.* [from *heteroclitite*.] Deviating from the common rule. *Brown*.
- HETEROODOX**. *a.* [*ἕτεροδοξ* and *δοξα*.] Deviating from the eſtabliſhed opinion; not orthodox. *Locke*.
- HETEROODOX**. *f.* An opinion peculiar. *Brown*.
- HETEROGENEAL**. *a.* [*heterogene*, Fr. *ἕτερογεν* and *γενος*.] Not of the ſame nature; not kindred. *Newton*.
- HETEROGENEITY**. *f.* [from *heterogeneous*.] 1. Oppoſition of nature; contrariety of qualities. 2. Oppoſite or diſſimilar part. *Boyle*.
- HETEROGENEOUS**. *a.* [*ἕτερογενος* and *γενος*.] Not kindred; oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature. *Woodward*.
- HETEROSCIANS**. *f.* [*ἕτεροσκια* and *σκια*.] Thoſe whoſe ſhadows fall only one way, as the ſhadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.
- To **HEW**. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [heapan, Sax.] 1. To cut with an edged inſtrument; to hack. *Hayward*. 2. To chop; to cut. *Dryden*. 3. To fell, as with an axe. *Sandys*. 4. To form or ſhape with an axe. *Addison*. 5. To form laboriouſly. *Dryden*.
- HEWER**. *f.* [from *hew*.] One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone. *Brown*.
- HEXAGON**. *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.
- HEXAGONAL**. *a.* [from *hexagon*.] Having ſix ſides. *Brown*.
- HEXAGONY**. *f.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of ſix angles. *Bramhall*.
- HEXAMETER**. *f.* [*ἕξ* and *μέτρον*.] A verſe of ſix feet. *Dryden*.
- HEXANGULAR**. *a.* [*ἕξ* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having ſix corners. *Woodward*
- HEXAPOD**. *f.* [*ἕξ* and *ποδες*.] An animal with ſix feet. *Ray*.
- HEXASTICK**. *f.* [*ἕξ* *εἰς*.] A poem of ſix lines.
- HEY**. *interj.* [from high.] An expreſſion of joy. *Prior*.
- HEYDAY**. *interj.* [from *high day*.] An expreſſion of frolick and exultation. *Shakeſp. Hudibras*.
- HEYDAY**. *f.* A frolick; wildneſs. *Shakeſp.*
- HEYDEGIVES**. *f.* A wild frolick dance. *Spens*.
- HIA'TION**. *f.* [from *hiatus*, Lat.] The act of gaping. *Brown*.
- HIA'TUS**. *f.* [*hiatus*, Lat.] 1. An aperture; a breach. *Woodward*. 2. The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an initial of a final vowel. *Pope*.
- HIBERNAL**. *a.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown*.
- HICCIUS DOCCIUS**. *f.* A cant word for a juggler; one that plays ſait and loſie. *Hudibras*.
- HICCOUGH**.

HICCOUGH. *f.* [*bicken*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobb. *Cleveland.*

To HICCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HICKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *biccough*] To sob with a convulsed stomach. *Hudibras.*

HICK WALL. } *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HICKWAY. } *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HID. } *part. pass.* of *hide.* *Pope.*

HIDDEN. } *part. pass.* of *hide.* *Pope.*

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *bidden*, [hiðan, Sax.] 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.* [hyde, Saxon; haude, Dutch] 1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. *Pope.* 2. The human skin: in contempt. *Dry.* 3. A certain quantity of land. *Watson.*

HIDEBOUND. *a.* [*hide* and *bound*.] 1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. *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.*

HIDEOUS. *a.* [*bideux*, Fr.] Horrible; dreadful. *Woodward.*

HIDEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully. *Shakespeare.*

HIDEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *bideous*.] Horribleness; dreadfulness.

HIDER. *f.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiegan, Sax.] To hasten; to go in haste. *Dryden.*

HIERARCH. *f.* [*hier* and *αρχη*] The chief of a sacred order. *Milton.*

HIERARCHICAL. *a.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY. *f.* [from *hierarchy*.] 1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings. *Fairfax.* 2. Ecclesiastical establishment. *South.*

HIEROGLYPH. } *f.* [*hieroglyph*, Fr.]

HIEGLOYPHICK. } [*ιερος*, sacred, and *γλυφω*, to carve.] 1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Pope.* 2. The art of writing in picture. *Swift.*

HIEROGLYPHICAL. } *a.* [*hieroglyphique*,

HIEROGLYPHICK. } Fr.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*

HIEROGLYPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically. *Brown.*

HIEROGRAPHY. *f.* [*ιερος* and *γραφω*.] Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT. *f.* [*ιεροφάντης*.] One who teaches rules of religion. *Hale.*

To HIGGLE. *v. n.* 1. To chaffer; to be peevish in a bargain. *Hall.* 2. To go selling

provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *biggle*, which denotes any confused mass.

HIGGLER. *f.* [from *biggle*.] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH. *a.* [Beah, Sax.] 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. *Clar.* 9. Severe; oppressive. *Bacon.* 10. Noble; illustrious. *Shakespeare.* 11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind. *Deut. 12.* Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. *Dry.* 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. *South.* 19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as *high* treason.

HIGH. *f.* High place; elevation; superior region. *Dryden.*

On HIGH. Aloft; above; into superior regions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-BLEST. *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HIGH-BLOWN. *a.* Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-BORN. Of noble extraction. *Rowe.*

HIGH-BUILT. *a.* 1. Of lofty structure. *Milton.* 2. Covered with lofty buildings. *Creech.*

HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes. *Dryden.*

HIGH-FLIER. *f.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*

HIGH-FLOWN. *a.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.] 1. Elevated; proud. *Denham.* 2. Turgid; extravagant. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLYING. *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-HEAPED. *a.* Covered with high piles. *Pope.*

HIGH-METTLED. *a.* Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garth.*

HIGH-MINDED. *a.* Proud; arrogant. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-RED. *a.* Deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH-SEASONED. *a.* Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*

HIGH SPIRITED. *a.* Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH STOMACHED. *a.* Obstinate; lofty. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH TASTED. *a.* Gustful; piquant. *Denham.*

HIGH-VICED. *a.* Enormously wicked. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-WROUGHT. *a.* Accurately finished. *Pope.*

HIGHLAND. *f.* [*high* and *land*.] A mountainous region. *Addison.*

HIGH-LANDER. *f.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains. *Addison.*

HIGHLY. *adv.* [from *high*.] 1. With elevation as to place and situation. 2. In a great degree. *Attacbury.* 3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.

H I N

ambitiously. *Shakefp.* 4. With esteem; with estimation. *Rom.*

HIGHMOST. *a.* Highest; topmost. *Shakefp.*

HIGHNESS. *f.* [from *high.*] 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. *Hubbard's Tale.*

HIGHWATER. *f.* [*high* and *water.*] The utmost flow of the tide. *Mertimer.*

HIGHWAY. *f.* [*high* and *way.*] Great road; publick path. *Child.*

HIGHWAYMAN. *f.* [*high* way and *man.*] A robber that plunders on the publick roads. *Bentley.*

HIGLAPER. *f.* An herb.

HILARITY. *f.* [*bilaritas*, Lat.] Merriment; gaiety. *Brown.*

HILDING. *f.* 1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shakefp.* 2. It is used likewise for a mean woman. *Shakefp.*

HILL. *f.* [*hil*, Sax.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain. *Granville.*

HILLOCK. *f.* [from *hill.*] A little hill. *Sidney.*

HILLY. *a.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills; unequal in the surface. *Howel, Philips.*

HILT. *f.* [*hilt*, Sax.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword. *Pope.*

HIM [*him*, Sax.] The oblique case of *he.* *Genef.*

HIMSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *self.*] 1. In the nominative, *he.* *Bacon.* 2. In ancient authors, *itself.* *Shakefp.* 3. In the oblique case it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN. *f.* [𐤇] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exodus.*

HIND. *a.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost* [*hynðan*, Sax.] Backward; contrary in position to the face. *Ray.*

HIND. *f.* [*hinde*, Sax.] 1. The she to a stag. *Spenser.* 2. [*hine*, Sax.] A servant. *Shakefp.* 3. [*hineman*, Sax.] A peasant; a boor. *Dryd.*

HINDBERRIES. *f.* The same as raspberries.

TO HINDER. *v. a.* [*hindrian*, Sax.] 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 *hind* or *hinder.*] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST. *a.* Hindmost; last; in the rear. *Shakefp.*

HINDMOST. *a.* [*hind* and *most.*] The last; the lag. *Pope.*

HINGE. *f.* 1. Joints upon which a gate or doors 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 or disorder. *Tillotson.*

TO HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To furnish with hinges. 2. To bend as a hinge. *Shakefp.*

H I S

TO HINT. *v. a.* [enter, Fr. *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.] 1. The joint of the thigh; the fleshy part of the thigh. *Brozon.* 2. *To have on the HIP.* [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. *Shakefp.*

HIP. *f.* [from *hepa*, Sax.] The fruit of the briar. *Bacon.*

TO HIP. *v. a.* [from *bip*] 1. To sprain or shoot the hip. *Shakefp.* 2. **HIP-HOP.** A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop.* *Cong.*

HIP. *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one. *Ainsworth.*

HIP. } *a.* A corruption of *hypochon-*
HIPPISH. } *drick.*

HIPPOCENTAUR. *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 opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HIPPOGRIFF. *f.* [*ἵππος* and *γρύψ.*] A winged horse. *Milton.*

HIPPOTAMUS. *f.* [*ἵππος* and *τάμιος.*] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT. *a.* [*hip* and *shot.*] Sprained or dislocated in the hip. *L'Estrange.*

HIPWORT. *f.* [*hip* and *wort.*] A plant.

TO HIRE. *v. a.* [*hýran*, Sax.] 1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price. *Dryden.* 2. To engage a man to temporary service for wages. *Isaiab.* 3. To bribe. *Dryd.* 4. To engage himself for pay. 1 *Sam.*

HIRE. *f.* [*hýne*, Sax.] 1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing. 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. *Dryd.*

HIRER. *f.* [from *hire.*] One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others, paying wages.

HIRSUITE. *a.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

HIS. *pronoun possessive.* [*hýr*, Sax.] 1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him. *Locke.* 2. Anciently *its.* *Bacon.*

TO HISS. *v. n.* [*hissen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. *Shakefp.*

TO HISS. *v. a.* [*hýcean*, Sax.] 1. To condemn by hissing; to exclude. *More.* 2. To procure hisses or disgrace. *Shakefp.*

HISS. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The voice of a serpent.

serpent. 2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres. *Pope*.

HIST. interj. An exclamation commanding silence. *Milton*.

HISTORIAN. f. [*historien*, Fr.] A writer of facts and events. *Pope*.

HISTORICAL. } [*historicus*, Lat.] Pertaining to history. *Prior*.

HISTORICK. } to history. *Prior*.

HISTORICALLY. adv. [from *historical*.] In the manner of history; by way of narration. *Hooker*

To HISTORIFY. v a [from *history*.] To relate; or record in history. *Brown*.

HISTORIOGRAPHER. f. [*ιστορια* and *γραφω*.] An historian; a writer of history. *Spenser*.

HISTORIOGRAPHY. f. [*ιστορια* and *γραφω*.] The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY. f. [*ιστορια*.] 1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope* 2. Narration; relation. *Wiseman*. 1. The knowledge of facts and events. *Watts*.

HISTORY. Piece. f. A picture representing some memorable event. *Pope*.

HISTRIONICK. } a. [from *histrion*, Lat.] **HISTRIONICAL. }** Befitting the stage; suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY. adv. [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 *Atherbury*. 4. To strike a ruling passion. *Milton*. 5. To **HIT off**. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple*. 6. To **HIT out**. To perform by good luck. *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. *Bac*. 4. To light on. *Tilloison*.

HIT. f. [from the verb.] 1. A stroke. *Shakef*. 2. A lucky chance. *Glanville*.

To HITCH. v. n. [*hegan*, Sax. or *bocher*, Fr.] To catch, or move by jerks. *Pope*.

To HITCHEL. v. a [See **HATCHELL**.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL. f. [*beckel*, German] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. f. [*hyde*, Sax.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HITHER. adv [*hiðer*, Sax.] 1. To this place from some other. *Milton*. 2. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that. 3. To this end, to this design. *Tilloison*.

HITHER. a superl. *bitbermost*. Nearer; towards this part. *Ha e*.

HITHERMOST. a. [of *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side. *Hale*.

HITHERTO. adv. [from *hither*.] 1. To this time; yet; in any time till now. *Dryden*. 2. At every time till now. *Dryden*

HITHERWARD. } a. [*hýðnepeard*, Sax.] **HITHERWARDS. }** This way; towards this place. *Milton*.

HIVE. f. [*hyfe*, Sax.] 1. The habitation or cell

of bees. *Addison*. 2. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shakesp*. 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 *bive*.] One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer*.

HO. } **HOA. }** *interj.* [*ebol*! Lat.] A call; a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else. *Shakesp*.

HOAR. a. [*har*, Sax.] 1. White. *Fairfax*. 2. Grey with age. *Pope*. 3. White with frost.

HOAR-FROST. f. [*hoar* and *frost*.] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass. *Arbutnot*.

HOARD. f. [*hoard*, Sax.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure. *Shakesp*.

To HOARD. v. n. To make hoards; to lay up store. *Shakesp*.

To HOARD. v. a. To lay in hoards; to husband privily. *Rogers*.

HOARDER. f. [from *hoard*] One that stores up in secret. *Locke*.

HO'ARHOUND. f. [*marrubium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

HO'ARINESS. f. [from *hoary*] The state of being whitish; the colour of old mens hair. *Dryden*.

HOARSE. a. [*har*, Sax.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

HOARSELY. adv. [from *hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice. *Dryden*.

HO'ARSENESS. f. [from *hoarse*.] Roughness of voice. *Hilder*.

HOARY. a. [*hap*, *hapung*, Sax.] 1. White; whitish. *Addison* 2. White or grey with age. *Rowe*. 3. White with frost. *Shakesp*. 4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty. *Kneller*.

To HOBBLE. v. n. [to *hōp*, to *hōppel*, to *hōbble*.] 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.] An uneven awkward gait. *Guliver*.

HOBBY. f. [*bobereau*, Fr.] 1. A species of hawk. *Bacon*. 2 [*Hoppe*, Gothick] An Irish or Scottish horse. 3. A stick on which boys get altride and ride. *Prior*. 4. A stupid fellow. *Shakesp*.

HOBOBLIN. f. A sprite; a fairy. *Shakesp*.

HOBI. f. A small mortar.

HOBLINGLY. adv. [from *hobble*.] Clumfilly; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HOBNAIL. f. [from *hobby* and *nail*.] A nail used in thoeing a horie. *Shakesp*.

HO'BNILED. a. [from *hobnail*.] Set with hobnails. *Dryden*.

HO'BNOB. This is corrupted from *hab nab*. *Shakesp*.

HOCK. f. [The same with *hough*] The joint between the knee and fetlock.

To HOCK. v. a. [from the noun.] To diable in the hock.

HOCK. } *f.* [from *Hockheim* on the
HOCKAMORE. } *Manne.*] Old strong Rhe-
nish. *Fleyer.*
HOCKHERB. *f.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant ;
the same with mallows.
TO HOCKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamstring
HOCUS POCUS. [*Janius* derives it from *hoccoed*,
Welsh, a cheat, and *poke*, or *pus*, a bag.] A
juggle ; a cheat. *L'Esfrange.*
HOD. *f.* A kind of trough in which a labourer
carries mortar to the macons. *Tuller.*
HODMAN. *f.* [*hod* and *man.*] A labourer that
carries mortar.
HODMANDO'D. *f.* a fish. *Bacon.*
HODGE-PODGE. *f.* [*hocké poche*] A medley
of ingredients boiled together. *Sandys.*
HODIERNAL. *a.* [*hodieanus*, Lat.] Oti-to-day
HOE. *f.* [*hoe*, Fr.] An instrument to cut up
the earth. *Mortimer.*
TO HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, Fr.] 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. *Speator.*
HOGCOTE. *f.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A house for hogs.
Mortimer.
HOGGEREL. *f.* A two years old ewe. *Ainsw.*
HOGH. *f.* [otherwise written *ho*, from *hough.*]
A hill ; rising ground.
IOGHERD. *f.* [*hog* and *hýnd*, a keeper.] A
keeper of hogs. *Brome.*
HOGGISH. *a.* [from *hog.*] Having the quali-
ties of a hog ; brutish ; selfish. *Sidney.*
HOGGISHLY. *adv.* [from *hoggish.*] Greedily ,
selfishly.
HOGGISHNESS. *f.* [from *hoggish.*] Brutality ;
greediness ; selfishness.
HOGSBEANS. }
HOGSBREAD. } *f.* Plants.
HOGSMUSHROOMS. }
HOGSFENNEL. *f.* [*hog* and *fennel.*] A plant.
HOGSHEAD. *f.* [*big* and *head.*] 1. A measure
of liquids containing sixty gallons. *Arbutb.* 2.
Any large barrel. *Gulliver.*
HOGSTY. *f.* [*hog* and *sty.*] The place in which
swine are shut to be fed. *Swift.*
HOGWASH. *f.* [*hog* and *wash.*] The draught
which is given to swine. *Arbutb.*
HOLIDEN. *f.* [*hreden*, Welch.] An ill-taught
awkward country girl.
TO HOLIDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp
indecently. *Swift.*
TO HOISE. } *v. a.* [*bauffer*, French.] To raise
TO HOIST. } up on high. *Chapman.*
TO HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held* ; part. pass. *held*
or *holden* [haiban, Sax.] 1. To grasp in the
hand ; to gripe ; to clutch. *Shakep.* 2. To
keep ; to retain ; to gripe fast. *Spenser.* 3.
To maintain an opinion. *Locke.* 4. To
consider as good or bad ; to hold in regard.
Shakep. 5. To have any station *Milton.* 6.
To possidet ; to enjoy. *Knolles.* 7. To possidet
in subordination. *Knolles.* 8. To suspend ; to
restrain. *Crysw.* 9. To stop ; to restrain.

Denham. 10. To fix to any condition. *Shak.*
11. To preserve ; to keep. *Shakep.* 12. To
confine to a certain state. 2. *Ejdr.* 13. To de-
tain. *Acts.* 14. To retain ; to continue.
Dryden. 15. To solemnize ; to celebrate.
1 *Sam.* 16. To offer ; to purpose. *Temple.*
17. To conserve ; not to violate. *Dryden.* 18.
To manage ; to handle intellectually. *Bacon.*
19. To maintain. 1 *Mac.* 20. To form ; to
plan. *Matthew.* 21. To carry on ; to con-
tinue. *Abbot.* 22. **TO HOLD forth.** To offer ;
to exhibit. *Locke.* 23. **TO HOLD in.** To go-
vern by the bridle. *Swift.* 24. To restrain
in general. *Hooker.* 25. **TO HOLD off.** To
keep at a distance. *Bacon.* 26. **TO HOLD in.**
To continue ; to protract. *Sanderfon.* 27. **TO**
HOLD out. To extend ; to stretch forth. *Ejther.*
28. To offer ; to purpose. *Ben. Jonson.* 29.
To continue to do or suffer. *Shakep.* 30. **TO**
HOLD up. To raise aloft. *Locke.* 31. To sus-
tain ; to support. *Bayle.*
TO HOLD. *v. n.* 1. To stand ; to be right ; to
be without exception. *Stillin'fleet.* 2. To
continue unbroken or unsubdued. *Shakep.* 3.
To last ; to endure. *Bacon.* 4. To continue.
L'Esfrange. 5. To retain. *Dryden.* 6. To
stand up for ; to adhere. *Hale.* 7. To be de-
pendent on. *Ajclam.* 8. To derive right.
Dryden. 9. **TO HOLD forth.** To harangue ;
to speak in publick. *L'Esfrange.* 10. **TO**
HOLD in. To restrain one's self. *Jer.* 11. To
continue in luck. *Swift.* 12. **TO HOLD off.**
To keep at a distance without cloing with oif-
fers. *Decay of Piety.* 13. **TO HOLD on.**
To continue ; not to be interrupted. *Swift.* 14.
To proceed. *L'Esfrange.* 15. **TO HOLD out.**
To last ; to endure. *Tillotson.* 16. Not to
yield ; not to be subdu'd. *Collier.* 17. **TO**
HOLD together. To be joined. *Dryden.* 18.
To remain in union. *Locke.* 19. **TO HOLD**
up. To support himself. *Tillotson.* 20. Not to
be foul weather. *Hudibras.* 21. To continue
the same speed. *Collier.*
HOLD. *interj.* Forbear ; stop ; be still. *Dryden.*
HOLD. *f.* [from the verb] 1. The act of se-
izing ; gripe ; grasp ; seizure. *Spenser.* 2. Some-
thing to be held ; support. *Bacon.* 3. Catch ;
power of seizing or keeping. *Swift.* 4. Pri-
son ; place of custody. *Hooker, Dryden.* 5.
Power ; influence. *Dryden.* 6. Custody. *Shak.*
7. Hold of a ship. All that part which lies
between the keelson and the lower deck. *Har.*
8. A lurking place. 9. A fortified place ; a
fort. *Spenser.*
HOLDER. *f.* [from *hold.*] 1. One that holds or
gripes any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.* 2.
A tenant ; one that holds land under another.
Carew.
HOLDERFORTH. *f.* [*bold* and *forth.*] An har-
ranguer ; one who speaks in publick. *Addys.*
HOLDFAST. *f.* [*bold* and *fast.*] Any thing
which takes hold ; a catch ; a hook. *Kay.*
HOLDING. *f.* [from *hold.*] 1. Tenure ; farm.
Carew. 2. It sometimes signifies the burthen
or chorus of a song. *Shakep.*

HOLE.

HOL

HOM

HOLE. *f.* [*hol*, Dutch; *hole*, Sax.] 1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal. *Bacon*. 2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacancy. *Boyle*. 3. A cave; a hollow place. *Shakeſp.* 4. A cell of an animal. *Addiſon*. 5. A mean habitation. *Dryden*. 6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift.

HOLIDAM. *f.* Blessed lady. *Hanmer*.

HOLILY. *adv.* [from *holy*] 1. Piously; with ſanctity. *Shakeſp.* 2. Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney*.

HOLINESS. *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*.

HOLLA. *interj.* [*hol'a*, Fr.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance. *Milton*

TO HOLLIA. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To cry out loudly. *Shak:ſp.*

HOLLAND. *f.* Fine linen made in Holland. *Dryden*.

HOLLOW. *a.* [from *hole*.] 1. Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid. *Dryden*. 2. Noſy; like ſound reverberated from a cavity. *Dryden*. 3. Not faithful; not ſound; not what one appears. *Hudibras*.

HOLLOW. *f.* 1. A cavity; concavity. *Bacon*. 2. Cavern; den; hole. *Prior*. 3. Pit. *Addiſon*. 4. Any opening or vacancy. *Genſis*. 5. Paſſage; canal. *Addiſon*.

TO HOLLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate. *Speſtator*.

TO HOLLOW. *v. n.* To ſhout; to hoot.

HOLLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*] 1. With cavities. 2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly. *Shakeſp.*

HOLLOWNESS. *f.* [from *hollow*.] 1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow. *Hakeſwill*. 2. Deceit; inſincerity; treachery. *South*.

HOLLOWROOT. *f.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Aiſworth*.

HOLLY. [*holeyn*, Sax.] A tree.

HOLLYHOCK. *f.* [*holihoc*, Sax.] Roſe-mallow. *Mortimer*.

HOLLYROSE. *f.* A plant.

HOLME. *f.* 1. *Holme* or *hæume*. [*holme*, Sax.] A river iſland. 2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Tuſſ.*

HOLLOCAUST. *f.* [*holo* and *cauſt*] A burnt ſacrifice. *Ray*.

HOLP. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *help*. *Shakeſp.*

HOLPEN. The old participle paſſive of *help*. *Bacon*.

HOLSTER. *f.* [*heolſter*, Sax.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol. *Butler*.

HOLT. *f.* [*holt*, Sax.] A wood. *Gibſon*.

HOLY. *a.* [*halig*, Sax.] 1. Good; pious; religious. *Shakeſp.* 2. Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe. *Dryden*. 3. Pure; immaculate. *South*. 4. Sacred. *Shakeſp.*

HOLY-GHOST. *f.* [*halg* and *goſt*, Sax.] The third perſon in the adorable Trinity. *Locke*.

HOLY-THURSDAY. *f.* The day on which

the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſunide.

HOLY WEEK. *f.* The week before Eaſter.

HOLYDAY. *f.* [*holy* and *day*.] 1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival. 2. Anniverſary feaſt. *Kneller*. 3. A day of gaiety and joy. *Shakeſp.* 4. A time that comes ſeldom. *Dryd.*

HOMAGE. *f.* [*hommage*, Fr. *homagium*, low Lat.] 1. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperiour lord. *Davies*. 2. Obediſance; reſpect paid by external action. *Dent.*

TO HOMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

HOMAGER. *f.* [*hommager*, Fr.] One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperiour lord. *Bac.*

HOME. *f.* [*ham*, Sax.] 1. His own houſe; the private dwelling. *Dryden*. 2. H's own country. *Shakeſp.* 3. The place of conſtant reſidence. *Prior*. 4. United to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies domeſtick. *Bacon*.

HOME. *adv.* [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'Eſtrange*, *Wake*. 4. To the point deſigned. *Sanderſon*. 5. United to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Stillingfleet*.

HOMEBORN. *a.* [*home* and *born*] 1. Native; natural. *Donne*. 2. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Pope*

HOMERED. *a.* [*home* and *bred*.] 1. Native; natural. *Hammud*. 2. Not poliſhed by travel; plain; rude; artleſs; uncultivated. *Dryden*. 3. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Spencer*.

HOMEFELT. *a.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private. *Pope*.

HOMELILY. *adv.* [from *home*.] Rudely; inelegantly.

HOMELINESS. *f.* [from *home*.] Plainneſs; rudeneſs.

HOMELY. *a.* [from *home*.] Plain; home-ſpun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarſe. *South*.

HOMELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarſely; rudely. *Dryden*.

HOMELIN. *f.* A kind of fiſh. *Aiſworth*.

HOMEMADE. *adv.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home. *Locke*.

HOMER. *f.* A meaſure of about three pints. *Low*

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*.

HOMESPUN. *f.* A coarſe, inelegant ruſtick. *Shakeſp.*

HOMESTALL. } *f.* [*ham* and *ſtæde*, Saxon]

HOMESTEAD. } The place of the houſe. *Dryd.*

HOMeward. } *adv.* [*ham* and *weard*, Saxon]

HOMEWARDS. } Sax.] Towards home; towards the native place. *Sidney*.

HOMICIDE. *f.* [*homicidium*, Lat.] 1. Murder; manquelling. *Hoſier*. 2. Deſtruction. *Dryden*.

- Dryden*. 3. [*bomicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a manslayer. *Dryden*.
- HOMIDICAL**. *a.* [from *bomicide*. Murderous; bloody. *Pope*.
- HOMILE'TICAL**. *a.* [ὁμιλιτικός;] Social; conversible. *Asterbury*
- HOMILY**. *f.* [ὁμιλία] A discourse read to a congregation. *Hammond*
- HOMOG'NEAL**. } *a.* [ὁμογενής.] Having
- HOMOGENEOUS**. } the same nature or principles. *Newton*.
- HOMOGENEALNESS**. } *f.* Participation of
- HOMOGENEITY**. } the same principles or nature; similitude of kind. *Cheyne*
- HOMOGENEOUSNESS**. } *f.* Participation of
- HOMOGENY**. *f.* [ὁμογενία.] Joint nature. *Bacon*.
- HOMOLOGOUS**. *a.* [ὁμολογος.] Having the same manner or proportions.
- HOMONYMOUS**. *a.* [ὁμόνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal. *Watts*.
- HOMONYMY**. *f.* [ὁμοnymia.] Equivocation; ambiguity.
- HOMOTOUS**. *a.* [ὁμοτόμος.] Equable: said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy*.
- HONE** *f.* [hæn, Sax.] A whetstone for a razor. *Tuller*.
- To **HONE**. *v. n.* [hongian, Sax.] To pine; to long.
- HONEST**. *a.* [honestus, Lat.] 1. Upright; true; sincere. *Watts*. 2. Chaste. *Shakefp.* 3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.
- HONESTLY**. *adv.* [from *honest*.] 1. Uprightly; justly. *Ben Johnson*. 2. With chastity; modestly.
- HONESTY**. *f.* [honestas, Lat.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity. *Temple*.
- HONIED**. *a.* [from *honey*.] 1. Covered with honey. *Milton*. 2. Sweet; luscious. *Shakefp.* *Milton*.
- HONEY**. *f.* [huni3, Sax.] 1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, or a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the finest is virgin honey: 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. *Shakefp.* 3. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness. *Shakefp.*
- To **HONEY**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly. *Shakefp.*
- 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. *Wiseman*.
- HONEY-DEW**. *f.* [*honey* and *dew*.] Sweet dew. *Garth*.
- HONEY-FLOWER**. *f.* [*melanthus*, Lat.] 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. *Shakefp.*
- HONEYLESS**. *a.* [from *honey*.] Without honey. *Shakefp.*
- HONEY-WORT**. *f.* [*cerinthe*, Lat.] A plant.
- HONORARY**. *a.* [honorarius, Lat.] 1. Done in honour. *Addison*. 2. Conferring honour without gain. *Addison*.
- HONOUR**. *f.* [honor, Lat.] 1. Dignity; high rank. 2. Reputation; fame. *Bacon*. 3. The title of a man of rank. *Shakefp.* 4. Subject of praise. *Shakefp.* 5. Nobleness of mind; magnanimity. *Rogers*. 6. Reverence; due veneration. *Shakefp.* 7. Chastity. *Shakefp.* 8. Dignity of mien. *Milton* 9. Glory; boast. *Barnet*. 10. Publick mark of respect. *Wak*. 11. Privileges of rank or birth. *Shakefp.* 12. Civilities paid. *Pope*. 13. Ornament; decoration. *Dryden*.
- To **HONOUR**. *v. a.* [honors, Lat.] 1. To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Pope*. 2. To dignify; to raise to greatness. *Ex*.
- HONOURABLE**. *a.* [honorable, Fr.] 1. Illustrious; noble. *Shakefp.* 2. Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shakefp.* 3. Conferring honour. *Dryden*. 4. Accompanied with tokens of honour. *Spenser*. 5. Not to be disgraced. *Shakefp.* 6. Without taint; without reproach. 1 *Muc*. 7. Honest; without intention of deceit. *Hayward*. 8. Equitable.
- HONOURABLENESS**. *f.* [from *honourable*.] 1. Eminence; magnificence; generosity.
- HONOURABLY**. *adv.* [from *honourable*] 1. With token of honour. *Shakefp.* 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 *hatt*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity.
- HOOD**. *f.* [hod, Sax.] 1. The upper covering of a woman's head. 2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it. *Wotton*. 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. *Shakefp.* 3. To cover. *Dryden*.
- HOODMAN'S BLIND**. *f.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name. *Shakefp.*
- To **HOODWINK**. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink*.] 1. To blind with something bound over the eyes. *Sidney*, *Shakefp.* *Davies*, *Ben. Johnson*, *Locke*, *Roece*. 2. To cover; to hide. *Shakefp.* 3. To decide; to impose upon. *Sidney*.

HOOF.

HOOF. *f.* [*hop*, Sax.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *More.*

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 heel, and oftentimes makes the horse lame *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOK. *f.* [*hooce*, Sax.] 1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold. *Knives.* 2. The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced. *Shakefp.* 3. A snare; a trap. *Shakefp.* 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. *Cleveland.* 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 book. *Addison.* 2. To intrap; to ensnare. 3. To draw as with a hook. *Shakefp.* 4. To fasten as with a hook. 5. To be drawn by force or artifice. *Norris.*

HOOKED. *a.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved. *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. *Shakefp.*

HOOP. *f.* [*hoop*, 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. *Shakefp.* 2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround. *Shakefp.*

TO HOOP. *v. n.* [from *woppan*, Gothick; or *houpper*, Fr.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

TO HOOP. *v. a.* 1. To drive with a shout. *Shakefp.* 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.* [*hoot*, Welsh.] 1. To shout in contempt. *Sidney.* 2. To cry as an owl. *Shakefp.*

TO HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts. *Shakefp.*

HOOT. *f.* [*hoot*, Fr. from the verb] Clamour; shout. *Glasville.*

TO HOP. *v. n.* [*hoppan*, Sax.] 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.* [*hop*, Dutch.] A plant.

TO HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops. *Arbutnot.*

HOPE. *f.* [*hops*, Sax.] 1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure. *Job, Locke.* 2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body. *Shakefp.* 3. That which gives hope. *Shakefp.* 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. *Psalms.*

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. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.] 1. In such manner as to raise hope. *Clarendon.* 2. With hope; without despair. *Glasville.*

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. *Shakefp.*

HOPER. *f.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations. *Swift.*

HOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HOPPER. *f.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps 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. *Greene.* 2. A basket for carrying seed.

HOPPEKS. *f.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play, in which the actor hops on one leg.

HORAL. *a.* [from *hora*, Lat.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*

HORARY. *a.* [*horarius*, Lat.] 1. Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.* 2. Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*

HORDE. *f.* A clan; 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.* [*horizontalis*, Fr.] 1. Near the horizon. *Milton.* 2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbutnot.*

HORIZONTALLY. *adv.* [from *horizontal*.] In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*

HORN. *f.* [*haurn*, 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

moon. *Dryden, Thomson.* 4. The feelers of a snail *Shakeſp.* 5. A drinking cup made of horn. 6. Antler of a cuckold. *Shakeſp.* 7. Horn mad. Perhaps made as a cuckold. *Shakeſp.*

HORNBEAK. } *f.* A kind of fiſh.
HORNFIſH. }

HORNBEAM. *f.* [*horn and beam, Dutch.*] A tree.

HORNBOOK. *f.* [*horn and book.*] The fiſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled. *Locke, Prior.*

HORNED. *a.* [from *horn.*] Furniſhed with horns. *Denham.*

HORNERN. *f.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horns, and ſells horns. *Greav.*

HORNET. *f.* [*hypocrite, Sax.*] A very large ſtrong ſtinging fly. *Dertam.*

HORNFOOT. *f.* [*horn and foot.*] Hoofed. *Hakeſvill.*

HORNOWL. *f.* A kind of horned-owl. *Ainſwo.*

HORNPIPE. *f.* [*horn and pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *Ruſſigb, Ben. Johnson.*

HORNSTONE. *f.* A kind of blue ſtone.

HORNWORK. *f.* A kind of angular fortification.

HORNY. *a.* [from *horn.*] 1. Made of horn. 2. Reſembling horn. *Arbutnot.* 3. Hard as horns; callous. *Dryden.*

HOROGRAPHY. *f.* [*γρα and γραφω.*] An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE. } *f.* [*horologium, Lat.*] Any in-
HOROLOGY. } ſtrument that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-glaſs. *Brown.*

HOROMETRY. *f.* [*μετρα and μετρο.*] The art of meaſuring hours. *Brown.*

HOROSCOPE. *f.* [*αποκαστρο.*] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drammond, Dryden.*

HORRIBLE. *a.* [*horribilis, Lat.*] Dreadful; terrible; ſhocking; hideous; enormous. *South.*

HORRIBLENESS. *f.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulneſs; hideouſneſs; terribleneſs.

HORRIBLY. *adv.* [from *horrible.*] 1. Dreadfully; hideouſly. *Milton.* 2. To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*

HORRID. *a.* [*horridus, Lat.*] 1. Hideous; dreadful; ſhocking. *Shakeſp.* 2. Shocking; offenſive; unpleaſing. *Pope.* 3. Rough; rugged. *Dryden.*

HORRIDNESS. *f.* [from *horrid.*] Hideouſneſs; enormity. *Hammnd.*

HORRIFICK. *a.* [*horrificus, Lat.*] Causing horreur. *Thomſon.*

HORRISONOUS. *a.* [*horriſonus, Lat.*] Sound- ing dreadfully. *Diel.*

HORROR. *f.* [*horror, Lat.*] 1. Terrour mixed with deteſtation. *Davies.* 2. Gloom; drear- inenſ. *Pope.* 3. [In medicine.] Such a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking. *Quincy.*

HORSE. *f.* [*hopf, Sax.*] 1. A neighing quadruped, uſed in war, draught, and carriage. *Creech.* 2. It is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular termination, for horſes, horſe-

men, or cavalry. *Clarendon.* 3. Something on which any thing is ſupported. 4. A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment. 5. Joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe: as, a *horſe-face*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

TO HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To mount upon a horſe. *Bacon.* 2. To carry one on the back. 3. To ride any thing. *Shakeſp.* 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.

HORSEBOAT. *f.* [*horſe and boat.*] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBOY. *f.* [*horſe and boy.*] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtable boy. *Knolles.*

HORSEBREAKER. *f.* [*horſe and break.*] One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle. *Creech.*

HORSECHESNUT. *f.* [*horſe and cheſnut.*] 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. *Ainſworth.*

HORSECUCUMBER. *f.* [*horſe and cucumber.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*

HORSEDUNG. *f.* [*horſe and dung.*] The excrement of horſes. *Peaſham.*

HORSEEMMET. *f.* [*horſe and emmet.*] An 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 fucks 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. A tarrier.

HORSELITTER. *f.* [*horſe and litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, on which the perſon carried lies along. 2. *Misc.*

HORSEMAN. *f.* [*horſe and man.*] 1. One killed 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. *Wotton.*

HORSEMARTEN. *f.* A kind of large bee. *Ainſworth.*

HORSEMATCH. *f.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

HORSE-

HORSEMEAT. *f.* [*horſe* and *meat*.] Provender. *Bacon.*

HORSEMINT. *f.* A large coarſe mint.

HORSEMUSCLE. *f.* A large muſcle. *Bacon.*

HORSEPLAY. *f.* [*horſe* and *play*.] Coarſe, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

HORSEPOUND. *f.* [*horſe* and *pound*.] A pound 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 ſcurvy graſs. *Floy.*

HORSESHOE. *f.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe*.] 1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes. *Shakeſp.* 2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HORSESTEALER. *f.* [*horſe* and *ſteal*.] A thief who takes away horſes. *Shakeſp.*

HORSETAIL. *f.* A plant.

HORSETONGUE. *f.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

HORSEWAY. *f.* [*horſe* and *way*.] A broad way by which horſes may travel. *Shakeſp.*

HORTATION. *f.* [*hortatio*, Lat.] The act of exhorting; advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HORTATIVE. *f.* [from *hortor*, Lat.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*

HORTATORY. *a.* [from *hortor*, Lat.] Encouraging; animating; adviſing to any thing.

HORTICULTURE. *f.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN. *a.* [*hortulanus*, Lat.] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*

HOSANNA. *f.* [*ſoraw*.] An exclamation of praiſe to God. *Fiddes.*

HOSE. *f.* plur. *hoſen*. [*hoſa*, Sax.] 1. Breeches. *Shakeſp.* 2. Stockings; covering for the legs. *Gay.*

HOSIER. *f.* [from *hoſe*.] One who ſells ſtockings. *Swiſt.*

HOSPITABLE. *a.* [*hoſpitabilis*, Lat.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind to ſtrangers. *Dryden.*

HOSPITABLE. *adv.* [from *hoſpitabile*.] With kindneſs to ſtrangers. *Prior.*

HOSPITAL. *f.* [*hoſpital*, Fr. *hoſpitals*, Lat.] 1. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor. *Addiſon.* 2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment. *Spencer.*

HOSPITALITY. *f.* [*hoſpitalite*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers. *Hooker.*

HOSPITALLER. *f.* [*hoſpitalarius*, low Lat. from *hoſpital*] One reſiding in an hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger. *Ayſiffe.*

To HOSPITATE. *v. a.* [*hoſpitor*, Lat.] To reſide under the roof of another. *Græw.*

HOST. *f.* [*hoſte*, Fr. *hoſtes*, *hoſpitis*, Lat.] 1. One who gives entertainment to another. *Sid.* 2. The landlord of an inn. *Shakeſp.* 3. [From *hoſtis*, Lat.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war. *Shakeſp.* 4. Any great number. *Shakeſp.* 5. [*Hoſtia*, Lat.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church.

To HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To take up entertainment. *Shakeſp.* 2. To encour-

ter in battle. *Milton.* 3. To review a body of men; to muſter. *Spencer.*

HOSTAGE. *f.* [*oſtage*, Fr.] One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions. *Arb.*

HOSTEL. } [*hoſtel*, *hoſtellerie*, Fr.] An

HOSTELRY. } inn.

HOSTESS. *f.* [*hoſteſſe*, Fr.] A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment. *Dryden.*

HOSTESS-SHIP. *f.* [from *hoſteſſe*.] The character of an hoſteſs. *Shakeſp.*

HOSTILE. *a.* [*hoſtilis*, Lat.] Adverſe; oppoſite; ſuitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*

HOSTILITY. *f.* [*hoſtilite*, Fr. from *hoſtile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; oppoſition in war. *Hayward.*

HOSTLER. *f.* [*hoſteller*, from *hoſtel*.] One who has the care of horſes at an inn. *Spencer.*

HOSTRY. *f.* [corrupted from *hoſteller*.] A place where the horſes of gueſts are kept. *Dryden.*

HOT. *a.* hat, Sax.] 1. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.* 2. Luſtful; lewd. *Shakeſp.* 3. Strongly affected by ſenſible qualities. *Dryden.* 4. Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarend.* 5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Denham.* 6. Eager; keen in deſire. *Locke.* 7. Piquant; acrid.

HOTBED. *f.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*

HOTBRAINED. *a.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious.

HOTCOCKLES. *f.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him. *Arbuthnot.*

HOTHEADED. *a.* [*hot* and *head*.] Vehement; violent; paſſionate. *Arbuthnot.*

HOTHOUSE. *f.* [*hot* and *houſe*.] 1. A bagnio; a place to treat and cup in. *Shakeſp.* 2. A brothel. *Ben. J: bnjſon.*

HOTLY. *adv.* [from *hot*.] 1. With heat; not coldly. 2. Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.* 3. Luſtfully. *Dryden.*

HOTMOUTHED. *a.* [*hot* and *mouth*.] Headſtrong; unmanageable. *Dryden.*

HOTNESS. *f.* [from *hot*.] Heat; violence; fury.

HOTCHPOTCH. *f.* [*haché en poche*, Fr.] A mingled haſh; a mixture. *Camden.*

HOTSPUR. *f.* [*hot* and *ſpur*.] 1. A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate and heady. *Burton.* 2. A kind of pea of ſpeedy growth. *Mort.*

HOTSPURRED. *a.* [from *hoſſpur*.] Vehement; rash; heady. *Peacham.*

HOVE. The preterite of *heave*.

HOVEL. *f.* [Diminutive of *hope*, *houſe*, Sax.] 1. A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead. *Tuſſer.* 2. A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray.*

To HOVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhelter in an hovel. *Shakeſp.*

HOVEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *heave*.] Raſed; ſwelled; tumened. *Tuſſer.*

To HOVER. *v. n.* [*hovo*, to hang over, Welſh] 1. To hang in the air over head. *Dryden*, *Prior*, *Pope.* 2. To ſtand in ſuſpence or expectation. *Spencer.* 3. To waver about one place. *Addiſon.*

HOUGH. *f.* [hoy, Sax.] 1. The lower part of the thigh. 2. *Efd.* 2. [Huë, Fr.] An adz; an hoe. *Stillingfleet.*

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. *Jof.* 2. To cut with a hough or hoe.

HOULET. *f.* The vulgar name for an owl.

HOULT. *f.* [holt, Sax.] A small wood. *Fairf.*

HOUND. *f.* hund, Sax.] A dog used in the chase. *Prior.*

To HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To set on the chase. *Bramhall.* 2. To hunt; to pursue. *L'Esfrange.*

HO UNDFISH. *f.* A kind of fish.

HO UNDTONGUE. *f.* [cynoglossum, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO UNDTREE. *f.* A kind of tree. *Answerith.*

HOUP. *f.* [upupa, Lat.] The puect. *Answerith.*

HOUR. *f.* [heure, Fr. hora, Lat.] 1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes. *Shakefp.* 2. A particular time. 3. The time as marked by the clock. *Shakefp.*

HO URGLASS. *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.*

HOURLY. *a.* [from hour.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryd.*

HOURLY. *adv.* [from hour.] Every hour; frequently. *Dryden.*

HO URPLATE. *f.* [hour and plate.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed. *Locke*

HOUSE. *f.* [huj, Sax.] 1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. *Watts.* 2. Any place of abode. *Shakefp.* 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. *Stilling.* 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. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 2. Family life; domestick management. *Shakefp.* 3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family. *Ad.*

HOUSEHOLDER. *f.* [from household.] Master of a family. *Matt.*

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF. *f.* [household and stuff] Furniture of any house; utenfils convenient for a family. *L'Esfrange.*

HOUSEKEEPER. *f.* [house and keep.] 1. Householder; master of a family. *Locke.* 2. One who lives in plenty. *Wotton.* 3. One who lives much at home. *Shakefp.* 4. A woman servant that has the care of a family, and superintends the servants. *Swift.* 5. A house-dog. *Shakefp.*

HOUSEKEEPING. *a.* [house and keep.] Domestick; useful to a family. *Carew.*

HOUSEKEEPING. *f.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Prior.*

HO USEL. *f.* [hujl, Sax.] The holy eucharist.

To HO USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

HO USELEEK. *f.* [house and leek.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO USELESS. *a.* [from house.] Without abode; wanting habitation. *West.*

HO USEMAID. *f.* [house and maid.] A maid employed to keep the house clean. *Swift.*

HOUSEROOM. *f.* [house and room.] Place in a house. *Dryden.*

HO USESNAIL. *f.* A kind of snail.

HO USEWARMING. *f.* [house and warm.] A feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

HO USEWIFE. *f.* [house and wife.] 1. The mistress of a family. *Pope.* 2. A female economist. *Spenser.* 3. One skilled in female business. *Addison.*

HO USEWIFELY. *a.* [from housewife.] Skilled in the acts belonging to a housewife.

HO USEWIFELY. *adv.* [from housewife.] With the economy of a housewife.

HO USEWIFERY. *f.* [from housewife.] 1. Domestick or female business; management. *Chapman.* 2. Female economy. *Taylor.*

HO USING. *f.* [from house.] 1. Quantity of inhabited building. *Graunt.* 2. [From bonseaux, Fr.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HO USELING. *a.* [from house.] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; house-warming. *Spenser.*

HOUSS. *f.* [from bonseaux, Fr.] Houfings. *Dryd.*

HOW. *adv.* [hu, Sax.] 1. In what manner; to what degree. *Boyle.* 2. In what manner. *L'Esfrange.* 3. For what reason; from what cause. *Shakefp.* 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. } *adv.* [how be it.] Nevertheless;

HOWBE. } notwithstanding; yet; however.

Not now in use. *Hosker.*

HOWDYE. [Contracted from how do ye.] In what state is your health. *Pope.*

HOWEVER. *adv.* [how and ever.] 1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree. *Stake.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at least. *Tillotson.*

HUG

Tilston. 3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. *Swift.*

To HOWL. *v. n.* [*buglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Lat.] 1. To cry as a wolf or dog. *Shakespeare.* 2. To utter cries in distress. *Shakespeare.* 3. To speak with a belline cry or tone. *A Philis.* 4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL. [from the verb] 1. The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift.* 2. The cry of a human being in horreur. *Dryden.*

HOWSOEVER. *adv.* [*hew and soever.*] 1. In what manner loever. *Raleigh.* 2. Although. *Shakespeare.*

To HOX. *v. a.* [from *hoz*, Sax.] To hough; to hamstring. *Kaolles.*

HOY. *f.* [*hou*, old French.] A large boat sometimes with one deck. *Watts.*

HUBBUB. *f.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarendon.*

HUCKABACK. *f.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACKED. *a.* [*bocker*, German, a *bunch*.] Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE. *f.* [from *hucken.*] The hipbone.

HUCKSTER. } [*bock*, German, a pedlar.]
HUCKSTERER } 1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities. *South.* 2. A tricky mean fellow.

To HUCKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*

To HUDDLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood.*] 1. To dress up close to as not to be discovered; to mottle. 2. To put on carelessly in a hurry. *Swift.* 3. To cover up in haste. 4. To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.* 5. To throw together in confusion. *Locke.*

To HUDDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton.*

HUDDLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion. *Addison.*

HUE. *f.* [*hiepe*, Sax.] 1. Colour; die. *Milton.* 2. [*Hue*, Fr.] A clamour; a legal pursuit. *Arbu.*

HUER. *f.* [*huer*, Fr. 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. *Grew.* 2. To Hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance.

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce. *South, Otway, Rescoman.*

HUFFER. *f.* [from *huff.*] A blutcher; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HUFFISH. *a.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; insolent; Hectoring.

HUFFISHLY. *adv.* [from *huffish.*] With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS. *f.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.

To HUG. *v. n.* [*hegan*, Sax.] 1. To press close in an embrace. *L'Estrange.* 2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness. *Milton.* 3. To hold fast. *Atterbury.*

HUM

HUG. *f.* [from the noun.] Close embrace. *Gay.*

HUGE. *a.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch.] 1. Vast; immense. *Abbot.* 2. Great even to deformity or terribleness.

HUGELY. *adv.* [from *huge.*] 1. Immensely; enormously. *Shakespeare.* 2. Greatly; very much. *Swift.*

HUGENESS. *f.* [from *huge.*] Enormous bulk; greatness. *Shakespeare.*

HUGGERMUGGER. *f.* [corrupted perhaps from *hug er morcker*, or *hug* in the dark. *Morcker* in Danish is darkness, whence *murky*] Secrecy; bye-place. *Hudibras.*

HUGY. *a.* [See *HUGS*] Vast; great; huge. *Carew.*

HUKE. *f.* [*huque*, Fr.] A cloak. *Bacon.*

HULK. *f.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; *hulc*, Sax.] 1. The body of a ship. *Shakespeare.* 2. Any thing bulky and unweildy. *Shakespeare.*

To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to bulk a hare. *Ainsworth.*

HULL. *f.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.] 1. The hull or integument of any thing; the outer covering. 2. The body of a ship; the hull. *Grew.*

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 *hull.*] Siliquose; husky. *Ainsworth.*

HULVER. *f.* Holly. *Tusser.*

To HUM. *v. a.* [*hummelen*, 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 *ham*. 6. An expression of applause. *Spectator.*

HUM. *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakespeare.*

HUMAN. *a.* [*humanus*, Lat.] 1. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.* 2. Belonging to man. *Milton.*

HUMANE. *a.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Spratt.*

HUMANELY. *adv.* [from *humane.*] Kindly with good nature. *Shakespeare.*

HUMANIST. *f.* [*humanista*, Fr.] A philologer a grammarian.

HUMANITY. *f.* [*humanitas*, Lat.] 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 & benevolence. *Watson.*

H U M

HUMANKIND. *f.* [*human* and *kind.*] The race of man. *Pope.*
HUMANLY. *adv.* [from *human.*] 1. After the notions of men. *Atterbury* 2. Kindly; with good nature. *Pope.*
HUMBIRD. *f.* [from *hum* and *bird.*] The humming bird. *Brown*
HUMBLE. *a.* [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.] 1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant. *Spenser*, *Shakefp.* 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 *Milton.* 3. To make to condescend. *Locke.* 4. To bring down from an height. *Hakewill*
HUMBLEBEE. *f.* [*hum* and *bee.*] A buzzing will bee. *Atterbury.*
HUMBLEBEE. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HUMBLEBEE EATER. *f.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.*
HUMBLENESS. *f.* [from *humble.*] Humility; absence of pride. *Bacon*, *Herbert.*
HUMBLER. *f.* [from *humble.*] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.
HUMBLEMOUTHED. *a.* [*humble* and *mouth*] Mild; meek. *Shakefp.*
HUMBLEPLANT. *f.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*
HUMBLES. *f.* Entrails of a deer.
HUMBLESS. *f.* [from *humble.*] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser.*
HUMBLY. *adv.* [from *humble.*] 1. Without pride; with humility. *Aldisjen.* 2. Without height; without elevation.
HUMDRUM. *a.* [from *hum*, *drone.*] Dull; dronish; stupid. *Hudibras.*
TO HUMECTATE. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat.] To
TO HUMECTATE. } wet; to moisten. *Wife.*
HUMECTATION. *f.* [*humection*, Fr] The act of wetting; moistening. *Brown.*
HUMERAL. *a.* [*humerus*, Lat.] Belonging to the shoulder. *Sharp.*
HUMICUBATION. *f.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Lat.] The act of lying on the ground. *Bramhall.*
HUMID. *a.* [*humidus*, Lat.] 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. *Hesker.* 2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness. *Milton.* 3. Abatement of pride. *Swift.*
HUMILITY. *f.* [*humilité*, Fr.] 1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance. *Hesker.* 2. Act of submission. *Davies.*
HUMMER. *f.* [from *hum*] An applauder. *Ains.*
HUMORAL. *a.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from humours. *Harvey.*
HUMORIST. *f.* [*humorista*, Ital] 1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who

H U N

gratifies his own humour. *Speator.* 2. One who has violent and peculiar passions. *Bacon.*
HUMOROUS. *a.* [from *humour.*] 1. Full of grotesque or odd images. *Addison.* 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. 2. Odd; humorous. *Swift.*
HUMORSOMELY. *adv.* [from *humorsome.*] Peevishly; petulantly.
HUMOUR. *f.* [*humor*, Lat] 1. Moisture. *Ray.* 2. The different kinds of moisture in man's body; plegm, 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. *South.* 8. A trick; a practice. *Shakefp.* 9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bacon.*
TO HUMOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance. *Shakefp.* 2. To fit; to comply with. *Addison.*
HUMP. *f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump.*] A crooked back. *Tatler.*
HUMPBAC. *f.* [*hump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high shoulders. *Tatler.*
HUMPBAC KED. *a.* Having a crooked back.
TO HUNCH. *v. a.* [*hunch*, German.] 1. To strike or punch with the fists. *Arbuthnot.* 2. [*Hooker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*
HUNCHBACKED. *a.* [*bunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back. *Arbuthnot.*
HUNDRED. *a.* [hunds, hundred, Sax.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten. *Shakefp.*
HUNDRED. *f.* 1. A company or body consisting of an hundred. *Arbuthnot.* 2. A canton or division of a country, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Lat.] *Bac.*
HUNDREDDH. *a.* [hundneoteogopa, Sax] The ordinal of an hundred. *Hooker.*
HUNG. The *preterite* and *part pass.* of *hang.* *Dryden.*
HUNGER. *f.* [hungern, Sax.] 1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting. *Arbuthnot.* 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.* [*hunger* and *bit.*]
HUNGERBITTEN. } Pained or weakened with hunger. *Milton.*
HUNGERLY. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in want of nourishment. *Shakefp.*
HUNGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite. *Shake.*
HUNGERSTARVED. *a.* [*hungry* and *starved*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*

HUNGLED.

HUNGERED. *a.* [from *hungry*.] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon*.

HUNGRILY *adv.* [from *hungry*] With keen appetite. *Dryden*.

HUNGRY. *a.* [from *hunger*.] 1. Feeling pain for want of food. *Locke*. 2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more disposed to draw than to impart. *Mortimer*.

HUNKS. *f.* [*hnskur*, fordid, Islandick.] A covetous fordid wretch; a miser. *Addison*.

TO HUNT. *v. a.* [huntian, Sax.] 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. a.* 1. To follow the chase. *Shakep.* 2. To pursue; or search. *Locke*.

HUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A pack of hounds. *Dryden*. 2. A chase. *Shakep.* 3. Pursuit. *Shakep.*

HUNTER. *f.* [from *hunt*.] 1. One who chases animals for pasture. *Davies*. 2. A dog that hunts game or beasts of prey. *Shakep.*

HUNTINGHORN. *f.* [hunting and horn.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds. *Prior*.

HUNTRESS. *f.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows: the chase. *Broome*.

HUNTSMAN. *f.* [hunt and man.] 1. One who delights in the chase. *Waller*. 2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. *LEStrange*.

HUNSMANSHIP. *f.* [from *huntsman*.] The qualifications of a hunter. *Denne*.

HURDLE. *f.* [hýrdel, Sax.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate. *Dryden*.

HURDS. *f.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsw*.

TO HURL. *v. a.* [from *hurrlt*, to throw down, Islandick.] 1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. *Ben Johnson*. 2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, Fr. 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. *Ainsw*.

HURLER. *f.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at hurling. *Carew*.

HURLWIND. *f.* [hurl and wind.] A whirlwind; a violent gull. *Sandys*.

HURLY. } *f.* Tumult; commotion,
HURLYBURLY } battle. *Shakep.*

HURRICANE. } *f.* [*huracan*, Span.]; A violent
HURRICANO. } storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere. *Addison*.

TO HURRY. *v. a.* [herzian, to plunder, Sax.] 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.* [týpřt, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth*.

TO HURT. *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt*. [hýrt, wounded, Sax.] 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. *f.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.

HURTFUL. *a.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous; pernicious. *Dryden*.

HURTFULLY. *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously; perniciously.

HURTFULNESS. *f.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

TO HURTLIE. *v. n.* [*huerter*, Fr.] To skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle. *Shakep.*

TO HURTLIE. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity. *Spenser*.

HURTLIBERRY. *f.* [*hiert bar*, Danish.] Bilberry.

HURTLESS. *a.* [from *hurt*.] 1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. *Spenser*. 2. Receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hurtless*.] Without harm. *Sidney*.

HURTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND. *f.* [*højsband*, master, Danish.] 1. The correlative to a 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. *Shakep.* 2. To manage with frugality. *Shakep.* 3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon*.

HUSBANDLESS. *a.* [from *husband*.] Without an husband. *Shakep.*

HUSBANDLY. *a.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty. *Tuljir*.

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 domestic affairs. *Shakep.*

HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise! *Shakep.*

HUSH. *a.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet. *Shakep.*

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. *Oway*.

TO HUSH up. *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pepe*.

HUSHMONEY. *f.* [*hush* and *money*.] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift*.

HUSK. *f.* [*hulsk*, Dutch.] The outmost integument of fruits. *Bacon*.

TO HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED. *a.* [from *hulsk*.] Bearing an husk; covered with a husk.

HUSKY. *a.* [from *hulsk*.] Abounding in husks. *Plumptre*.

HYD

HYP

HUSSY. *f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.] A sorry or bad woman. *Southern*.

HUSTINGS. *f.* [husting, Sax.] A council; a court held.

To HUSTLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together.

HUSWIFE. *f.* corrupted from *housewife* } 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. *Tupper*. 2. Management of rural business committed to women. *Tupper*.

HUT. *f.* [hutte, Sax. *bute*, Fr.] A poor cottage. *Swift*, *Tobson*.

HUTCH. *f.* [hꝛecca, Sax. *buche*, 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.* [ἵακινθος.] 1. A plant. 2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lycenurius* 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.* [ἵακινθίνος.] Made of hyacinths.

HYADES. } *f.* [ὑάδες.] A watery constellation.

HYADS } *Dryden*.

HYALINE. *a.* [υαλίνος.] Glassy; crystalline. *Milton*.

HYBRIDOUS. *a.* [ἵβρις; *hybrida*, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different species. *Ray*.

HYDATIDES. *f.* [from ἵδωρ.] 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*.

HYDRAGOGUES. *f.* [ἵδωρ and ἀγω; *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watry humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks. *Quincy*.

HYDRAULICAL } *a.* [from *hydraulicks*]

HYDRAULICK } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham*.

HYDRAULICKS. *f.* [ἵδωρ, water, and αὐλὴ; a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE. [ὑδροκελε; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS. *f.* [ἵδωρ and κεφαλή.] A dropisy in the head. *Arbutnot*.

HYDROGRAPHER. *f.* [ἵδωρ and γραφή.] One who draws maps of the sea. *Boyle*.

HYDROGRAPHY. *f.* [ἵδωρ and γραφή.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY. *f.* [ἵδωρ and μαντεία.] Prediction by water. *Ayliffe*.

HY'DROMEI.. *f.* [ἵδωρ and μέλι.] Honey and water. *Arbutnot*.

HYDROMETER. *f.* [ἵδωρ and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the extent of water.

HYDROMETRY. *f.* [ἵδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA. *f.* [ἵδρωφοβία.] Dread of water. *Quincy*.

HYDRO PICAL } *a.* [ἵδρωπικός.] Dropical;

HYDRO PICK } diseased with extravasated water. *Arbutnot*.

HYDROSTATICAL. *a.* [ἵδωρ and στατική.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics. *Bentley*.

HYDROSTATICALIY. *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to hydrostatics. *Bentley*.

HYDROSTATICKS. *f.* [ἵδωρ and στατική: *hydrostatique*, Fr.] The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO TICK. *f.* [ἵδωρ.] A purger of water or phlegm. *Arbutnot*.

HY'EN. } *f.* [*hyene*, Fr. *hyena*, Lat.] An

HY'ENA. } animal like a wolf. *Shakespeare*.

HYGROMETER. *f.* [ὑγρός and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture. *Arbutnot*.

HYGROSCOPE. *f.* [ὑγρός and σκοπία.] An instrument to shew the moisture and the dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy*.

HYLARCHICAL. *a.* [ἵδη and ἀρχή.] Presiding over matter.

HYM. *f.* A species of dog. *Shakespeare*.

HYMEN. *f.* [ἵμην.] 1. The god of marriage. 2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENEAL } *f.* [ἵμηναιος.] A marriage

HYMENEAN } song. *Pope*.

HYMENEAL } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

HYMENEAN } *Pope*.

HYMN. *f.* [*hymne*, Fr. *hymnos*.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being. *Spenser*.

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ἵμνέω.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration. *Milton*.

HYMNICK. *a.* [ἵμνικός.] Relating to hymns. *Donne*.

To HYP. *v. a.* [from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dissipate. *Speclator*.

HYPALLAGE. *f.* [ὑπαλλαγή.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER. *f.* A hypercritick. *Prior*.

HYPERBOLA } [*ὑπερ* and *βάλλω*.] 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 elipsis intersects it. *Harris*.

HYPERBOLE. *f.* [ὑπερβολή.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth. *He was so gaudy*.

gant, the case of a stage *Net was a mansion for him* *Shakep.*
HYPERBOLICAL } *a.* [from *hyperbola*] *1.* Belonging to the hyperbola. *Grew.* *2.* [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact *Boyle.*
HYPERBOLICK } *1.* Belonging to the hyperbola. *Grew.* *2.* [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact *Boyle.*
HYPERBOLICALLY *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.] *1.* In form of an hyperbole. *2.* With exaggeration or extenuation. *Broome.*
HYPERBOLIFORM *a.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.
HYPERBOREAN *f.* [*hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.
HYPERCRITICK *f.* [*ὑπερ* and *κρίτικος*.] A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason. *Dr.*
HYPERCRITICAL *a.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond use. *Swift.*
HYPERMETER *f.* [*ὑπερ* and *μέτρον*.] Any thing greater than the standard requires *Add.*
HYPERSARCO SIS *f.* [*ὑπερσάρκωσις*.] The growth of fungus or proud flesh. *Wiseman.*
HYPHEN *f.* [*ὑφην*.] A note of conjunction: as, *vir tue, ever-living.*
HYPNOTICK *f.* [*ὑπνός*.] Any medicine that induces sleep.
HYPOCHONDRES [*ὑποχόνδριος*.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and thence of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*
HYPOCHONDRICAL } *a.* [from *hypochondriac*.]
HYPOCHONDRIACK } *1.* Melancholy; disordered in the imagination. *Decay of Piety.* *2.* Producing melancholy *Bacon.*
HYPOCIST *f.* [*ὑποκίστις*.] *Hypocist* 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. *Philips.*
HYPOCRITICAL } *a.* [from *hypocrite*.] Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality. *Rogers.*
HYPOCRITICK } *1.* Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality. *Rogers.*
HYPOCRITICALLY *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation; without sincerity. *Gov of the Tongue.*
HYPOGASTRICK *a.* [*ὑπο* and *γαστήρ*.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wiseman.*
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 ingredients. *Boyle.* *2.* Personal; distinctly personal.
HYPOTENUSE *f.* [*ὑπότινυσα*.] 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. *South.*
HYPOTHETICAL } *a.* [*hypothetique*, Fr. from *hypothesis*.] Including a supposition; conditional. *Watts.*
HYPOTHETICK } *1.* Including a supposition; conditional. *Watts.*
HYPOTHETICALLY *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally. *Broome.*
HYKSI } *From the Saxon* *hýpst*, a wood.
HURST } *Gibson.*
HERST } *1.* From the Saxon *hýpst*, a wood.
HYSSOP *f.* [*hýssopus*, 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.* [*ὑστερικός*.] *1.* Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.* *2.* Proceeding from disorders in the womb. *Pep.*
HYSTERIC } *1.* Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.* *2.* Proceeding from disorders in the womb. *Pep.*
HYSTERICALLY *adv.* [from *hysterical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally. *Broome.*
HYSTERICKS *f.* [*ὑστερικός*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I

J A C

Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant. *I* vowel has a long sound, as *fine, tēne*, which is usually marked by an *e* nasal; and a short sound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the flat *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail, neigb*. 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*.
J *pronoun personal* *f.* [*ik*, Gothic; *ic*, Sax.] *I,*

gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*. *1.* The pronoun of the first person, *myself*. *Shakep.* *2.* *I* is more than once in *Shakepear*, written for *ay*, or *yes*.
To JABBER *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch] To talk idly, without thinking; to chatter. *Swift.*
JABBERER *f.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unaccountably. *Andriens.*
JACENT *a.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying, as *length*. *Weston.*
JACINTH *f.* [from *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem*, for *Strutaleum*.] *1.* The same with *hyacinth*. *2.* A gem of a deep reddish yellow approaching to a flame

a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woods*
JACK. *f.* [*Jaques*, Fr.] 1. The diminutive of *Jean*. *Shakelp.* 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. *Mortimer.* 5. [*Jaque*, Fr.] A coat of mail. *Hayward.* 6. A cup of waxed leather. *Dryden.* 7. A small bow thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley.* 8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal. *Bacon.* 9. The male of animals. *Arbutnot.* 10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth.* 11. The colours or enlign of a ship. *Ainsworth.* 12. A cunning fellow. *Cleveland.*
JACK *Boots*. *f.* Boots which serve as armour. *SpeZator.*
JACK *by the hedge*. *f.* An herb. *Mortimer.*
JACK *Pudding*. *f.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A name; a merry Andrew. *Guardian.*
JACK *with a Lantern*. An ignis fatuus.
JACKALBENT. *f.* A simple sheepish fellow. *Shakelp.*
JACKAL. *f.* [*chacal*, Fr.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion. *Dryden.*
JACKANAPES. *f.* [*jack* and *ape*.] 1. A monkey; an ape. 2. A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Arbutnot.*
JACK-LAW. *f.* A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts.*
JACKET. *f.* [*jacquet*, Fr.] 1. A short coat; a close waistcoat. *Spenser.* 2. To beat one's **JACKET**, is to beat the man. *L'Estrange.*
JACOB'S Ladder. *f.* The same with Greek vaulerian.
JACOB'S Staff. 1. A pilgrim's staff. 2. Staff concealing a dagger. 3. A cross staff; a kind of air labe.
JACOBINE. *f.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsf.*
JACTIVATION. *f.* [*jactio*, Lat.] Tolling; 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 forry 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. *Shakelp.* 2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade. *Shakelp.* 3. To employ in vile offices. *Shakelp.* 4. To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shakelp.*
TO JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink. *Sourb.*
JADISH. *a.* (from *jade*.) 1. Vitious; bad; as an horse. *Sourthern.* 2. Unchaste; incontinent. *L'Estrange.*
TO JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagaw*, slit 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 denudation. *Ray.*
JAGGY. *a.* (from *jagg*.) Uneven; denticulated. *Addit.*
JAGGELNESS. *f.* (from *jagged*.) The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peacock.*
JAIL. *f.* [*geol*, Fr.] A goal; a prison. *Dryden.*

JAILBIRD. *f.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.
JAILER. *f.* (from *jail*.) The keeper of a prison. *Sidney.*
JAKES. *f.* A house of office. *Swift.*
JALAP. *f.* [*jalap*, Fr. *jalapium*, low Lat.] *Jalap* is a firm and solid root, of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It has 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*, Fr.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door. *Moxon.*
JAMBICK. *f.* [*jambicus*, Lat.] Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately. *Dryden.*
TO JANGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler*, Fr.] To altercation; to quarrel; to bicker in words. *Raleigh.*
TO JANGLE. *v. a.* To make to sound untuneable. *Prior.*
JANGLER. *f.* (from the verb.) A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.
JANIZARY. *f.* [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king. *Waller.*
JANNOCK. *f.* Oat-bread.
JANTY. *a.* [*gentil*, Fr.] Showy; fluttering. *SpeZator.*
JANUARY. *f.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] The first month of the year. *Peacock.*
JAPAN. *f.* (from *Japan* in *Asia*.) Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. *Swift.*
TO JAPAN. *v. a.* (from the noun.) 1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures. *Swift.* 2. To black shoes. A low phrase. *Gay.*
JAPANNER. *f.* (from *japan*.) 1. One skilled in japan work. 2. A shoebacker. *Pope.*
TO JAR. *v. n.* 1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle. 2. To strike or sound untuneably. *Rescomm.* 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*, Italian.] An earthen vessel.
JARDES. *f.* (French.) Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. *Farrer's Dict.*
JARGON. *f.* [*jarçon*, Fr.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish. *Bram.*
JARGONELLE. *f.* See **PEAS**, of which it is a species.
JASHAWK. *f.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*
JASMINE. *f.* [*jasmin*, Fr.] A flower. *Thomson.*
JASMINE. *Verban*. *f.* A plant.
JASPER. *f.* [*jaspé*, Fr. *jaspis*, Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white. *Hill.*
JATROLEPTICK. *a.* [*iatrolectique*, Fr. *iacté* and *alés;w.*] That which cures by auointing. *To*

ICY

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*, Fr.] 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 prevent 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*, Fr.] 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*.
 JAUNTINESS. *f.* [from *jaunty*.] Airyness; fluter; genteelness. *Addison*.
 JAW. *f.* [*jaw*, a cheek, Fr.] 1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Wall. Grew*. 2. The mouth. *Rocue*.
 JAY. *f.* A bird. *Pope*.
 JAZEL. *f.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.
 ICE. *f.* 1. *Sax.* *ysse*, 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. *Peackam, Hudibras*.
 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 repositid.
 ICHNEUMON. *f.* [*ιχνημων*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.
 ICHNEUMONFLY. *f.* A sort of fly. *Derham*.
 ICHNOGRAPHY. *f.* [*ιχνη* and *γραφειν*.] The groundplot. *Moxon*.
 ICHOR. *f.* [*ιχνη*.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy*.
 ICHOROUS. *a.* [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigested. *Harvey*.
 ICHTHYOLOGY. *f.* [*ιχθυολογια*.] The doctrine of the nature of fish. *Brown*.
 ICHTHYOPHAGY. *f.* [*ιχθυος* and *φαγω*.] Diet of fish.
 ICICLE. *f.* [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice hanging down. *Woodward*.
 ICINESS. *f.* [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.
 I'CON. *f.* [*εικων*.] A picture or representation. *Haleswill*.
 ICONOCLAST. *f.* [*εικονοκλαστης*.] A breaker of images.
 ICONOLOGY. *f.* [*iconologie*, Fr. *εικων* and *λεγειν*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.
 ICTERICAL. *f.* [*icterus*, Lat.] 1. Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer*. 2. Good against the jaundice.
 ICY. *a.* [from *ice*.] 1. Full of ice; cold; frosty. *Pope*. 2. Cold; free from passion. *Shakespeare*.

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3. Frigid; backward. *Shakespeare*.
 I'D. Contracted for *I would*.
 IDE A. *f.* [*idea*.] Mental imagination. *Dryden*.
 IDEAL. *a.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual. *Cheyne*.
 IDEALLY. *adv.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally. *Brown*.
 IDENTICAL. } *a.* [*identique*, Fr.] The same;
 IDENTICK. } implying the same thing.
Tillotson.
 IDENTITY. *f.* [*identitas*, school Lat.] 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. *Shakespeare*.
 IDIOCRACY. *f.* [*ιδιοκρατεια* and *κρατεια*.] Peculiarity of constitution.
 IDIOCRATIC. *a.* [from *idocracy*] Peculiar in constitution.
 IDIOCY. *f.* [*ιδιοα*.] Want of understanding.
 IDIOM. *f.* [*ιδιομα*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect. *Dryden*.
 IDIOMATICAL. } *a.* [from *idiom*]
 IDIOMATICK. } to a tongue; or phraseological.
Speilator.
 IDIOPATHY. *f.* [*ιδιοπαθεια* and *παθεια*.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy*.
 IDIOSYNCRASY. *f.* [*ιδιοσυκρεια* and *κρατεια*.] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. *Quincy*.
 I'DIOT. *f.* [*ιδιωτης*.] A fool; a natural; a changeling. *Sandys*.
 IDIOTISM. *f.* [*ιδιωτισμος*.] 1. Peculiarity of expression. *Hale*. 2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.
 IDLE. *a.* [*sydel*, Sax.] 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. *Hooker*.
 To IDLE. *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and inactivity. *Prior*.
 IDLEHEADED. *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; usefulness. 6. Barrenness; worthlessness. 7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment. *Bacon*.
 IDLER. *f.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a sluggard. *Raleigh*.
 IDLY. *adv.* [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.* [*ειδωλον*; *idolum*, Lat.] 1. An image worshipped

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worshipped as God. 1. *Mac.* 2. A counterfeit. *Zeob.* 3. An image. *Dryden.* 4. A representation. *Spencer.* 5. One loved or honoured to adoration. *Denham.*

IDOLATER *f.* [*idolatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God. *Bentley.*

TO IDOLATRIZE *v. a.* [from *idolater.*] To worship idols. *Ainsworth.*

IDOLATROUS *a.* from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry. *Peacham.*

IDOLATROUSLY *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDOLATRY *f.* [*idolatria*, Lat.] The worship of images. *Scrub.*

IDOLIST *f.* [from *idol.*] A worshipper of images. *Milton.*

TO IDOLIZE *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration. *Denham.*

IDONEOUS *a.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; convenient. *Boyle.*

IDYL *f.* [*ιδύλλιον*] A small short poem.

I. E. for *id est*, or *that is*. *Locke.*

JEALOUS *a.* [*jealous*, Fr.] 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 careful. *Swift.*

JEALOUSLY *adv.* [from *jealous.*] Suspiciously; emulously.

JEALOUSNESS *f.* [from *jealous.*] The state of being jealous. *King Charles.*

JEALOUSY *f.* [*jealousie*, Fr.] 1. Suspicion in love. *Dryden.* 2. Suspicious fear. *Clarendon.* 3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

TO JEER *v. n.* To scoff; to flout; to make mock. *Herbert, Taylor.*

TO JEER *v. a.* To treat with scoffs. *Howell.*

JEER *f.* [from the verb.] Scott; taunt; biting jest; flout. *Swift.*

JEERER *f.* [from *jeer.*] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEERINGLY *adv.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Derham.*

JEGGET *f.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth.*

JEHOVAH. / [*יהוה*] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE *a.* [*jejunus*, Lat.] 1. Wanting; empty; vacant; *Bacon.* 2. Hungry; not saturated. *Brown.* 3. Dry; unaffecting. *Boyle.*

JEJUNENESS *f.* [from *jejune.*] 1. Penury; poverty. *Bacon.* 2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JELLIED *a.* Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity. *Cleveland.*

JELLY *f.* [*gelatinum*, Lat.] See *GELLY.* 1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity. *Shakespeare.* 2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar. *Pope.*

JENNETING *f.* [corrupted from *Junting*] A species of apple (son 11pe. *Mortimer.*)

JENNET *f.* [See *GENNET.*] A Spanish horse. *Prior.*

TO JEOPARD *v. a.* To hazard; to put in

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danger. 2 *Mac.*

JEOPARDOUS *a.* [from *jeopardy*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JEOPARDY *f.* [*jeu perdu*.] Hazard; danger; peril. *Bacon.*

TO JERK *v. a.* *göpeccan*, Sax.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash; *Swift.*

TO JERK *v. n.* To strike up. *Dryden.*

JERK *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A smart quick lash. *Dryden.* 2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts. *Ben Jonson.*

JERKEN *f.* [*cyrteikin*, Sax.] A jacket; a short coat. *South.*

JERKIN *f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JERSEY *f.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JESS *f.* [*göste*, Fr.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which the is held on the fit.

JESSAMINE *f.* [See *JASMINE.*] A fragrant flower. *Spencer.*

JERUSALEM *Artichokes* *f.* Sunflower, of which they are a species. *Mortimer.*

TO JEST *v. n.* [*jesticuler*, Lat.] 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. *Tilley.* 2. The object of jests; laughing-stock. *Shakespeare.* 3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real. *Greene.*

JESTER *f.* [from *jest*] 1. One given to merriment and pranks. *Shakespeare.* 2. One given to sarcasm. *Swift.* 3. A buffoon; jackpudding. *Spencer.*

JET *f.* *χαζατ*, Saxon; *gogates*, Lat.] 1. *Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even structure, and of 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*, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water. *Blackmore.* 3. A yard. Obsolete. *Tusser.*

TO JET *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.] 1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to protrude; to jut out. *Shakespeare.* 2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. *Shakespeare.* 3. To jolt; to be shaken. *Wife-man.*

JETSAM *f.* [*jetter*, Fr.] Goods 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.* [*jeuzux*, Fr. *jewelen*, Dutch] 1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones. *South.* 2. A precious stone; a gem. *Pope.* 3. A name of tondeils. *Shakespeare.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, or *Office* *f.* The place where the regal ornaments are deposited. *Shakespeare.*

JEWELLER *f.* [from *jewel.*] One who traffick in precious stones. *Boyle.*

JEWSEARS *f.* [from its resemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumped

- rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill*.
- JEW-SALLOW**. *f.* [*corchorus*, Lat.] An herb.
- JEW-STONE**. *f.* An extraneous fossil, being the elevated 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*.
- JEW-HARP**. *f.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.
- IF**. *conjunctio*. [Gr, Sax.] 1. Suppose that allowing that. *Hooker*. 2. Whether or no. *Prior*. 3. Though I doubt whether; suppose it be granted that. *Boyle*.
- IGNEOUS**. *a.* [*ignis*, Lat.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire. *Glanville*.
- IGNIPOTENT**. *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Presiding over fire. *Pope*.
- IGNIS FATUUS**. *f.* [Latin.] Will with the wife; Jack with the lantern.
- TO IGNITE**. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Grew*.
- IGNITION**. *f.* [*ignition*, Fr.] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire. *Boyle*.
- IGNITIBLE**. *a.* [from *ignis*.] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. *Brown*.
- IGNIVOMOUS**. *a.* [*ignivomus*, Lat.] Vomiting fire. *Derham*.
- IGNOBLE**. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Lat.] 1. Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden*. 2. Worthless; not deserving honour. *Shakespeare*.
- IGNOBLY**. *adv.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably. *Dryden*.
- IGNOMINIOUS**. *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful. *Milton*.
- IGNOMINIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *ignominiosus*.] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully. *South*.
- IGNOMINY**. *f.* [*ignominia*, Lat.] 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 mistake their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the pretence; all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered. *Cowell*. 2. A foolish fellow; a vain un instructed pretender. *South*.
- IGNORANCE**. *f.* [*ignorance*, Fr.] 1. Want of knowledge; unskilfulness. *Hooker*. 2. Want of knowledge discovered by external effects. In this sense it has a plural. *Com. Prayer*.
- IGNORANT**. *a.* [*ignorans*, Lat.] 1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; un instructed. *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, un instructed. *Denham*.
- IGNORANTLY**. *adv.* [from *ignorant*.] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information. *Dryden*.
- TO IGNO'RE**. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, Fr.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Boyle*.
- IGNOSCIBLE**. *a.* [*ignoscibilis*, Lat.] 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*.
- JIGMAKER**. *f.* [*jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakespeare*.
- JIGGUMBOB**. *f.* [a cant word.] A trinket; 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. *Osway*. 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 JINGLE**. *v. n.* To clink; to found correspondently. *Shakespeare*.
- JINGLE**. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Correspondent sounds. *Dryden*. 2. Any thing founding; a rattle; a bell. *Bacon*.
- ILE**. *f.* [*aisle*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. *Pope*.
- ILE**. *f.* [*aisle*, Fr.] An ear of corn.
- ILEUS**. *f.* [Latin.] The twisting of the guts. *Arbutnot*.
- I'LEX**. *f.* [Latin.] The scarlet oak.
- ILIAC**. *a.* [*iliacus*, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels. *Floyer*.
- ILIAC Passion**. *f.* A kind of nervous cholick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.
- ILK**. *adv.* [ealc, Sax.] 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**. *adv.* 1. Not well; not rightly in any respect. *Dryden*. 2. Not easily. *Milton*.
- ILL**, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.
- IL**, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.
- ILLA CHRYMABLE**. *a.* [*illachrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping. *Diſt.*
- ILLAPSE**. *f.* [*illapsus*, Lat.] 1. Gradual immission or entrance of one thing into another. *Norris*. 2. Sudden attack; casual coming. *Tomson*.

- To **ILLA'QUEATE**. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to enlare. *More*.
- ILLAQUEATION**. *f.* [from *illaquate*.] 1. The act of catching or ensnaring. *Brown*. 2. A snare; any thing to catch.
- ILLATION**. *f.* [*illatio*, Lat.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises. *Locke*.
- ILLATIVE**. *a.* [*illatus*, Lat.] Relating to illation or conclusion. *Watts*.
- ILLAUDABLE**. *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] Unworthy of praise or commendation. *Milton*.
- ILLAUDABLY**. *adv.* [from *illaudable*] Unworthily; without deserving praise. *Broomer*.
- ILLEGAL**. *a.* [*in and legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law. *Swift*.
- ILLEGALITY**. *f.* [from *illegal*.] Contrariety to law. *Clarendon*.
- ILLEGALLY**. *adv.* [from *illegal*] In a manner contrary to law.
- ILLEGIBLE**. *a.* [*in and legibilis*, from *lego*, Lat.] What cannot be read. *Hewel*.
- ILLEGITIMACY**. *f.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of bastardy.
- ILLEGITIMATE**. *a.* [*in and legitimus*, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Clarendon*.
- ILLEGITIMATELY**. *adv.* [from *illegitimate*.] Not in wedlock.
- ILLEGITIMATION**. *f.* [from *illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock. *Bacon*.
- ILLEVABLE**. *adv.* [*lever*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale*.
- ILLEFVURED**. *a.* Deformed.
- ILLEFVUREDLY**. *adv.* With deformity.
- ILLEFVUREDNESS**. *f.* Deformity.
- ILLIBERAL**. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Lat.] 1. Not noble; not ingenuous. *King Charles*. 2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing. *Woodward*.
- ILLIBERALITY**. *f.* [from *illiberal*.] Parsimony; niggardliness. *Bacon*.
- ILLIBERALLY**. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly. *Decay of Piety*.
- ILLICIT**. *a.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *slicite*, Fr.] Unlawful.
- To **ILLIGHTEN**. *v. n.* [*in and lighten*] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh*.
- ILLIMITABLE**. *a.* [*in and limes*, Lat.] That which cannot be bounded or limited. *Thomson*.
- ILLIMITABLY**. *adv.* [from *illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.
- ILLIMITED**. *a.* [*illimit*, Fr.] Unbounded; interminable.
- ILLIMITEDNESS**. *f.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon*.
- ILLITERATE**. *a.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned. *Wotton*.
- ILLITERATENESS**. *f.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science. *Boyle*.
- ILLITERATURE**. *f.* [*in and literature*] Want of learning. *A life*.
- ILLNESS**. *f.* [from *ill*] 1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke*. 2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health. *Atterbury*. 3. Wickedness. *Shakefp.*
- ILLNATURE**. *f.* [*ill and nature*.] Habitual malevolence. *South*.
- ILLNATURED**. *a.* [from *illnature*] 1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or goodwill; mischievous. *South*. 2. Untractable; not yielding to culture. *Philips*.
- ILLNATUREDLY**. *adv.* [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. *Waitson*. 2. Contrary to the rules of reason. *Decay of Piety*.
- ILLOGICALLY**. *adv.* [from *illogical*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.
- To **ILLUDE**. *v. a.* [*iludo*, Lat.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenser*.
- To **ILLUME**. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.] 1. To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakefp.* 2. To brighten; to adorn. *Thomson*.
- To **ILLUMINE**. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.] 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 bristles. 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. 2. That which gives light. *Raleigh*. 3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Dryden*. 4. Brightness; splendour. *Feiton*. 5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace. *Hosker*.
- ILLUMINATIVE**. *a.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminare*.] Having the power to give light. *Dights*.
- ILLUMINATOR**. *f.* [from *illuminare*.] 1. One who gives light. 2. One whose business is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton*.
- ILLUSION**. *f.* [*illusio*, Lat.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error. *Shakefp.*
- ILLUSIVE**. *a.* [from *illusus*, Lat.] Deceiving by false show. *Blackmore*.
- ILLUSORY**. *a.* [*illuivoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke*.
- To **ILLUSTRATE**. *v. a.* [*illustro*, Lat.] 1. To brighten with light. 2. To brighten with honour. *Milton*. 3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *Brown*.
- ILLUSTRATION**. *f.* [from *illustro*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. *L. P. Strange*.
- ILLUSTRATIVE**. *a.* [from *illustro*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown*.
- ILLUSTRATIVELY**. *adv.* [from *illustrative*.] By way of explanation. *Brown*.
- ILLUSTRIOUS**. *a.* [*illustrius*, Lat.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *South*.
- ILLUSTRIOSITY**. *adv.* [from *illustrius*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently. *Atterbury*, *Pope*.
- ILLUSTRIOSITY**. *f.* [from *illustrius*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

IM. Contracted from *Iam*.
IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters.
IMAGE. *f.* [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.] 1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture. *South.* 2. An idol; a false god. 3. A copy; representation; likeness. *Shakefp.* 4. Semblance; show; appearance. *Shakefp.* 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 representation; 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*, Fr.] Possible to be conceived. *Tillotson.*
IMAGINANT. *a.* [*imaginant*, Fr.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*
IMAGINARY. *a.* [*imaginaire*, Fr.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination. *Ray.*
IMAGINATION. *f.* [*imaginatio*, Lat.] 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*, Fr. from *image*.] Fantastick; full of imagination. *Bacon, Taylor.*
TO IMAGINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, Fr.] 1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke.* 2. To scheme; to contrive. *Psalms.*
IMAGINER. *f.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*
IMBECILE. *a.* [*imbecillus*, Lat.] 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*, Fr.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body. *Hesker, Woodward.*
TO IMBIBE. *v. a.* [*imbibe*, Lat.] 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*, Fr. from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in. *Bacon, Byle.*
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. *Shakefp.* 4. To inclose. Improper. *W's downward.*
TO IMBODY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce. *Milton, Locke.*
TO IMBOIL. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exultate; to effervece. *Spenser.*
TO IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise

to confidence; to encourage. *Shakefp.*
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. *Shakefp.*
TO IMBOW. *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault. *Milton.*
IMBOWMENT. *f.* [from *imbow*.] An arch; vault. *Bacon.*
TO IMBOWER. *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Thomson.*
TO IMBRANGLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word. *Hudibras.*
IMBRICATED. *a.* [from *imbrex*, Lat.] Indented with concavities.
IMBRICATION. *f.* [*imbrex*, Lat.] Concave indenture. *Dr'ham.*
TO IMBROWN. *v. a.* [from *brrown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Milton, Pope.*
TO IMBRUE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.] 1. To steep; to soap; to wet much or long. *Clarissa.* 2. To pour; to emit moisture. *Obsolete Spensf.*
TO IMBRUTE. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality. *Milton.*
TO IMBRUTE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality. *Milton.*
TO IMBUE. *v. a.* [*imbue*, Lat.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. *Digby, Byle, Woodward.*
TO IMBURSE. *v. a.* [*bourse*, Fr.] To stock with money.
IMITABILITY. *f.* [*imitabilis*, Lat.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*
IMITABLE. *a.* [*imitabilis*, Lat.] 1. Worthy to be imitated. *Raleigh.* 2. Possible to be imitated. *Atterbury.*
TO IMITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Lat.] 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. *Gay.*
IMITATION. *f.* [*imitatio*, Lat.] 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 domestick for foreign. *Dryden.*
IMITATIVE. *a.* [*imitativus*, Lat.] Inclined to copy. *Dryden.*
IMITATOR. *f.* [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another. *Dryden.*
IMMACULATE. *a.* [*immaculatus*, Lat.] 1. Spotless; pure; undefiled. *Bacon.* 2. Pure; limpid. Improper. *Shakefp.*
TO IMMANACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine. *Milton.*
IMMANE. *a.* [*immanis*, Lat.] Vast; prodigiously great.
IMMANENT. *T. a.* [from *in* and *manes*, Lat.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal. *South.*

I M M

IMMANIFEST. *a.* [*in* and *manifest.*] Not manifest; not plain. *Brown.*

IMMANITY. *f.* [*immanitas, Lat.*] Barbarity; savageness. *Shakesp.*

IMMARCESSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *marcesco, Lat.*] Unfading.

IMMARTIAL. *a.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not warlike. *Chapman.*

To **IMMASC.** *v. a.* [*in* and *mask.*] To cover; to disguise. *Shakesp.*

IMMATERIAL. *a.* [*immaterial, 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. *adv.* [*from immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter. *Brown.*

IMMATERIALIZED. *a.* [*from in* and *materia, Lat.*] Distinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glan.*

IMMATERIALNESS. *f.* [*from immaterial.*] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE. *a.* [*in* and *materia, Lat.*] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. *a.* [*immaturus, Lat.*] 1. Not ripe. 2. Not perfect; not arrived at fullness or completion. *Dryden.* 3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time. *Taylor.*

IMMATURELY. *adv.* [*from immature.*] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS. *f.* [*from immature.*] Un-

IMMATURETY. } ripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion. *Glanville.*

IMMEASURABILITY. *f.* [*immeabilis, Lat.*] Want of power to pass. *Arbutnot.*

IMMEASURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *measure.*] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive. *Hooker.*

IMMEASURABLY. *adv.* [*from immeasurabile.*] Immensely; beyond all measure. *Milton.*

IMMECHANICAL. *a.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanics. *Chey.*

IMMEDIACY. *f.* [*from immediate.*] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. *Shakesp.*

IMMEDIATE. *a.* [*immediat, Fr. in* and *medius, Lat.*] 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. *adv.* [*from immediate.*] 1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event. *South.* 2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay. *Shakesp.*

IMMEDIATENESS. *f.* [*from immediate.*] 1. Presence with regard to time. 2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE. *a.* [*immedicabilis, Lat.*] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IMMEMORABLE. *a.* [*immemorabilis, Lat.*] Not worth remembering.

I M M

IMMEMORIAL. *a.* [*immemorial, Fr.*] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale.*

IMMENSE. *a.* [*immense, Fr.*] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Green.*

IMMENSELY. *adv.* [*from immense.*] Infinitely; without measure. *Bentley.*

IMMENSITY. *f.* [*immenfit, Fr.*] Unbounded greatness; infinity. *Blackmore.*

IMMENSURABILITY. *f.* [*from immensurable.*] Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *mensurabilis, Lat.*] Not to be measured.

To **IMMERGE.** *v. a.* [*immergo, Lat.*] To put under water.

IMMERIT. *f.* [*immerito, Lat.*] Want of worth; want of desert. *Suckling.*

IMMERSE. *f.* [*immersus, Lat.*] Buried; covered; sunk deep. *Bacon.*

To **IMMERSE.** *v. a.* [*immersus, Lat.*] 1. To put under water. 2. To sink or cover deep. *Woodward.* 3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression. *Atterbury.*

IMMERSION. *f.* [*immersio, Lat.*] 1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface. *Addison.* 2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid. 3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHODICAL. *a.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confused; being without regularity; being without method. *Addison.*

IMMETHODICALLY. *adv.* [*from immethodical.*] Without method.

IMMINENCE. *f.* [*from imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. *Shakesp.*

IMMINENT. *a.* [*imminent, Fr. imminens, Lat.*] Impending; at hand; threatening. *Pepe.*

To **IMMINGLE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

IMMINUTION. *f.* [*from immينو, Lat.*] Diminution; decrease. *Ray.*

IMMISCIBILITY. *f.* [*from immiscible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *miscible.*] Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION. *f.* [*immissio, Lat.*] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To **IMMIT.** *v. v.* [*immitto, Lat.*] To send in.

To **IMMIX.** *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle. *Milton.*

IMMIXABLE. *a.* [*in* and *mix.*] Impossible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBILITY. *f.* [*immobilité, Fr.*] Unmovableness; want of motion; resistance to motion. *Arbutnot.*

IMMODERATE. *a.* [*immoderatus, Lat.*] Excessive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray.*

IMMODERATELY. *adv.* [*from immoderate.*] In an excessive degree. *Burnet.*

IMMODERATION. *f.* [*immoderation, Fr.*] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODEST. *a.* [*in* and *modest.*] 1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity. *Shakesp.* 2. Unchaste; impure. *Dryden.* 3. Obvious. *Shak.* 4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMODESTY.

I M P

IMMODESTY. *f.* [*immodestie*, Fr.] Want of modesty. *Pope.*

To **IMMOLATE.** *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice. *Boyle.*

IMMOLATION. *f.* [*immolation*, Fr.] 1. The act of sacrificing. *Brown.* 2. A sacrifice offered. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMOMENT. *a.* [*in and moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. *Shakefp.*

IMMORAL. *a.* [*in and moral*.] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.

IMMORALITY. *f.* [from *immoral*.] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue. *Swift.*

IMMORTAL. *a.* [*immortalis*, Lat.] 1. Exempt from death; never to die. *Timothy, Abbot.* 2. Never ending; perpetual. *Shakefp.*

IMMORTALITY. *f.* [from *immortal*.] Exemption from death; life never to end. *Corint.*

To **IMMORTALIZE.** *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, Fr.] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death. *Davies.*

To **IMMORTALIZE.** *v. n.* To become immortal. *Pope.*

IMMORTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal*.] With exemption from death; without end. *Bentley.*

IMMOVABLE. *a.* [*in and movable*.] 1. Not to be forced from its place. *Brown.* 2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law. *Ayliffe* 3. Unshaken; unaffected. *Dryden.*

IMMOVABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable*.] In a state not to be shaken. *Atterbury.*

IMMUNITY. *f.* [*immunite*, Fr.] 1. Discharge from any obligation. *Hooker.* 2. Privilege; exemption. *Sprat.* 3. Freedom. *Dryden.*

To **IMMURE.** *v. a.* [*in and murus*, Lat. *emurer*, old French.] To inclose within walls; to confine; to shut up. *Wotton.*

IMMURE. *f.* [from the verb.] A wall; an inclosure. *Shakefp.*

IMMUSICAL. *a.* [*in and musical*.] Unmusical; inharmonious. *Brown.*

IMMUTABILITY. *f.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat.] Exemption from change; invariableness. *Hooker.*

IMMUTABLE. *a.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. *Dryden.*

IMMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable*.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably. *Boyle.*

IMP. *f.* [*imp*, Welch.] 1. A son; the offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.* 2. A subaltern devil; a pany devil. *Swift.*

To **IMP.** *v. a.* [*impio*, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing aditious. *Cleaveland, Southern.*

To **IMPACT.** *v. a.* [*impactus*, Lat.] To drive close or hard. *Woodward.*

To **IMPAINT.** *v. a.* [*in and paint*.] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use. *Shakefp.*

To **IMPAIR.** *v. a.* [*empirer*, Fr.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse. *Pope.*

To **IMPAIR.** *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out. *Spenser.*

IMPAIR. *f.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. *Brown.*

I M P

IMPAIRMENT. *f.* [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury. *Brown.*

IMPAI'PABLE. *a.* [*impalpable*, Fr. *in and palpable*.] Not to be perceived by touch. *Boyle.*

To **IMPARADISE.** *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Ital.] To put in a state resembling paradise. *Donne.*

IMPARTY. *f.* [*imparitas*, Lat.] 1. Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.* 2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. *Brown.*

To **IMPART.** *v. a.* [*in and part*.] To inclose with a park; to sever from a common.

To **IMPART.** *v. a.* [*impartior*, Lat.] 1. To grant; to give. *Dryden.* 2. To communicate. *Shakefp.*

IMPARTIAL. *a.* [*impartial*, Fr.] Equitable; free from regard or party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIALITY. *f.* [*impartialité*, Fr.] Equitableness; justice. *Soub.*

IMPARTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest. *Soub.*

IMPARTIBLE. *a.* [*impartible*, Fr.] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. *Digby.*

IMPASSABLE. *a.* [*in and passable*.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious. *Raleigh.*

IMPASSIBILITY. *f.* [*impassibilit*, Fr.] Exemption from suffering.

IMPASSIBLE. *a.* [*impassible*, Fr. *in and passio*, Lat.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes. *Hammond.*

IMPASSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain. *Dec. of Piety.*

IMPASSIONED. *a.* [*in and passion*.] Seized with passion. *Milton.*

IMPASSIVE. *a.* [*in and passiv*.] Exempt from the agency of external causes. *Pope.*

IMPASTED. *a.* [*in and passe*.] Covered as with paste. *Shakefp.*

IMPATIENCE. *f.* [*impatience*, Fr.] 1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering. *Shakefp.* 2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion. 3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPATIENT. *a.* [*impatient*, Fr.] 1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear. *Pope.* 2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain. *Dryden.* 3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion. *Taylor.* 4. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay. *Pope.*

IMPATIENTLY. *adv.* [from *impatient*.] 1. Passionately; ardently. *Clarendon.* 2. Eagerly; with great desire.

To **IMPATRONIZE.** *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in and patronize*.] To gain to one's self the power of any feigniority. This word is not usual. *Bacon.*

To **IMPAWN.** *v. a.* [*in and pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shakefp.*

To **IMPEACH.** *v. a.* [*empetcher*, Fr.] 1. To hinder; to impede. *Davies.* 2. To accuse by publick authority. *Addison.*

IMPEACH

IMPEACH. *f.* [from the verb.] Hindrance ; let ; impediment. *Shakesp.*
IMPEACHABLE. *a.* [from *impeach.*] Accusable ; chargeable. *Greuv.*
IMPEACHER. *f.* [from *impeach.*] An accuser ; one who brings an accusation against another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
IMPEACHMENT. *f.* [from *impeach.*] 1. Hindrance ; let ; impediment ; obstruction. *Spens.* 2. Publick accusation ; charge preferred. *Swift.*
TO IMPEARL. *v. a.* [in and *pearl.*] 1. To form in resemblance of pearls. *Milton.* 2. To decorate as with pearls. *Digby.*
IMPECCABILITY. *f.* [*impeccabilite,* Fr.] Exception from sin ; exemption from failure. *Pope.*
IMPECCABLE. *a.* [*impeccable,* Fr.] Exempt from possibility of sin. *Hammond.*
TO IMPEDE. *v. a.* [*impedio,* Lat.] To hinder ; to let ; to obstruct. *Decay of Piety, Creech.*
IMPEDEMENT. *f.* [*impedimentum,* Lat.] Hindrance ; let ; impeachment ; obstruction ; opposition. *Hooker, Taylor.*
TO IMPELL. *v. a.* [*impello,* Lat.] To drive on towards a point ; to urge forward ; to press on. *Pope.*
IMPELLENT. *f.* [*impellens,* Lat.] An impulsive power ; a power that drives forward. *Glanville.*
TO IMPEND. *v. n.* [*impendo,* Lat.] To hang over ; to be at hand ; to press nearly. *Smalridge, Pope.*
IMPENDENT. *a.* [*impendens,* Lat.] Imminent ; hanging over ; pressing closely. *Hale.*
IMPENDENCE. *f.* [from *impendent.*] The state of hanging over ; near approach. *Hale.*
IMPENETRABILITY. *f.* [*impenetrabilite,* Fr.] 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. *adv.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression. *Pope.*
IMPENITENCE. *f.* [*impenitence,* Fr.] Obduracy ; want of remorse
IMPENITENCY. *f.* [from *impenitent.*] Obduracy ; want of remorse for crimes ; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy. *Rogers.*
IMPENITENT. *a.* [*impenitent,* Fr. in and *penitent.*] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance ; obdurate. *Hooker, Hammond.*
IMPENITENTLY. *adv.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurate ; without repentance. *Hammond.*
IMPEPNOUS. *a.* [in and *penna,* Lat.] Wanting wings. *Brown.*
IMPERATE. *a.* [*imperatus,* Lat.] Done with consciousness ; done by direction of the mind. *South, Hale.*
IMPERATIVE. *a.* [*imperatif,* Fr. *imperatus,* Lat.] Commanding ; expressive of command. *Clarke.*

IMPERCEPTIBLE. *a.* [*imperceptibile,* Fr.] Not to be discovered ; not to be perceived. *Wesley.*
IMPERCEPTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *imperceptibile.*] The quality of eluding observation. *Hale.*
IMPERCEPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *imperceptibile.*] In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*
IMPERFECT. *a.* [*imperfectus,* Lat.] 1. Not complete ; not absolutely finished ; defective. *e. Boyle, Locke* 2. Frail ; not completely good.
IMPERFECTION. *f.* [*imperfectio,* Fr. from *imperfect.*] Defect ; failure ; fault, whether physical or moral. *Addison.*
IMPERFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect.*] Not completely ; not fully ; not without failure. *Stepney, Locke.*
IMPERFORABLE. *a.* [in and *perfore,* Lat.] Not to be bored through.
IMPERFORATE. *a.* [in and *perforatus,* Lat.] Not pierced through ; without a hole. *Sharp.*
IMPERIAL. *a.* [*imperial,* Fr.] 1. Royal ; possessing royalty. *Shakesp.* 2. Denoting royalty ; marking sovereignty. *Shaksp.* 3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch ; regal ; royal ; monarchical. *Dryden.*
IMPERIALIST. *f.* [from *imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperor. *Kneller.*
IMPERIOUS. *a.* [*imperiosus,* Fr.] 1. Commanding ; tyrannical ; authoritative ; haughty ; arrogant ; assuming command. *Locke.* 2. Powerful ; akendant ; overbearing. *Tillotson.*
IMPERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperiosus.*] With arrogance or command ; with insolence of authority. *Garth.*
IMPERIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *imperiosus.*] 1. Authority ; air of command. *Sidney.* 2. Arrogance of command. *Locke.*
IMPERISHABLE. *a.* [*imperissable,* Fr.] Not to be destroyed. *Milton.*
IMPERSONAL. *a.* [*impersonalis,* Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.
IMPERSONALLY. *adv.* [from *impersonal.*] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.
IMPERSUASIBLE. *a.* [in and *persuabilis,* Lat.] Not to be moved by persuasion. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPERTINENCE. *f.* [*impertinence,* Fr.] 1. That which is of no present weight ; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. *Bacon.* 3. Folly ; rambling thought. *Shakesp.* 3. Troublesomeness ; intrusion. *Watton.* 4. Trifle ; thing of no value. *Evelyn.*
IMPERTINENT. *a.* [*impertinent,* Fr. in and *pertinens,* Lat.] 1. Of no relation to the matter in hand ; of no weight. *Tillotson.* 2. Impertunate ; intrusive ; meddling. *Pope.* 3. Foolish ; trifling.
IMPERTINENTLY. *f.* A trifier ; a meddler ; an intruder. *L'Estrange.*
IMPERTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *impertinent.*] 1. Without relation to the present matter. 2. Troublesomely ; officiously ; intrusively. *Suckl.*
IMPERVIOUS. *a.* [*imprevius,* Lat.] 1. Unpassable ; impenetrable. *Boyle.* 2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used. *Pope.*

IMPER-

IMPERVIOUSNESS *f.* [from *impervius*.] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY *f.* [*in* and *pertranssec*, Lat.] Impossibility to be passed through. *Hale*.

IMPETIGINOUS *a.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.] Scabby; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE *a.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat.] Possible to be obtained. *Diſt.*

To IMPETRATE *v. a.* [*impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATION *f.* [*impetratio*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. *Taylor*.

IMPETUOSITY *f.* [from *impetuosus*.] 1. Violence, fury; vehemence; force. *Shakeſp. Clar.*

IMPETUOUS *a.* [*impetuosus*, Fr. from *impetuo*, Lat.] 1. Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior*. 2. Vehement; passionate. *Roué*.

IMPETUOUSLY *adv.* [from *impetuosus*.] Violently; vehemently. *Addison*.

IMPETUOUSNESS *f.* [from *impetuosus*.] Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety*.

IMPETUS *f.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley*.

IMPIERCEABLE *a.* [*in* and *pierce*.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced. *Spenser*.

IMPIETY *f.* [*impietas*, Lat.] 1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shakeſp*. 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*, Lat.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with. *Newt.*

To IMPINGUATE *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon*.

IMPIOUS *a.* [*impious*, Lat.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Forbes*.

IMPIOUSLY *adv.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly. *Granville*.

IMPLACABILITY *f.* [from *implacabilis*.] Inexorable; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

IMPLACABLE *a.* [*implacabilis*, Lat.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity. *Addison*.

IMPLACABLY *adv.* [from *implacabilis*.] With malice not to be pacified; inexorable. *Clarend.*

To IMPLANT *v. a.* [*in* and *plants*, Lat.] To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft. *Sidney, Ray, Locke*.

IMPLANTATION *f.* [*implantatio*, 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. *Broomé*. 3. Vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLEMENTION *f.* [*impleo*, Lat.] The act of filling; the state of being full. *Brown*.

IMPLEX *a.* [*implexus*, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Spectator*.

To IMPLICATE *v. a.* [*implico*, Lat.] To

entangle; to embarrass; to infold. *Boyle*.

IMPLICATION *f.* [*implicatio*, Lat.] 1. Involvement; entanglement. *Boyle*. 2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated. *Ayliffe*.

IMPLICIT *a.* [*implicitus*, Lat.] 1. Entangled; infolded; 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 *adv.* [from *implicit*.] 1. By inference comprised though not expressed. *Bentl.* 2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreferred confidence or obedience. *Roscommon, Rogers*.

To IMPLORE *v. a.* [*imploro*, Lat.] 1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit. *Pope*. 2. To ask; to beg. *Shakeſp.*

IMPLORE *f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging. *Spenser*.

IMPLORER *f.* [from *imploro*.] Solicitor. *Shak.*

IMPLUMED *a.* [*implumis*, Lat.] Without feathers. *Diſt.*

To IMPLY *v. a.* [*implico*, Lat.] 1. To infold; to cover; to entangle. *Spenser*. 2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant. *Dryden*.

To IMPOISON *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.] 1. To corrupt with poison. *Shakeſp.* 2. To kill with poison. *Shakeſp.*

IMPOLARLY *adv.* [*in* and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles.

IMPOLITICAL *a.* [*in* and *politick*.] Improvident; imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast. *Hooker*.

IMPOLITICALLY *adv.* [*in* and *political*.] Improvidently; imprudently; without art or forecast.

IMPONDEROUS *a.* [*in* and *ponderous*.] Void of perceptible weight. *Brown*.

IMPOROSITY *f.* [*in* and *porosus*.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness. *Bacon*.

IMPOROUS *a.* [*in* and *porosus*.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices. *Brown*.

To IMPORT *v. a.* [*importo*, Lat.] 1. To carry into any country from abroad. *Pope*. 2. To imply; to infer. *Hooker, Bacon*. 3. To produce in consequence. *Shakeſp*. 4. [*Importer*, Fr.] To be of moment. *Dryden*.

IMPORT *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Importance; moment; consequence. *Dryden*. 2. Tendency. *Boyle*. 3. Any thing imported from abroad.

IMPORTABLE *a.* [*in* and *portable*.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. *Spenser*.

IMPORTANCE *f.* [Fr.] 1. Thing imported or implied. *Shakeſp.* 2. Matter; subject. *Shak.* 3. Consequence; moment. *Shakeſp.* 4. Importunity. *Shakeſp.*

IMPORTANT *a.* [*important*, Fr.] 1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. *Wotton, Irené*. 2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. *Spenser*. 3. Important. *Shakeſp.*

IMPORTATION *f.* [from *import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addison*

IMPORTER.

I M P

IMPORTER. *f.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad. *Swift.*
IMPORTLESS. *a.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or consequence. *Shakeſp.*
IMPORTUNATE. *a.* [*importunus*, Lat.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed. *Smalridge.*
IMPORTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate.*] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously. *Duppa.*
IMPORTUNATENESS. *f.* [from *importunate.*] Incessant solicitation. *Sidney.*
To IMPORTUNE. *v. a.* [*importunus*, Lat.] To teize; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest. *Swift.*
IMPORTUNE. *a.* [*importunus*, Lat.] 1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Bacon.* 2. Troublesome; vexatious. *Hammond.* 3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time. *Milton.*
IMPORTUNELY. *adv.* [from *importune*] 1. Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser.* 2. Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderson.*
IMPORTUNITY. *f.* [*importunitas*, Lat.] Incessant solicitation. *Knolles.*
To IMPOSE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, Fr.] 1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty. *Shakeſp.* 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 chales, in order to carry the forms to press.
IMPOSE. *f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. *Shakeſp.*
IMPOSEABLE. *a.* [from *impose.*] To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*
IMPOSER. *f.* [from *impose.*] One who enjoins. *Walton.*
IMPOSITION. *f.* [*impositio*, Fr.] 1. The act of laying any thing on another. *Hammond.* 2. The act of giving a note of distinction. *Boyle.* 3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. *Shakeſp.* 4. Constraint; oppression. *Watts.* 5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.
IMPOSSIBLE. *a.* [*impossible*, Fr.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable. *Wallſh.*
IMPOSSIBILITY. *f.* [*impossibilitate*, Fr.] 1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. *Whitgift, Rogers.* 2. That which cannot be done. *Cowley.*
IMPOST. *f.* [*impost*, Fr.] A tax; a toll; custom paid. *Bacon.*
IMPOSTS. *f.* [*imposte*, Fr.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*
To IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume.*] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter. *Arbutnot.*
To IMPOSTUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPOSTUMATION. *f.* [from *imposthume.*]

I M P

The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed. *Bacon.*
IMPOSTHUME. *f.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst. *Harvey.*
IMPOSTOR. *f.* [*imposteur*, Fr.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*
IMPOSTURE. *f.* [*impostura*, Lat.] Cheat. *South.*
IMPOTENCE. } *f.* [*impotentia*, Lat.] 1. Want
IMPOTENCY. } of power; inability; imbecility; weakness. *Bentley.* 2. Ungovernableness of passion. 3. Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*
IMPOTENT. *a.* [*impotens*, Lat.] 1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.* 2. Disabled by nature or disease. *Shakeſp.* 3. Without power of restraint. *Dryden.* 4. Without power of propagation. *Taylor.*
IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [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.*
IMPRACTICABLE. *a.* [*impracticable*, Fr.] 1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Rogers.* 2. Untractable; unmanageable. *Rowe.*
IMPRACTICABLENESS. *f.* [from *impracticable*] Impossibility. *Swift.*
To IMPRECAT. *v. a.* [*imprecator*, Lat.] To call for evil upon himself or others
IMPRECATION. *f.* [*imprecatio*, Lat.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished. *K. Charles.*
IMPRECATORY. *a.* [from *imprecate.*] Containing wishes of evil.
To IMPREGN. *v. a.* [*in and pragnus*, Lat.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality. *Milton.*
IMPREGNABLE. *a.* [*impregnable*, Fr.] 1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken. *Sandys.* 2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected. *South.*
IMPREGNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable.*] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility. *San.*
To IMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [*in and pragnus*, Lat.] 1. To fill with young; to make prolific. *Dryden.* 2. [*Impregner*, Fr.] To fill; to saturate. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPREGNATION. *f.* [from *impregnate.*] 1. The act of making prolific; fecundation. *Bacon.* 2. That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham.* 3. Saturation. *Ainsworth.*
IMPREJUDICATE. *a.* [*in, prae, and judicio*, Lat.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. *Brown.*
IMPREPARATION. *f.* [*in and preparation.*] Unpreparedness; want of preparation. *Hooker.*
To IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Lat.] 1. To print by pressure; to stamp. *Denham.* 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. *Glawville.* 3. Mark of distinction; stamp. *South.* 4. Device; motto. *Milton.* 5. Act of forcing any into service. *Shakeſp.*
IMPRESSION. *f.* [*impressio*, Lat.] 1. The act of

- of pressing one body upon another. *Locke*. 2. Mark made by pressure; stamp. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.*
- TO IMPRINT**. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, Fr.] 1. To mark upon any substance by pressure. *South*. 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; claufure; state of being shut in prison. *Watts*.
- IMPROBABILITY**. *f.* [*from improbable.*] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed. *Hamm*.
- IMPROBABLE**. *a.* [*improbable*, Fr.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addison*.
- IMPROBABLY**. *adv.* [*from improbable.*] 1. Without likelihood. 2. In a manner not to be approved. Obsolete. *Boyle*.
- TO IMPROBATE**. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainsworth*.
- IMPROBATION**. *f.* [*improbatio*, Lat.] Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth*.
- IMPROBITY**. *f.* [*improbitas*, Lat.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness. *Hooker*.
- TO IMPROLIFICATE**. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolificus*.] To impregnate; to fecundate. *Brown*.
- IMPROPER**. *a.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Lat.] 1. Not well adapted; unequalled. *Burnet*. 2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end. *Arbutnot*. 3. Not just; not accurate. *Dryd.*
- IMPROPERLY**. *adv.* [*from improper.*] 1. Not fitly; incongruously. 2. Not justly; not accurately. *Dryden*.
- TO IMPROPRIATE**. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Lat.] 1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself. *Bacon*. 3. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks. *Spelm.*
- 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; unlikelihood; inaccuracy; want of justness. *Brown*, *Scott*.
- IMPROSPEROUS**. *a.* [*in* and *prosperus*.] Unhappy; an unfortunate; not successful. *Hamm*.
- IMPROSPEROUSLY**. *adv.* [*from improspereus*.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune. *Boyle*.
- IMPROVABLE**. *a.* [*from improve.*] Capable of
- being advanced from a good to a better state. *Grew*.
- IMPROVABLENESS**. *f.* [*from improvable.*] Capableness of being made better.
- IMPROVABLY**. *adv.* [*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; education. *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. *Mortim.*
- IMPROVIDED**. *a.* [*improvisus*, Lat.] Unforeseen, unexpected; unprovided against. *Spenser*.
- IMPROVIDENCE**. *f.* [*from improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale*.
- IMPROVIDENT**. *a.* [*improvidus*, Lat.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide. *Clarendon*.
- IMPROVIDENTLY**. *adv.* [*from improvident.*] Without forethought; without care. *Donne*.
- IMPROVISION**. *f.* [*in* and *provisio*.] Want of forethought. *Brown*.
- IMPRUDENCE**. *f.* [*imprudencia*, Fr. *imprudencia*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indelicretion; negligence; inattention to interest.
- IMPRUDENT**. *a.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indelicret; negligent. *Tillotson*.
- IMPUDENCE**. *f.* [*impudencia*, Fr. *impudencia*, Lat.] Shamelessness; immodesty. *Shakesp.*, *K. Charles*.
- IMPUDENT**. *a.* [*impudens*, Fr. *impudens*, Lat.] Shameless; wanting modesty. *Dryden*.
- IMPUDENTLY**. *adv.* [*from impudent.*] Shamelessly; without modesty. *Sandys*.
- TO IMPUGN**. *v. a.* [*impugnare*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to assault. *South*.
- IMPUGNER**. *f.* [*from impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.
- IMPUISSANCE**. *f.* [*Fr.*] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness. *Bacon*.
- IMPUULSE**. *f.* [*impulsus*, Lat.] 1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *South*. 2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea. *Locke*. 3. Hostile impression. *Priser*.
- IMPULSION**. *f.* [*impulsio*, Fr.] 1. The agency of body in motion upon body. *Brown*. 2. Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton*.
- IMPULSIVE**. *a.* [*impulsivus*, Fr.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impelling. *South*.
- IMPUNITY**. *f.* [*impunitas*, Fr.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment. *Darwin*.
- IMPURE**. *a.* [*impurus*, Lat.] 1. Contrary to sanctity; unhalloed; unholly. *Deane*. 2

I N A

Unchaste. *Addison*. 3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droffy.

IMPURELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPURENESS. } *f.* *impuritas*, Lat. from *im-*
 IMPURITY. } *pure*.] 1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness. 2. Act of unchastity. *Atterb.*
 3. Feculent admixture. *Arbuthnot*.

TO IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [*empurprer*, 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. *Shakesp.* 3. Censure; reproach. *Addison*. 4. Hint; reflection. *Shakesp.*

IMPUTATIVE. *a.* [from *impute*.] That which may impute. *Ainsworth*.

TO IMPUTE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.] 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 Lat.] 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 power. *Spenser*. 5. Noting proportion. *Swift*. 6. Concerning *Locke*. 7. For the sake. A solemn phrase. *Dryden*. 8. Noting cause. *Shakesp.* 9. In that. *Because*. *Shakesp.* 10. Is as much. Since; seeing that. *Hesker*.

IN. *adv.* 1. Without some place; not out. *South*. 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 private sense. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; before *l* into *ll*; and into *m* before some other consonants.

INABILITY. *f.* [*in* and *ability*] Impuissance; impotence; want of power. *Hesker*.

INABSTINENCE. *f.* [*in* and *abstinence*] Intemperance; want of power to abstain. *Milton*.

INACCESSIBLE. *a.* [*inaccessibile*, Fr. *in* and *accessibile*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Ray*.

INACCURACY. *f.* [from *inaccurate*] Want of exactness.

INACCURATE. *a.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate.

INACTION. *f.* [*inaction*, Fr.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope*.

INACTIVE. *a.* Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

INACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour; sluggishly. *Locke*.

INACTIVITY. *f.* [*in* and *activity*.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness. *Rogers*.

I N A

INADEQUATE. *a.* [*in* and *adequatus*, Lat.] Not equal to the purpose; defective. *Locke*.

INADEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely. *Boyle*.

INADVERTENCE. } *f.* [*inadvertence*, Fr.]
 INADVERTENCY. } 1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *South*. 2. Act or effect of negligence. *Gov. of the Tongue*

INADVERTENT. *a.* [*in* and *advertens*, Lat.] Negligent; careless.

INADVERTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Carelessly; negligently. *Clarissa*.

INALIENABLE. *a.* [*in* and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL. *a.* [*in* and *alimental*.] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon*.

INAMISSIBLE. *a.* [*inamissibile*, Fr.] Not to be lost. *Hammond*

INANE. *a.* [*inanis*, Lat.] Empty; void. *Locke*.

TO INANIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Lat.] To animate; to quicken. *Donne*.

INANIMATE. } *a.* [*inanimatus*, Lat.] Void
 INANIMATED } of life; without animation. *Bacon*, *Bentley*, *Pope*.

INANITION. *f.* [*inanition*, Fr.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal. *Arbuthnot*.

INANITY. *f.* [from *inanis*, Lat.] Emptiness; void space. *Digby*.

INAPPETENCY. *f.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *applicabile*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICATION. *f.* [*inapplication*, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INARABLE. *a.* [*in* and *ars*, Lat.] Not capable of tillage. *DiD*.

TO INARCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch*.] *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, jacinthes, 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. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS. *f.* [from *inarticulate*.] Centurion

Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL. *a.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *inartificial.*] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

INATTENTION. *f.* [*inattention.* French.] Disregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Careless; negligent; regardless. *Watts.*

INAU'DIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of sound. *Shakespeare.*

To INAU'GURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro,* Lat.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites. *Watson.*

INAUGURA'TION. *f.* [*inauguration,* Fr. *inauguro,* Lat.] Investiture by solemn rites. *Howell.*

INAURA'TION. *f.* [*inauro,* Lat.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbutnot.*

INAUSPICIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *auspicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Crashaw.*

INBEING. *f.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

I'NBORN. *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*

INBRE'ATHED. *a.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Milton.*

I'NBRED. *a.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. *Shakespeare.*

INCALF'SCENCE. } *f.* [*incaltesco,* Lat.] The
INCALF'SCENCY. } state of growing warm;
warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*

INCANTA'TION. *f.* [*incantation,* Fr.] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

INCA'NTATORY. *a.* [from *incanto,* Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*

INCAPAB'ILITY. } *f.* [from *incapable.*] In-
INCAPABLENESS. } ability natural; dis-
qualification legal. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE. *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.*

INCA'PACIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of small content. *Burnet.*

INCA'PACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *incapacicus.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCA'PACITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*] 1. To disable; to weaken. *Clarissa.* 2. To disqualify. *Arbutnot.*

INCA'PACITY. *f.* [*incapacitè,* Fr.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. *Arbutnot.*

To INCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcerare,* Lat.]

To imprison; to confine. *Harvey.*

INCA'RCERA'TION. *f.* [from *incarcerate.*] Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno,* Lat.] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadino,* pale red, Ital.] To dye red. This word I find only once. *Shakespeare.*

To INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*incarnere,* Fr.] To cloath with flesh; to embody with flesh. *Milt.*

INCA'RNATE. *partic. a.* [*incarnot,* Fr.] Cloathed with flesh; embodied in flesh. *Sunderfon.*

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'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case.*] To cover; to inclose; to inwrap. *Pope.*

INCAU'TIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedless. *Keil.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious.*] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. *Arbutnot.*

INCE'NDIARY. *f.* [*incendiarius,* from *incendo,* Lat.] 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.*

INCE'NSF. *f.* [*incensum,* Lat. *encens,* Fr.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess. *Prior.*

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [*incensus,* Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate. *Milton, Dryden.*

INCE'NEMENT. *f.* [from *incense.*] Rage; heat; fury. *Shakespeare.*

INCE'NSION. *f.* [*incensio,* Lat.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSOR. *f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *f.* [from *incense.*] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCE'NTIVE. *f.* [*incentivum,* Lat.] 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.* [*inceptis,* Lat.] Beginning. *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*inceptivus,* Lat.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR. *f.* [Lat.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCE'RATION. *f.* [*incera,* Lat.] The act of covering with wax.

INCE'RTITUDE. *f.* [*incertitude,* French; *incertitudo,* Latin.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INC

INCESSANT. *a.* [*in* and *cessans*, Lat.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninter-rupted. *Pope.*

INCESSANTLY. *adv.* [from *incessant*.] Without intermission; continually. *Addison.*

INCEST. *f.* [*inceste*, Fr. *incestum*, Lat.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons with- in degrees prohibited. *Shakefp.*

INCESTUOUS. *a.* [*incestueux*, Fr.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *South.*

INCESTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*

INCH. *f.* [*ince*, Sax. *uncia*, Lat.] 1. A mea- sure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. *Heller.* 2. A proverbial name for a small quantity. *Donne.* 3. A nice point of time. *Shakefp.*

To **INCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To drive by inches. *Dryden.* 2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainsworth.*

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. *Shakefp.*

INCHIPIN. *f.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*

INCHMEAL. *f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece of an inch long. *Shakefp.*

To **INCHOATE.** *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] To be- gin; to commence. *Raleigh.*

INCHOATION. *f.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning. *Hale.*

INCHOATIVE. *a.* [*inchoativus*, Lat.] Incep- tive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To **INCIDE.** *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Lat.] Medicines *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; by which the particles of o- ther bodies are divided. *Quincy.*

INCIDENCE. } *f.* [*incido*, to tall, Latin; *in-*

INCIDENCY. } *cidence*, Fr.] 1. The direc- tion with which one body strikes upon ano- ther; and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. *Quincy.* 2. [*Incidents*, Lat.] Acci- dent; hap; casualty. *Shakefp.*

INCIDENT. *a.* [*incident*, French; *incidens*, Lat.] 1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; hap- pening accidentally; falling in beside the main design. *Watts.* 2. Happening; apt to hap- pen. *South.*

INCIDENT. *f.* [*incident*, Fr.] Something hap- pening beside the main design; casualty. *Dry.*

INCIDENTAL. *a.* Incident; casual; happen- ing by chance. *Milton.*

INCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental*.] 1. Beside the main design; occasionally. *Sanderf.*

INCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occa- sionally; by the bye; by the way. *Bacon.*

To **INCINERATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Lat.] To burn to ashes. *Furvey.*

INCINERATION. *f.* [*incineration*, Fr.] The act of burning any thing to ashes. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPECTION. *f.* [*in* and *circum-*

INC

spection.] Want of caution; want of heed. *Brown.*

INCISED. *a.* [*incisus*, Lat.] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiseman.*

INCISION. *f.* [*incision*, Fr.] 1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. *South.* 2. Di- vision of viscosities by medicines. *Bacon.*

INCISIVE. *a.* [*incisif*, French; from *incisus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or divid- ing. *Boyle.*

INCISOR. *f.* [*incisor*, Lat.] A cutter; a tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY. *a.* [*incisoir*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE. *f.* [*incisura*, Lat.] A cut; an ap- erture. *Denham.*

INCITATION. *f.* [*incitatio*, Lat.] 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; in- centive; impulse; inciting power. *Milton.*

INCIVIL. *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished.

INCIVILITY. *f.* [*incivilit*, Fr.] 1. Want of courtesy; rudeness. *Tillotson.* 2. Act of rude- ness. *Taylor.*

INCLEMENCY. *f.* [*inclementia*, Lat.] Un- mercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness. *Dryden.*

INCLEMENT. *a.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] Un- merciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh. *Milton.*

INCLINABLE. *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Lat.] 1. Hav- ing a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing. *Hecker.* 2. Having a tenden- cy. *Bentley.*

INCLINATION. *f.* [*inclinatio*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.] 1. Tendency towards any point. *Newt.* 2. Natural aptness. *Addison.* 3. Propen- sion of mind; favourable disposition. *Clarendon.* 4. Love; affection. *Dryden.* 5. Disposition of mind. *Shakefp.* 6. The tendency of the mag- netical needle to the East or West. 7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off by only stopping the vessel. *Quincy.*

INCLINATORY. *a.* [from *inclino*] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.*

INCLINATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatorily*] 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. *Shakefp.*

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 incuvate. *Dryden.*

To **INCLIP.** *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround. *Shakefp.*

To **INCLOSTER.** *v. a.* [*in* and *closter*.] To shut up in a cloister.

To **INCLOUD.** *v. a.* [*in* and *clud*.] To dar- ken; to obscure. *Shakefp.*

To **INCLUDE.** *v. a.* [*include*, Lat.] 1. To in- close;

close; to shut. **2.** To comprise; to comprehend. *Bacon.*
INCLUSIVE. *a.* [*inclusif*, Fr.] 1. Inclosing; incircling *Shakesp.* 2. Comprehended in the sum or number. *Swift.*
INCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [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.*
INCOG. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognita*, Lat.] Unknown; in private. *Adelphi*
INCOGITANCY. *f.* [*incogitantia*, Lat.] Want of thought. *Boyle.*
INCOGITATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*
INCOGNITO. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Lat.] In a state of concealment. *Prior.*
INCOHERENCE. } *f.* [*in* and *coherence*.] 1.
INCOHERENCY. } Want of connection; incongruity; in consequence; want of dependence 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. *adv.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconsistently; inconsequentially. *Broom.*
INCOLUMITY. *f.* [*incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; security. *Herbel.*
INCOMBUSTIBILITY. *f.* [from *incombustibile*.] The quality of resisting fire. *Ray.*
INCOMBUSTIBLE. *a.* [*incombustibile*, Fr.] Not to be consumed by fire. *Watts.*
INCOMBUSTIBILITY. *f.* [from *incombustibile*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire
INCOME. *f.* [*in* and *com*.] 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*, *com*, and *mensurabilis*, Lat.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.
INCOMMENSURATE. *a.* [*in*, *com*, and *mensura*, Lat.] Not admitting one common measure. *Mere*, *Heller.*
TO INCOMMEDIATE. } *v. a.* [*incommode*,
TO INCOMMODE. } Lat.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury. *Woodward.*
INCOMMODIOUS. *a.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief. *Hester.*
INCOMMODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incommodius*.] Inconveniently; not at ease.
INCOMMODIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *incommodius*.] Inconvenience *Burnet.*
INCOMMODITY. *f.* [*incommodité*, Fr.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Wooten.*
INCOMMUNICABILITY. *f.* [from *incommu-*

nificabile.] 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. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Not to be expressed; not to be told. *South.*
INCOMMUNICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicabile*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hesterwill.*
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. *adv.* [from *incomparable*.] 1. Beyond comparison; without competition. *Hester.* 2. Excellently; to the highest degree. *Addison.*
INCOMPASSIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *compassionate*.] Void of pity.
INCOMPATIBILITY. *f.* [*in* and *compat*, Lat.] Inconsistency of one thing with another. *Hale.*
INCOMPATIBLE. [*in* and *compat*, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else, such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else. *Suckl*, *Hammond.*
INCOMPATIBLY. *adv.* [from *incompatible*.] Inconsistently.
INCOMPETENCY. *f.* [*incompetence*, Fr.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification
INCOMPETENT. [*in* and *competent*.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*
INCOMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent*.] Unfitly; anduly.
INCOMPLETE. *a.* [*in* and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finished. *Hester.*
INCOMPLETENESS. *f.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state. *Boyle.*
INCOMPLIANCE. *f.* [*in* and *compliance*.] 1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper. *Till*, *on.* 2. Refusal of compliance. *Rogers.*
INCOMPOSED. *a.* [*in* and *composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. *Herbel.*
IMPOSSIBILITY. *f.* [from *impossibile*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something. *Mere.*
IMPOSSIBLE. *a.* [*in*, *com*, and *possible*.] Not possible together.
IMPREHENSIBILITY. *f.* [*imprehen-*
sibilité, Fr. from *imprehen-*
sibile.] Unconceivableness; super-erogatory to human understanding.
IMPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [*imprehen-*
sibile, Fr.] 1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. *Hammond.* 2. Not to be contained. *Hester.*
IMPREHENSIBLNESS. *f.* [from *impre-*
hensibile.] Unconceivableness. *Watts.*

INCOMPRE-

INCOMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehensible*] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*

INCOMPRESSIBLE. *a.* [*incompressible*, Fr.] Not capable of being compressed into less space. *Cheyne.*

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. *adv.* [from *inconceivable*.] In a manner beyond comprehension. *South.*

INCONCEPTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceptible*.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. *Hale.*

INCONCLUDENT. *a.* [*in* and *concludens*, Lat.] Interring no consequence. *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *conclusivo*.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inconclusivo*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS. *f.* [from *inconclusivo*.] Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

INCONCOCT. } *a.* [*in* and *concoct*.] UN-
INCONCOCTED } ripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [from *incoctio*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCONCITE. *a.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Philips.*

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. *Hesk.*

INCONFUSION. *f.* [*in* and *confusio*.] Distinctness. *Bacon.*

INCONGRUENCE. *f.* [*in* and *congruence*.] Un-suitableness; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*

INCONGRUITY. *f.* [*incongruité*, Fr.] 1. Un-suitableness of one thing to another. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.* 3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*

INCONGRUOUS. *a.* [*incongru*, Fr.] 1. Un-suitable; not fitting. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incongruus*.] Improperly; unsuitably.

INCONNEXEDLY. *adv.* [*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. *inconsequencia*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of full inference. *Stillingfleet.*

INCONSEQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular in-

ference. *Brown.*

INCONSIDERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant. *Rogers.*

INCONSIDERABLENESS. *f.* [from *inconsiderable*.] Small importance. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERATE. *a.* [*inconsideratus*, Lat.] 1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.* 2. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Negligently; thoughtlessly. *Addison.*

INCONSIDERATENESS. *f.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERATION. *f.* [*inconsideration*, Fr.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*

INCONSISTING. *a.* [*in* and *confist*.] Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*

INCONSISTENCE. } *f.* [from *inconsistent*.]
INCONSISTENCY. } 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 *consistent*.] 1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous. *Clarendon.* 2. Contrary. *Locke.* 3. Absurd.

INCONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconsistent*.] 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*, Lat.] Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability. *Woodward.*

INCONSTANT. *a.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstant*, Lat.] 1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection. *Sidney.* 2. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shakesp.*

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. *adv.* [from *incontestable*.] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle.*

INCONTINENCE. } *f.* [*incontinentia*, Lat.]
INCONTINENCY. } Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity. *Milton.*

INCONTINENT. *a.* [*incontiens*, Lat.] 1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure. } 2. *T. M.*
2. Shunning delay; immediate. *Shakesp.*

INCONTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *incontinent*.] 1. Unchastely;

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.

INCONTROVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontrovertible.*] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown*.

INCONVENIENCE. } *f.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]

INCONVENIENCY. } 1. Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker*. 2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty. *Tillotson*.

INCONVENIENT. *a.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.] 1. Inconmodious; disadvantageous. *Smal.* 2. Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient.*] 1. Unfitly; inconmodiously. 2. Unreasonably. *Answerib.*

INCONVERSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conversabile.*] Incommunicative; unfocial. *More*.

INCONVERTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not transmutable. *Brown*.

INCONVINCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced

INCONVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction. *Brown*.

INCO'NY. *a.* [from *in* and *conn*, to know.] 1. Unlearned; artless. 2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky. *Shakefp.*

INCO'RPORAL. *a.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh*.

INCO'RPORALITY. *f.* [*incorporalit'*, Fr.] Immaterialness.

INCO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.] 1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. *Bacon*. 2. To conjoin inseparably. *Shakefp.* 3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. *Carew*. 4. To unite; to associate. *Addison*. 5. To embody. *Sidney*, *Stillingfleet*.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one mass. *Boyle*.

INCO'RPORATE. *a.* [*in* and *corporate*] Immaterial; unbodyed. *Raleigh*.

INCO'RPORATION. *f.* [*incorporation*, Fr.] 1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass. *Bacon* 2. Formation of a body politick. 3. Adoption; union; association. *Hooker*.

INCO'RPORREAL. *a.* [*incorporalis*, Lat *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal.*] Immaterial; unbodyed. *Bacon*, *Bentley*.

INCO'RPORREALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially. *Bacon*.

INCO'RPORREITY. *f.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse.*] To incorporate. *Shakefp.*

INCORRECT. *a.* [*in* and *correct*] Not nicely finished; not exact. *Pope*.

INCORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS. *f.* [*in* and *correctness.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE. *a.* [*incorrigible*, Fr.] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *More*.

INCORRIGIBLENESS. *f.* [from *incorrigible*] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment. *Locke*.

INCORRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Rajcommon*.

INCORRUPT. } *a.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Lat.]

INCORRUPTED. } [*incorruptu*, Fr.] 1. Free from foulness or depravation. *Milton*. 2. Pure of manners; honest; good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY. *f.* [*incorruptibilitate*, Fr.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. *Hakewill*.

INCORRUPTIBLE. *a.* [*incorruptible*, Fr.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay. *Wake*.

INCORRUPTION. *f.* [*incorruption*, Fr.] Incapacity of corruption. 1. *Cor.*

INCORRUPTNESS. *f.* [*in* and *corrupt.*] 1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity. *Wood*. 2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRASSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown*, *Newton*.

INCRASSATION. *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 INCREASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creo*, Lat.] To grow more or greater. *Prior*.

To INCREASE. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Temple*.

INCREASE. *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. *Shakefp.* 5. Progeny. *Pope*. 6. The state of waxing. *Bacon*.

INCREASE. *f.* [from *increase.*] He who increases.

INCREATED. *a.* Not created. *Chryne*.

INCRE'DIBLITY. *f.* [*incredibilite*, Fr.] The quality of surpassing belief. *Dryden*.

INCRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh*.

INCRE'DIBLENESS. *f.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being not credible.

INCRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

INCRE'DULITY. *f.* [*incredulite*, Fr.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief. *Raleigh*.

INCRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit. *Bacon*.

INCRE'DULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *incredulous.*] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCREMABLE. *a.* [*in* and *cremo*, Lat.] Not consumable by fire. *Brown*.

INCREMENT. *f.* [*incrementum*, Lat.] 1. Act of growing greater. *Brown*. 2. Increase; cause of growing more. *Woodward*. 3. Produce. *Philips*.

To INCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprehend.
 INCREPATION. *f.* [*increpatio*, Lat.] Reprehension; chiding. *Hammond*
 To INCRUST. } *v. a.* [*incruffto*, Lat.] To
 To INCRUSTATE. } cover with an additional coat. *Pope*
 INCRUSTATION. *f.* [*incruffation*, Fr.] An adherent covering; something superinduced. *Addison*
 To INCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Lat.] To sit upon eggs.
 INCUBATION. *f.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Lat.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh, Arbuthnot*
 INCUBUS. *f.* [Latin; *incube*, Fr.] The nightmare *Flyer*
 To INCULCATE. *v. a.* [*incules*, Lat.] To impress by frequent admonitions. *Brome*
 INCULCATION. *f.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonitions.
 INCULT. *a.* [*incultè*, Fr. *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilld. *Thomson*
 INCULPABLE. *a.* [*in and culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable. *South*
 INCULPABLY. *adv.* [*in and culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable. *South*
 INCUMBENCY. *f.* [from *incumbent*.] 1. The act of lying upon another. 2. The state of keeping a benefice. *Swift*
 INCUMBENT. *a.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] 1. Resting upon; lying upon. *Boyle, Addison*. 2. Imposed as a duty. *Spratt*
 INCUMBENT. *f.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in present possession of a benefice. *Swift*
 To INCUMBER. *v. a.* [*incumberer*, Fr.] To embarrass. *Dryden*
 To INCUR. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Lat.] 1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension. *Hayward*. 2. To occur; to press on the senses. *South*
 INCURABILITY. *f.* [*incurabile*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure. *Harvey*
 INCURABLE. *a.* [*incurabile*, Fr.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; inremediabè; hopeless. *Swift*
 INCURABLENESS. *f.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.
 INCURABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy. *Locke*
 INCURIOUS. *a.* [*in and curios*] Negligent; inattentive. *Derham*
 INCURSION. *f.* [from *incurro*, Lat.] 1. Attack; mischievous occurrence. *South*. 2. [Latin; *incurfio*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest. *Eaton*
 INCURVATION. *f.* [from *incurvo*, Lat.] 1. The act of bending or making crooked. *Gaw*. 2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stillingfleet*
 To INCURVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne*
 INCURVITY. *f.* [from *incurvus*, Lat.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward. *Brown*
 To INDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Lat.] To search; to beat out.
 INDAGATION. *f.* [from *indagato*.] Search;

enquiry; examination. *Boyle*
 INDAGATOR. *f.* [*indagator*, Lat.] A searcher; and enquirer; an examiner. *Boyle*
 To INDART. *v. a.* [*in and dart*.] To dart in; to strike in. *Shaksp.*
 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*, Fr.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners. *Locke*
 INDECENT. *a.* [*indecent*, Fr.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. *South*
 INDECENTLY. *adv.* [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. *Arbuthnot*
 INDECOROUS. *a.* [*indecorus*, Lat.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris*
 INDECORUM. *f.* [Latin] Indecency; something unbecoming.
 INDEED. *adv.* [*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*, Lat.] Unweatied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. *South*
 INDEFATIGABLY. *adv.* [from *indefatigabilis*.] 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.] Unfading; not liable to defect or decay.
 INDEFESIBLE. *a.* [*indefesibilis*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piety*
 INDEFENSIBLE. *a.* [*in and defensum*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained. *Sanderson*
 INDEFINITE. *a.* [*indefinitus*, Lat.] 1. Not determined; not limited; not limited. *Bacon*. 2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Speiser*
 INDEFINITELY. *adv.* [from *indefinitus*.] 1. Without any settled or determined limitation. *Hooker*. 2. To a degree indefinite. *Ray*
 INDEFINITUDE. *f.* [from *indefinitus*.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. *Hale*
 INDELIBERATE. } *a.* [*in and deliberatus*]
 INDELIBERATED. } Unpremeditated; done without consideration. *Bramhall*
 INDELIABLE. *a.* [*indelibilis*, Lat.] 1. Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay*. 2. Not to be annulled. *Spratt*
 INDELI-

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 *damnify.*] 1. To secure against loss or penalty. 2. To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDEMNITY. *f.* [*indemnite, Fr.*] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment. *King Charles.*

To **INDENT.** *v. a.* [*in* and *dens, a tooth, Lat.*] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth. *Woodward.*

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. *Shakeſp.*

INDENTATION. *f.* [*in* and *dent, Lat.*] 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, Fr.*]

INDEPENDENCY. } Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. *Addison, Pope.*

INDEPENDENT. *a.* [*independant, Fr.*] 1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *Soutb.* 2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT. *f.* One who in religious affairs hold that every congregation is a complete church. *Sanderſon.*

INDEPENDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things. *Dryden.*

INDESERT. *f.* [*in* and *desert.*] Want of merit. *Addison.*

INDESINENTLY. *adv.* [*indefinenter, Fr.*] Without cessation. *Ray.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *deſtructive.*] Not to be destroyed. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled. *Brown.*

INDETERMINATE. *a.* [*indeterminé, Fr.*] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton.*

INDETERMINATELY. *adv.* Indefinitely; not in a 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; irreligious. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOUT. *a.* [*indevot, Fr.*] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. *f.* [Latin.] 1. The discoverer; the pointer out. *Arbuthnot.* 2. The hand that points to any thing. *Bentley.* 3. The table

of contents to a book. *Shakeſp.*

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 Creſs. *f.* [*acrioviola, Lat.*] A plant. *Miller.*

INDIAN Fig. *f.* [*opuntia, Lat.*] A plant. *Miller.*

INDIAN Red. *f.* A kind of mineral earth. *Hill.*

INDICANT. *a.* [*indicans, Lat.*] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To **INDICATE.** *v. a.* [*indico, Lat.*] 1. To ſhow; to point out. 2. [In phyſick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICATION. *f.* [*indication, Fr.*] 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 whiſt it is actually preſent, or leſſening its effects. *Quincy.* 3. Diſcovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.*

INDICATIVE. *a.* [*indicativus, Lat.*] 1. Shewing; informing; pointing out. 2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication. *Clarke.*

INDICATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens. *Grew.*

To **INDICT.** See **INDITE**, and its indicatives.

INDICTION. *f.* [*indiction, Fr. indito, Lat.*] 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 epochs, *A. D.* 313. Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. } *f.* [*indifference, Fr.*] 1.

INDIFFERENCY. } Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide. *Locke.* 2. Impartiality. *Whiſtgiſt.* 3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs. *Addison.* 4. State in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates. *Hæker.*

INDIFFERENT. *a.* [*indifferent, Fr. indifferens, Lat.*] 1. Neutral; not determined to either ſide. *Addison.* 2. Unconcerned; inſtative; regardleſs. *Temple.* 3. Not to have ſuch diſference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other. *Davies.* 4. Impartial; diſinterreſted. *Aſcham, Davies.* 5. Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling

- state. *Ro'common*. 6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb. *Shakeſp.*
- INDIFFERENTLY.** *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.] 1. Without diſtinction; without preference. *Newton*. 2. In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion. *Shakeſp.* 3. Not well; tolerably; paſſably; middlingly. *Carew*.
- INDIGENCE.** } *f.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*,
INDIGENCY. } Lat.] Want; penury; poverty. *Burnet*.
- INDIGENOUS.** *a.* [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] Native to a country. *Arbutnot*.
- INDIGENT.** *a.* [*indigens*, Lat.] 1. Poor; needy; neceſſitous. *Addiſon*. 2. In want; wanting. *Philips*. 3. Void; empty. *Bacon*.
- INDIGEST.** } *a.* [*indigeſte*, Fr. *geſt*; *indi-*
INDIGESTED } *geſtus*, Lat.] 1. Not ſe-
parated into diſtinct orders. *Raleigh*. 2. Not formed, or ſhaped. *Shakeſp* 3. Not well conſidered and methodiſed. *Hooker*. 4. Not concocted in the ſtomach. *Dryd.* 5. Not brought to ſupuration. *Wiſeman*.
- INDIGESTIBLE.** *a.* [*from in and digeſtible*.] Not conqueſtable in the ſtomach. *Arbutnot*.
- INDIGESTION.** *f.* [*indigeſtion*, Fr.] The ſtate of meats unconcocted. *Temple*.
- TO INDIGITATE.** *v. a.* [*indigits*, Lat.] To point out; to ſhow. *Brown*.
- INDIGITATION.** *f.* [*from indigitate*.] The act of pointing out or ſhowing. *Morre*.
- INDIGN.** *a.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Lat.] 1. Unworthy; undeſerving. *Bacon*. 2. Bringing indignity. *Shakeſp.*
- INDIGNANT.** *a.* [*indignans*, Lat.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and diſdain. *Arbutnot*.
- INDIGNATION.** *f.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Lat.] 1. Anger mingled with contempt or diſgutt. *Clarendon*. 2. The anger of a ſuperiour 2 *Kings*. 3. The effect of anger. *Shakeſp.*
- INDIGNITY.** *f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with inſult. *Hooker*.
- INDIGO.** *f.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil, uſed in dying, for a blue colour. *Miller*.
- INDIRECT.** *a.* [*indirectus*, Lat.] Not ſtraight; not rect linear. 2. Not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a point. *Shakeſp.* 3. Not fair; not honeſt. *Daniel*.
- INDIRECTION.** *f.* [*in and direction*.] 1. Oblique means; tendency not in a ſtraight line. *Shakeſp.* 2. Diſhoneſt practice. *Shakeſp.*
- INDIRECTLY.** *adv.* [*from indirect*.] 1. Not in a right line; obliquely. 2. Not in expreſs terms. *Broome* 3. Unfairly; not rightly. *Taylor*.
- INDIRECTNESS.** *f.* [*in and directneſs*.] 1. Obliquity. 2. Unfairneſs.
- INDISCEARNIBLE.** *a.* [*in and diſcernible*.] Not perceptible; not diſcoverable. *Denham*.
- INDISCEARNIBLY.** *adv.* [*from diſcernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.
- INDISCEPTIBLE.** *a.* [*in and diſceptible*.] Not to be ſeparated; incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.
- INDISCEPTIBILITY.** *f.* [*from diſceptibile*.] Incapability of diſſolution.
- INDISCO'VERY.** *f.* [*in and diſcovery*.] The ſtate of being hidden. *Brown*.
- INDISCREET.** *a.* [*indiscret*, Fr.] Imprudent; incautious; inconfiderate; injudicious. *Spencer*.
- INDISCREETLY.** *adv.* [*from indiscret*.] Without prudence. *Sandys*.
- INDISCRETION.** *f.* [*indiscretion*, Fr.] Imprudence; raſhneſs; inconfideration. *Hayward*.
- INDISCRIMINATE.** *a.* [*indisriminatus*, Lat.] Undiſtinguiſhable; not marked with any note of diſtinction.
- INDISCRIMINATELY.** *adv.* [*from diſcriminate*.] Without diſtinction.
- INDISPENSABLE.** *a.* [Fr.] Not to be remitted; not to be ſpared, neceſſary. *Woodward*.
- INDISPENSABLENESS.** } [*from diſpenſable*.] State of not being to be ſpared; neceſſity.
- INDISPENSABLY.** *adv.* [*from diſpenſable*.] Without diſpenſation; without remiſſion; neceſſarily. *Addiſon*.
- TO INDISPOSE.** *v. a.* [*indispoſer*, Fr.] 1. To make unfit. With *for*. *Atterbury*. 2. To diſincline; to make averſe. With *to*. *Scath*. 3. To diſorder; to diſqualify for its proper functions. *Glanville*. 4. To diſorder ſlightly with regard to health. *Walters*. 5. To make unfavourable. With *towards*. *Carendon*.
- INDISPOSEDNESS.** } [*from diſpoſed*.] State of unlitneſs or diſinclination; depraved ſtate. *Deeny 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.** } [*from diſputable*.] The ſtate of being indisputable; certainty.
- INDISPUTABLY.** *adv.* [*from diſputable*.] 1. Without controverſy; certainly. *Brown*. 2. Without oppoſition. *Hewel*.
- INDISSOLVABLE.** *a.* [*in and diſſolvable*.] 1. Indilſoluble; not ſeparable as to its parts. *Newton*. 2. Not to be broken; binding for ever. *Aylſte*.
- INDISSOLUBILITY.** *f.* [*indilſolubilitate*, Fr.] Reſiſtance of a diſſolving power; firmneſs; ſtableneſs. *Locke*.
- INDISSOLUBLE.** *a.* [*indilſoluble*, Fr. *indilſolubilis*, Lat.] 1. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts; firm; ſtable. *Boyle*. 2. Binding for ever; ſubſiſting for ever. *Hooker*.
- INDISSOLUBLENESS.** } [*from diſſoluble*.] Indilſolubility; reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts. *Hale*.
- INDISSOLUBLY.** *adv.* [*from diſſoluble*.] 1. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation. *Boyle*. 2. For ever obligatorily.
- INDISTINCT.** *a.* [*indilſtinct*, Fr.] 1. Not plainly marked; confuld. *Dryden*. 2. Not exactly diſcerning. *Shakeſp.*
- INDISTINCTION.** *f.* [*from indilſtinct*.] 1. Confuldion; uncertainty. *Brown*. 2. Omiſſion of diſcrimination. *Spratt*.

INDISTINCTLY. *adv.* [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*, Fr.] 1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one. *Prior*, *Watts*. 2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined. *Milton*.

INDIVIDUALITY. *f.* [from *individual*.] Separate or distinct existence. *Arbutnot*.

INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual*.] With separate or distinct existence; numerically. *Hooker*.

To INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single. *More*.

INDIVIDUATION. *f.* [from *individuate*.] That which makes an individual. *Watts*.

INDIVIDUITY. *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*, Fr.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller. *Digby*.

INDIVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible*.] So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *docible*] Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction

INDOCILE. *a.* [*indocile*, Fr.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed. *Bentley*

INDOCILITY. *f.* [*indocilit*, Fr.] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science or opinion. *Clarendon*.

INDOCTRINATION. *f.* [from *indoctrinate*.] Instruction; information. *Brown*.

INDOLENCE. } *f.* [*in* and *doleo*, Lat.] 1. Free
INDOLENCY. } dom from pain. *Burnet*. 2
Laziness; inattention; listlessness. *Dryden*.

INDOLENT. *a.* [French.] 1. Free from pain. 2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless. *Pope*.

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.] 1. With freedom from pain. 2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly. *Addison*.

To INDOLE. *v. a.* [*indolare*, Lat.] To portion; to enrich with gifts. See *ENNOU*.

INDRAUGHT. *f.* [*in* and *draught*.] 1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows. *Raleigh*. 2. Inlet; passage inwards. *Bacon*.

To INDRENCH. *v. a.* [from *drench*.] To soak; to drown. *Shakespeare*.

INDUBIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *dubios*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain. *Hurvey*.

INDUBITABLE. *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat.] Undoubted; unquestionable. *Watts*.

INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitabile*.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably. *Wotton*, *Sprat*.

INDUBITATE. *a.* [*indubitatus*, Lat.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident. *Wotton*.

To INDUCE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Lat.] 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. *Rogers*.

INDUCER. *f.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.

To INDUCT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Lat.] 1. To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys*. 2. To put into actual possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe*.

INDUCTION. *f.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Lat.] 1. Introduction; entrance. *Shakespeare*. 2. Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general. *Watts*. 3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE. *a.* [from *induct*.] 1. Leading; persuasive. With *to*. *Milton*. 2. Capable to infer or produce. *Hale*.

To INDUE. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To invest. *Milton*.

To INDULGE. *v. a.* [*indulgee*, Lat.] 1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession. *Dryden*. 2. To grant not of right, but favour. *Taylor*.

To INDULGE. *v. n.* To be favourable. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

INDULGENCE. } *f.* [*indulgence*, Fr.] 1.
INDULGENCY. } Fondness; fond kindness.
Milton. 2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to rigour. *Hammond*. 3. Favour granted. *Roger*. 4. Grant of the church of Rome. *Aiterbury*.

INDULGENT. *a.* [*indulgent*, Fr.] 1. Kind; gentle. *Rogers*. 2. Mild; favourable. *Waller*. 3. Gratiifying; favouring; giving way to. *Dryden*.

INDULGENTLY. *adv.* [from *indulgent*.] Without severity, without censure. *Hammond*.

INDULT. } *f.* [Ital and Fr.] Privilege or
INDULTO. } exemption.

To INDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Lat.] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon*.

To INDURATE. *v. a.* 1. To make hard. *Sharp*. 2. To harden the mind.

INDURATION. *f.* [from *indurate*.] 1. The state of growing hard. *Bacon*. 2. The act of hardening. 3. Obduracy; hardness of heart. *Decay of Piety*.

INDUSTRIOUS. *a.* [*industrius*, Lat.] 1. Diligent; laborious. *Milton*. 2. Delighted; done for the purpose. *Watts*.

INDUSTRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *industrius*.] 1. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously. *Shakespeare*. 2. For the set purpose; with design. *Bacon*.

INE

INDUSTRY. *f.* [*industria*, Lat.] Diligence; assiduity. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
 To INEBRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Sandys.*
 To INEBRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*
 INEBRIATION. *f.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness; intoxication. *Brown.*
 INEFFABILITY. *f.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakableness.
 INEFFABLE. *a.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable. *South.*
 INEFFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed. *Milton.*
 INEFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effektivus*.] That which can produce no effect. *Taylor.*
 INEFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*in* and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power. *Hooker.*
 INEFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.
 INEFFE'CTUALNESS. *f.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficiency; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Wake.*
 INEFFICACIOUS. *a.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.
 INEFFICACY. *f.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.
 INELEGANCE. } *f.* [from *inelegant*.] Ab-
 INELEGANCY. } sence of beauty; want of elegance.
 INELEGANT. *a.* [*inelegans*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [*ineptis*, Lat.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly. *More.*
 INEPTITUDE. *f.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness. *Wilkins.*
 INEQUALITY. *f.* [from *in equalitas* and *in equalis*, Lat.] 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 *inerrable*.] Exemption from error. *King Charles.*
 INERRABLE. *a.* [*in* and *err*.] Exempt from error. *Hammend.*
 INERRABLENESS. *f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error. *Hammend.*
 INERRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable*.] With security from error; infallibly.
 INERRINGLY. *adv.* [*in* and *erring*.] Without error. *Glanville.*
 INERT. *a.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless. *Blackmore.*

INE

INERTLY. *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully. *Pope.*
 INESCA'TION. *f.* [*in* and *esca*, Lat.] The act of baiting.
 INESTIMABLE. *a.* [*inestimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price. *Boyle.*
 INEVIDENT. *a.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident*.] Not plain; obscure. *Brown.*
 INEVITABILITY. *f.* [from *inevitable*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certizinty. *Dramball.*
 INEVITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Dryden.*
 INEVITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitable*.] Without possibility of escape. *Bentley.*
 INEXCUSABLE. *a.* [*inexcusabilis*, Lat.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology. *Swift.*
 INEXCUSABLENESS. *f.* [from *inexcusabilis*.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation. *South.*
 INEXCUSABLY. *adv.* [from *inexcusable*.] 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*, Lat.] 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. *Sanderjon.*
 INEXPEDIENT. *a.* [*in* and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Smalr.*
 INEXPERIENCE. *f.* [*inexperientia*, Fr.] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*
 INEXPERIENCED. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.
 INEXPERT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert*.] Unskillful; unskilled. *Milton.*
 INEXPIABLE. *a.* [*inexpiable*, Fr.] 1. Not to be atoned. 2. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*
 INEXPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiable*.] To a degree beyond atonement. *Rofcommon.*
 INEXPLEABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *expeo*, Lat.] Infatiably.
 INEXPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *explicit*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained. *Hooker, Newton.*
 INEXPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.
 INEXPRESSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *expressis*.] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable. *Milt. Stillingfleet.*
 INEXPRESSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered. *Hammend.*

INEXPUG-

INEXPU'GNABLE. *a.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. *Ray*.

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable. *Greav*.

INEXTRICABLE. *a.* [*inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared. *Blackmore*.

INEXTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Bentley*.

To INEYE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the infusion of a bud into a foreign stock. *Philips*.

INFALLIBILITY. } *f.* [*infallibilit*, Fr.]
INFALLIBleness. } Inerrability; exemption from error. *Tillotson*.

INFALLIBLE. *a.* [*infallible*, Fr.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake. *Hooker*.

INFALLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible*.] 1. Without danger of deceit; with security from error. *Smale*. 2. Certainly. *Rogers*.

To INFAME. *v. a.* [*infamo*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly. *Bacon*.

INFAMOUS. *a.* [*infamis*, Latin.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured. *Ben. Johnson*.

INFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infamis*.] 1. With open reproach; with public notoriety of reproach. 2. Shamefully; scandalously. *Dryd*.

INFAMOUSNESS. } *f.* [*infamia*, Lat.] Pub-
INFAMY. } lick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *King Charles*.

INFANCY. *f.* [*infantia*, Lat.] 1. The first part of life. *Hooker*. 2. Civil infancy. 3. First age of any thing; beginning; original. *Arbutnot*.

INFANGTHEP. *f.* [from *in*, *fang*, to catch, and *thef*.] It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowell*.

INFANT. *f.* [*infans*, Lat.] 1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *Rajcom*. 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*, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by *Herod*.

INFANTILE. *a.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derham*.

INFANTRY. *f.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] The foot soldiers of an army. *Milton*.

INFARCTION. *f.* [*in* and *farcio*, Lat.] Stuffing; constipation. *Harvey*.

To INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatus*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Lat.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. *Clarendon*.

INFATUATION. *f.* [from *infatuatus*.] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason. *Swmb*.

INFUSTING. *f.* [from *infaustus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon*.

INFESIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *feasibile*.] Impracti-

cable. *Glanville*.

To INFECT. *v. a.* [*infectus*, Lat.] 1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion. *Milton*. 2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Shakefp*.

INFECTIOn. *f.* [*infectio*, Fr. *infectio*, Lat.] Contagion; mischief by communication. *Shak*.

INFECTIOUS. *a.* [from *infect*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *Temp*.

INFECTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiously. *Shakefp*.

INFECTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFECTIVE. *a.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of contagion. *Sidney*.

INFECUND. *a.* [*infecundus*, Lat.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham*.

INFECUNDITY. *f.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility.

INFELICITY. *f.* [*infelicitas*, Lat.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity. *Watts*.

To INFER. *v. a.* [*infero*, Lat.] 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. *Shakefp*.

INFERENCE. *f.* [*inference*, Fr. from *infer*.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments. *Watts*.

INFERRIBLE. *f.* [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 lie. *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*, Fr.] Hellish; tartarean. *Dryden*.

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. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

INFERTILITY. *f.* [*infertilit*, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

To INFEST. *v. a.* [*infesto*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague. *Hooker*.

INFESTIVITY. *f.* [*in* and *festivus*.] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTRED. *a.* [*in* and *festus*.] Rankling; inveterate. *Spenser*.

INFEUDATION. *f.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale's Com. Law*.

INFIDEL. *f.* [*infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity. *Hooker*.

INFIDELITY. *f.* [*infidelit*, Fr.] 1. Want of faith. *Taylor*. 2. Disbelief of Christianity. *Addison*. 3. Treachery; deceit. *Spe Tator*.

INFINITE. *a.* [*infinitus*, Lat.] 1. Unbounded; boundless

boundless; unlimited; immense. *Dennis*. 2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite*] Without limits; without bounds; immensely. *Bacon*.

INFINITENESS. *f.* [from *infinite*.] Immenity; boundlessness; infinity. *Taylor*.

INFINITE SIMAL. *a.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE. *a.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke*.

INFINITUDE. *f.* [from *infinite*] 1. Infinity; immensity. *Hale*. 2. Boundless number. *Addison*.

INFINITY. *f.* [*infinite*, Fr.] 1. Immenity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities. *Raleigh*. 2. Endless number. *Arbutnot*.

INFIRM. *a.* [*infirmus*, Lat.] 1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body. *Milten*. 2. Weak of mind; irrefolute. *Shakefp.* 3. Not stable; not solid. *Scott*.

To INFIRM. *v. a.* [*infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enteeble. *Raleigh*.

INFIRMARY. *f.* [*infirmarie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the sick. *Bacon*.

INFIRMITY. *f.* [*infirmite*, Fr.] 1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper. *Rogers*. 2. Failing; weakness; fault. *Clarendon*. 3. Disease; malady. *Hocker*.

INFIRMNESS. *f.* [from *infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness. *Boyle*.

To INFIX. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to fasten. *Spenser*.

To INFLAME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Lat.] 1. To kindle; to set on fire. *Sidney*, *Milton*. 2. To kindle desire. *Milten*. 3. To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addison*. 4. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter. 5. To provoke; to irritate. *Decay of Piety*. 6. To fire with passion. *Milton*.

To INFLAME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter. *Wifeman*.

INFLAMER. *f.* [from *inflame*] The thing or person that inflames. *Addison*.

INFLAMMABILITY. *f.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of catching fire. *Harvey*.

INFLAMMABLE. *a.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame. *Newton*.

INFLAMMABLENESS. *f.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of easily catching fire. *Boyle*.

INFLAMMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of setting on flame. 2. The state of being in flame. *Wilkins*. 3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammatio* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, which gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy*. 4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hocker*.

INFLAMMATORY. *a.* [from *inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming. *Pope*.

To INFLATE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.] 1. To swell with wind. *Ray*. 2. To fill with the breath. *Dryden*.

INFLATION. *f.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate*.] The state of being swelled with wind; statu-

lence. *Arbutnot*.

To INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Lat.] 1. To bend; to turn. *Newton*. 2. To change or vary. 3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. *f.* [*inflectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of bending or turning. *Hale*. 2. Modulation of the voice. *Hocker*. 3. Variation of a noun or verb. *Brerewood*.

INFLECTIVE. *a.* [from *inflect*.] Having the power of bending. *Derham*.

INFLEXIBILITY. } *f.* [*inflexibilitate*, Fr.] 1.

INFLEXIBLENESS. } Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure. 2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLEXIBLE. *a.* [Fr. *inflexibilis*, Lat.] 1. Not to be bent or incurved. *Brown*. 2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable. *Addison*. 3. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts*.

INFLEXIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible*.] Inexorably; invariably. *Locke*.

To INFLECT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *infligis*, Lat.] To put in act or impose as a punishment. *Temple*.

INFLECTER. *f.* [from *infligere*.] He who punishes. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

INFLECTION. *f.* [from *infligere*] 1. The act of using punishments. *South*. 2. The punishment imposed. *Rogers*.

INFLECTIVE. *a.* [*infligitive*, Fr. from *infligere*.] That which is laid on as a punishment.

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*, *Asterbury*.

To INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose. *Newton*.

INFLUENT. *a.* [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in. *Arb*.

INFLUENTIAL. *a.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville*.

INFLUX. *f.* [*influxus*, Lat.] 1. Act of flowing into anything. *Ray*. 2. Intuition. *Hale*. 3. Influence; power. *Bacon*.

INFLUXIOUS. *a.* [from *influx*.] Influential. *Hewel*.

To INFOLD. *v. a.* [*in anfeld*.] To involve; to inwrap; to clothe with involutions. *Pope*.

To INFOLIATE. *v. a.* [*in and folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. *Hewel*.

To INFORM. *v. a.* [*informo*, Lat.] 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. *Acts*.

To INFORM. *v. n.* To give intelligence. *Shakefp.*

INFORMAL. *a.* [from *informo*.] Offering an information; accusing. *Shakefp.*

INFORMANT. *f.* [French.] 1. One who gives information or instruction. *Watts*. 2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. *f.* [*informatio*, Lat.] 1. Intelligence given; instruction. *South*, *Rogers*. 2. Charge or accusation exhibited. 3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER.

INFO'RMER. *f.* [from *inform.*] 1. One who gives intelligence. *Swift.* 2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate. *L'Estrange.*
INFO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [in and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded. *Milton.*
INFO'RMITY. *f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness. *Brown.*
INFO'RMOUS. *a.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Lat.] Shapeless; of no regular figure. *Brown.*
INFO'RTUNATE. *v.* [*inf-rtunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy. *Bacon.*
TO INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Lat.] To break. *Thomson.*
INFRA'CTION. *f.* [*infraction*, Fr.] The act of breaking; breach; violation. *Waller.*
INFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [in and *frangible*.] Not to be broken. *Chycne.*
INFRE'QUENCY. *f.* [*infrequent*, *a.*, Lat.] Uncommonness; rarity. *Broome.*
INFRE'QUENT. *a.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.
TO INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [in and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle.*
TO INFRINGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.] 1. To violate; to break laws or contracts. *Waller.* 2. To destroy; to hinder. *Waller.*
INFRI'NGEMENT. *f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation. *Clarendon.*
INFRI'NGER. *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 *furio*, Lat.] Enraged; raging. *Milton.*
INFUS'CA'TION. *f.* [*infuscatus*, Lat.] The act of darkening or blackening
TO INFU'SE. *v. a.* [*infuser*, Fr. *infusus*, Lat.] 1. To pour in; to instil. *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. *Shakesp.*
INFU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *infuse*.] 1. Possible to be infused. *Hammond.* 2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible. *Brown.*
INFU'SION. *f.* [*infusion*, Fr. *infusio*, Lat.] 1. The act of pouring in; instillation. *Addison.* 2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration. *Hooker, Clarendon.* 3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. *Bacon.* 4. The liquor made by infusion. *Bacon.*
INFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. *Thomson.*
INGA'TE. *f.* [in and *gate*] Entrance; passage in. *Spenser.*
INGANNA'TION. *f.* [*ingannare*, Ital.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture. *Brown.*
INGA'THERING. *f.* [in and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harvest. *Exodus.*
INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow. *Gibson.*

TO INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat. *Clarendon.*
INGEMINA'TION. *f.* [in and *geminatio*, Lat.] Repetition; reduplication.
INGE'NDERER. *f.* [from *ingender*.] He that generates. See **ENGENDER.**
INGE'NERABLE. *a.* [in and *generate*.] Not to be produced or brought into being. *Boyle.*
INGE'NERATE. } *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.] 1.
INGE'NERATED. } Inborn; innate; inbred. *Wotton.* 2. Unbegotten. *Brown.*
INGE'NIOUS. *a.* [*ingeniosus*, Lat.] 1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius. *Boyle.* 2. Mental; intellectual. *Shakesp.*
INGE'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittingly; subtly. *Temple.*
INGE'NIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittiness; subtily. *Boye.*
INGENITE. *a.* [*ingenitus*, Lat.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South.*
INGENUITY. *f.* [from *ingenueus*.] 1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation. *Wotton, Donne.* 2. [From *ingenueus*.] Wit; invention; genius; subtily; acuteness. *South.*
INGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*ingenueus*, Lat.] 1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.* 2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction. *K. Charles.*
INGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenueus*.] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously. *Shakesp. Dryden.*
INGE'NUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ingenueus*.] 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.*
INGESTION. *f.* [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the stomach. *Harvey.*
INGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*inglorius*, Lat.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Hewel.*
INGLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingloricus*.] With ignominy. *Pope.*
INGO'F. *f.* [*ingot*, Fr.] A mass of metal. *Dryd.*
TO INGRA'FF. *v. n.* [in and *graff*.] 1. To propagate trees by infusion. *May.* 2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. 3. To plant any thing not native. *Milton.* 4. To fix deep; to settle. *Hooker.*
INGRA'FTMENT. *f.* [from *ingraft*.] 1. The act of ingrafting. 2. The sprig ingrafted.
INGRA'VE. } *a.* [*ingratus*, Lat.] 1. Un-
INGRA'TEFUL. } grateful; unthankful. *Shak.*
 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. *Dryden.*
INGRE'DIENT. *f.* [*ingredient*, Fr. *ingrediens*, Lat.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. *Milton.*
INGRESS. *f.* [*ingres*, Fr. *ingressus*, Lat.] Entrance; power of entrance. *Arctast.*
INGRESSION.

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INGRESSION. *f.* [*ingressio*, Lat.] The act of entering. *Digby.*
INGUINAL. *a.* [*inguinal*, Fr. *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbutnot.*
To INGULF. *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.* [*ingurgite*, Lat.] To swallow *Did.*
INGURGITATION. *f.* [from *ingurgitate*.] Voracity.
INGUSTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *gusto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste. *Brown.*
INHABILE. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Lat.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unequalled.
To INHABIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Hooker*, *Isaiah.*
To INHABIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Milton.*
INHABITABLE. *a.* [from *inhabit*.] 1. Capable of affording habitation. *Locke* 2. [*Inhabitable*, Fr.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. *Shakeſp.*
INHABITANCE. *f.* [from *inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers *Carew.*
INHABITANT. *f.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place. *Abbot.*
INHABITATION. *f.* [from *inhabit*.] 1. Habitation; place of dwelling. *Milton.* 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.* [*inhale*, Lat.] To draw in with air; to inspire. *Arbutnot*, *Pope.*
INHARMONIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound. *Felton.*
To INHERE. *v. n.* [*inherere*, Lat.] To exist in something else. *Denne.*
INHERENT. *a.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inherens*, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn. *Swift.*
To INHERIT. *v. a.* [*inheriter*, Fr.] 1. To receive or possess by inheritance. *Addison.* 2. To possess; to obtain possession of. *Shakeſp.*
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. *Shakeſp.*
To INHERSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *berse*.] To inclose in a funeral monument. *Shakeſp.*
INHESION. *f.* [*inhesio*, Lat.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.
To INHIBIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, Fr.] 1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check. *Bentley.* 2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Craudenon*, *Ayliffe.*

INHIBITION. *f.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Lat.] 1. Prohibition; embargo. *Gov. 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. *Cowell.*
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. *adv.* [from *inhospitable*.] Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*
INHOSPITABLENESS. } *f.* [*inhospitalité*, Fr.]
INHOSPITALITY. } Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.
INHUMAN. *a.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate. *Atterbury.*
INHUMANITY. [*inhumanité*, Fr.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity. *Sidney*, *K. Charles.*
INHUMANLY. *adv.* [from *inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously. *Swift.*
To INHUMATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr. *humo*,
To INHUME. } Lat.] To bury; to inter. *Pope.*
To INJECT. *v. a.* [*injecus*, Lat.] 1. To throw in; to dart in. *Glanville.* 2. To throw up; to cast up. *Pope.*
INJECTION. *f.* [*injection*, Lat.] 1. The act of calling 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. *adv.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope.*
To INJOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.] 1. To command; to enforce by authority. See *ENJOIN*. *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.* [*initium*, Fr. *initium*, Lat.] 1. Placed at the beginning. *Pope.* 2. Incipient; not complete. *Harvey.*
To INITIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, Fr. *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.* [*initie*, Fr. *initiatius*, Lat.] Unpractised. *Shakeſp.*
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.

INJU'DICABLE. *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*, *Tillot*

INJUDICIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from injudicious*.] With ill judgment; not wisely. *Broom*

INJUNCTION. *f.* [*from injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Lat.] Command; order; precept. *Shaksp.*

1. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery. *Cowell*

To INJURE. *v. a.* [*injuriar*, Fr.] **1.** To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong. *Temple.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience. *Milton.*

INJURER. *f.* [*from injure*.] He that hurts another unjustly. *Ben. Johnson.*

INJURIOUS. *a.* [*injurius*, Lat.] **1.** Unjust; invasive of another's rights. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton.*

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful. *Tillotson.*

4. Detractory; contemptuous; reproachful. *Swift.*

INJURIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from injuriosus*] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice. *Pope.*

INJURIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from injuriosus*.] Quality of being injurious. *K. 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*, Fr. *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift.*

INK. *f.* [*inchiostro*, Ital.] **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. *Shaksp.*

INKLE. *f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Gay.*

INKLING. *f.* Hint; whisper; intimation. *Clar.*

INKMAKER. *f.* [*ink* and *maker*.] He who makes ink.

INKY. *a.* [*from ink*.] **1.** Consisting of ink. *Shaksp.*

2. Resembling ink. *Boyle.*

3. Black as ink. *Shaksp.*

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. *Shaksp.*

INLY. *adv.* 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. *Cowley*, *Dryden.*

INMOST. *a.* [*from in*.] Depest within; remotest from the surface. *Shaksp.*

INN. *f.* [*inn*, Sax. a chamber.] **1.** A house of entertainment for travellers. *Sidney*, *Spenser.*

2. A house where students are boarded and taught. *Shaksp.*

To INN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To take up temporary lodging. *Dunne.*

To INN. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover. *Shaksp.*

INNATE. } *a.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.] In-

INNATED. } born; ingenerate; natural; not

superadded; not addeitious. *Hazel*, *Bentley.*

INNATENESS. *f.* [*from innate*.] The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE. *a.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be pass'd 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*, Lat.] **1.** Pu-

INNOCENCY. } rity from injurious action;

untainted integrity. *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shaksp.*

3. Harmlessness; innocuousness. *Burnet.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness. *Shaksp.*

INNOCENT. *a.* [*innocens*, Lat.] **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. *Hoker.*

INNOCENTLY. *adv.* [*from innocent*.] **1.** Without guilt.

2. With simplicity; with simplicity or imprudence. **3.** Without hurt. *Cowley.*

INNOCUOUS. *a.* [*innocuus*, Lat.] Harmless in effects. *Grew.*

INNOCUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from innocuus*.] Without mischievous effects. *Brown.*

INNOCUOUSNESS. *f.* [*from innocuus*.] Harmlessness. *Dryby.*

To INNOVATE. *v. a.* [*innovare*, Lat.] **1.** To bring in something not known before. *Bacon.*

2. To change by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNOVATION. *f.* [*innovation*, Fr.] Change by the introduction of novelty. *Swift.*

INNOVATOR. *f.* [*innovateur*, Fr.] 1. An introducer of novelties. *Bacon*. 2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South*.

INNOCIOUS. *a.* [*innocuus*, Lat.] 1. Free from mischievous effects. *Digby*. 2. Pure from crimes. *Pope*.

INNOCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innocuus*.] Harmlessly. *Brown*.

INNOCIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *innocuus*.] Harmlessness.

INNUEENDO. *f.* [*innuendo*, from *innu*, Lat.] An oblique hint. *Sawitt*.

INNUMERABLE. *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton*.

INNUMERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerabilis*.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *a.* [*innumerus*, Lat.] Too many to be counted. *Pope*.

TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] 1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock. *May*. 2. To yield a bud to another stock. *Cleveland*.

INOCULATION. *f.* [*inoculatio*, Lat.] 1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmynes. 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 practises the inoculation of trees. 2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation. *Friedl*.

INODOROUS. *a.* [*inodorus*, Lat.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose. *Arbutnot*.

INOFFENSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *offensive*.] 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. *adv.* [from *inoffensive*.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *officium*.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE. *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE. *a.* [*inopportunos*, Lat.] Unreasonable; inconvenient.

INORDINACY. *f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; disorder. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

INORDINATE. *a.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right. *Spencer*.

INORDINATELY. *adv.* [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*, Lat.] To unite by apposition or contact. *Derham*.

INOSCUATION. *f.* [from *inosculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray*.

INQUEST. *f.* [*enqueste*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Lat.] 1. Judicial enquiry or examination. *Atterbury*. 2. [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; 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 *inquest* in criminal causes, see *JURY*. 3. Enquiry; search; study. *South*.

INQUIETUDE. *f.* [*inquietude*, Fr.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet. *Wotton*.

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown*.

INQUINATION. *f.* [*inquinatio*, Lat.] Corruption; pollution. *Bacon*.

INQUIRABLE. *a.* [from *inquirere*.] That of which enquiry or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*inquirere*, Lat.] 1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion. *Swift*. 2. To make examination. *Dryden*.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* 1. To ask about; to seek out; as, he *inquired* the way. 2. To call; to name. Obsolete. *Spenser*.

INQUIRER. *f.* [from *inquire*.] 1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive. *Locke*. 2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. *f.* [from *inquire*.] 1. Interrogation; search by question. *Acts*. 2. Examination; search. *Locke*.

INQUISITION. *f.* [*inquisitio*, Lat.] 1. Judicial inquiry. *Taylor*, *Southern*. 2. Examination; discussion. *Ejib*. 3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Corwell*. 4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope, for the detection of heresy. *Corbet*.

INQUISITIVE. *a.* [*inquisitivus*, Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. *Watts*.

INQUISITIVELY. *adv.* [from *inquisitive*.] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS. *f.* [from *inquisitive*.] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney*, *South*.

INQUISITOR. *f.* [*inquisitor*, Lat.] 1. One who examines judicially. *Dryden*. 2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

TO INRAIL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail*.] To inclose with rails. *Hecker*, *Guy*.

INROAD. *f.* [*in* and *road*.] Incurfion; sudden and desultory invasion. *Clarendon*.

INSANABLE. *a.* [*insanabilis*, Lat.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSANE.

INSANE. *a.* [*insanus*, Lat.] Mad; making mad. *Shakeſp.*

INSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS. *f.* [from *insatiable*] Greedineſs not to be appeaſed. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *adv.* [from *insatiable*.] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *a.* [*inſatiatus*, Lat.] Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied. *Philips.*

INSATISFACTION. *f.* [*in and ſatisfacſion*.] Want; unſatisfied ſtate. *Bacon.*

INSA'TURABLE. *a.* [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Lat.] 1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument. *Pepe.* 2. To mark any thing with writing. 3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryd.* 4. To draw a figure within another. *Creech.*

INSCRIPTION. *f.* [*inſcription*, Fr.] 1. Something written or engraved. *Dryden.* 2. Title. *Brown.* 3. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE. *a.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Lat.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy. *Sundys.*

To INSCULP. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Lat.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakeſp.*

INSCULPTURE. *f.* [from *in* and *ſculpture*.] Any thing engraved. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in and ſeam*.] To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix. *Pepe.*

INSECT. *f.* [*inſecta*, Lat.] 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. 2. we ſee in walps and common flies. *Locke.* 2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible. *Thomſon.*

INSECTATOR. *f.* [from *inſector*, Lat.] One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit.

INSECTILE. *a.* [from *inſect*.] Having the nature of inſects. *Bacon.*

INSECTOLOGER. *f.* [*inſect and λογος*.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects. *Derham.*

INSECURE. *a.* [*in and ſecure*.] 1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety. *Tillotſon.* 2. Not ſafe.

INSECUR'ITY. *f.* [*in and ſecurity*.] 1. Uncertainty; want of reaſonable confidence. *Brown.* 2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard. *Hammond.*

INSEMINA'TION. *f.* [*inſemination*, Fr.] The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

INSECUTION. *f.* [*inſecution*, Fr.] Purſuit. Not in uſe. *Chapman.*

INSENSATE. *a.* [*inſenſato*, Ital.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibility. *Hammo.*

INSENSIB'LITY. *f.* [*inſenſibilit  *, Fr.] 1. Inability to perceive. *Glanville.* 2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception. 3. Torpor: dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

INSE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*inſenſible*, Fr.] 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.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *inſenſible*.] Abſence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [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 *inſeparable*.]

INSEPARABLENESS. } The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſepered or divided. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE. *a.* [*inſeparable*, Fr. *inſeparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be diſjoined; united ſo as not to be parted. *Bacon.*

INSE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *inſeparable*.] With indiffoluble union. *Bentley.*

To INSERT. *v. a.* [*inſerter*, Fr. *inſero*, *inſertum*, Lat.] To place in or amongſt other things; *Stillingfleet.*

INSE'RTION. *f.* [*inſertion*, Fr.] 1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Arbutnot.* 2. The thing inſerted. *Brown.*

To INSE'ERVE. *v. a.* [*inſerwis*, Lat.] To be of uſe to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*inſerviens*, Lat.] Conducive; of uſe to an end.

To INSHELL. *v. a.* [*in and ſhell*] To hide in a ſhell. *Shakeſp.*

To INSHIP. *v. a.* [*in and ſhip*.] To ſhut in ſhip; to ſtow; to embark. *Shakeſp.*

To INSHRINE. *v. a.* [*in and ſhrine*.] To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe. *Milton.*

IN'SIDE. *f.* [*in and ſide*.] Interior part; part within. *Addiſon.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *f.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS. *a.* [*inſidieux*, Fr. *inſidiuſus*, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Atterbury.*

INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inſidiusus*.] In a ſly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *f.* [*inſicht*, Dutch.] Inſpection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts. *Sidney.*

INSIGNIFICANCE. } *f.* [*inſignificance*, Fr.]

INSIGNIFICANCY. } 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. *Scrub.*

INSIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [from *inſignificant*.] 1. Without meaning. *Hale.* 2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. *a.* [*inſincerus*, Lat.] 1. Not what he appears; not hearty; diſſembling; untruthful. 2. Not ſound; corrupted. *Pepe.*

INSINCERITY. *f.* [from *inſincere*.] Diſſimulation; want of truth or ſincerity. *Brown.*

To INSINEW. *v. a.* [*in and ſinew*.] To ſtrengthen; to confirm. *Shakeſp.*

INSINUANT. *a.* [Fr.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*

To **INSINUATE** *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Lat.] 1. To introduce any thing gently *Wood*.
 2. To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun *Clarendon*.
 3. To hint; to impart indirectly. *Sawft.* 4
 To insult; to intule gently *Locke*.
 To **INSINUATE** *v. n.* 1. To wheedle; to gain on the affection by gentle degrees. *Shaksp.*
 2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. *Harvey*. 3. To enfold; to wreath; to wind *Milton*.
INSINUATION. *f.* [*insinuat*, Latin.] The power of pleasing or pleasing upon the affections. *Clarendon*.
INSINUATIVE *a.* [from *insinuat*.] Stealing on the affections. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
INSINUATOR *f.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth*.
INSIPID. *a.* [*insipidus*, Lat.] 1. Without taste; without power of affecting the organs or gult. *Flyer*. 2. Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden*.
INSIPIDITY. } *f.* [*insipidite*, Fr.] 1. Want
INSIPIDNESS } of taste. 2. Want of life or spirit. *Locke*.
INSIPIDLY. *adv.* [from *insipid*.] Without taste; dully. *Locke*.
INSIPIENCE. *f.* [*insipientia*, Lat.] Folly; want of understanding.
 To **INSIST.** *v. n.* [*insister*, Fr. *insisto*, Lat.] 1. To stand or rest upon. *Ray*. 2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in. *Shaksp.* 3. To dwell upon in discourse. *Decay of Piety*.
INSISTENT. *a.* [*insistens*, Lat.] Retting upon any thing. *Watson*.
INSISTURE. *f.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity.
INSISTENCY. *f.* [in and *sistis*, Lat.] Exemption from thirst. *Grew*.
INSITION. *f.* [*insitio*, Lat.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. *Ray*.
 To **INSNARE.** *v. a.* [in and *snare*.] 1. To intrap; to catch into a trap, gun, or snare; to inveigle. *Fenton*. 2. To intangle in difficulties, or perplexities. *Hesker*.
INSNARER. *f.* [from *insnare*.] He that insnares.
INSOCIABLE. *a.* [*insociable*, Fr.] 1. Averse from conversation. *Shaksp.* 2. Incapable of connexion or union. *Watson*.
INSOBRIETY. *f.* [in and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety. *Decay of Piety*.
 To **INSOLATE.** *v. a.* [*insolat*, Lat.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.
INSOLATION. *f.* [*insolatio*, Fr.] Exposition to the sun. *Brown*.
INSOLENCE. } *f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*,
INSOLENCY. } Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt. *Tillotson*.
 To **INSOLENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult. *King Charles*.
INSOLENT. *a.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Lat.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbear-

ing. *Atterbury*.

INSOLENTLY. *adv.* [*insolenter*, Lat.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Addis.*
INSOLVABLE. *a.* [*insolvable*, Fr.] 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*, Fr.] 1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved. *Hecker*. 2. Not to be dissolved or separated. *Arbutnot*.
INSOLVENT. *a.* [in and *solvus*, 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 **INSPECT.** *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectrum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.
INSPECTION. *f.* [*inspeccio*, Fr. *inspectio*, Lat.] 1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey. *South*. 2. Superintendence; presiding care. *Bentley*.
INSPECTOR. *f.* [Lat.] 1. A prying examiner. *Denham*. 2. A superintendent. *Watts*.
INSPIERION. *f.* [*inspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling. *Ainsworth*.
 To **INSPIERE.** *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*.
INSPIRATION. *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 superiour power. *Derham*.
 To **INSPIRE.** *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Lat.] To draw in the breath. *Walton*.
 To **INSPIRE.** *v. a.* 1. To breathe into; to intule into the mind. *Shaksp.* 2. To animate by supernatural infusion. *Addison*. 3. To draw in with the breath. *Harvey*.
INSPIRER. *f.* [from *inspire*] He that inspires. *Derham*.
 To **INSPIRIT.** *v. a.* [in and *spirit*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour. *Pope*.
 To **INSPISSATE.** *v. a.* [in and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbutnot*.
INSPISSATION. *f.* [from *inspissate*.] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbutnot*.
INSTABILITY. *f.* [*instabilitas*, Fr. *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addison*.
INSTABLE. *a.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing.
 To **INSTALL.** *v. a.* [*installo*, Fr. in and *stall*.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition. *Watson*.
INSTALLATION. *f.* [*installatio*, Fr.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat. *Ayliffe*.
INSTALLMENT. *f.* [from *install*.] 1. The act of installing. *Shaksp.* 2. The seat in which one is installed. *Shaksp.*

INSTANCE.

INSTANCE. } *f.* [*instance*, Fr.] 1. Impor-
INSTANCY. } tunity; urgency; solicitation.
Hooker. 2. Motive; influence; pressing argu-
ment. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Tilletſon.*
INSTANT. *a.* [*inſtans*, Lat.] 1. Preſſing; urgent;
importunate; earneſt. *Luke.* 2. Immediate;
without any time intervening; preſent. *Prior.*
3. Quick; without delay. *Pope.*
INSTANT. *f.* [*inſtans*, Fr.] 1. *Instant* is ſuch
a part of duration wherein we perceive no
ſucceſſion. *Locke.* 2. The preſent or current
month *Addiſon.*
INSTANTANEOUS. *a.* [*inſtantaneus*, Lat.]
Done in an inſtant; acting at once without
any perceptible ſucceſſion *Burnet.*
INSTANTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inſtanta-
neus*] In an indiviſible point of time. *Derba.*
INSTANTLY. *adv.* [*inſtanter*, Lat.] 1 Im-
mediately; without any perceptible inter-
vention of time. *Bacon.* 2. With urgent
importance.
TO INSTATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *ſtate*] 1. To
place in a certain rank or condition. *Hale.* 2.
To inveſt. Obſolete. *Shakeſp.*
INSTAURATION. *f.* [*inſtauratio*, Lat.] Re-
ſtoration; reparation; renewal.
INSTEAD *of.* prep. [of *in* and *ſtead*, place]
1. In room of; in place of. *Sawiſt.* 2. Equal
to. *Tilbſon*
TO INSTEEP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſteep*.] 1. To
ſoak; to macerate in moiſture. *Shakeſp.* 2.
To put under water. *Shakeſp.*
INSTEP. *f.* [*in* and *ſtep*.] The upper part of
the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbutnot.*
TO INSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*inſtig*; Lat.] To urge
to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.
INSTIGATION. *f.* [*inſtigation*, Fr.] Incite-
ment to a crime; encouragement; impuſe
to ill. *South.*
INSTIGATOR. *f.* [*inſtigateur*, Fr.] Inciter to
ill. *Decay of Piety.*
TO INSTIL. *v. a.* [*inſtillo*, Lat.] 1. To
inſuſe by drops *Milton.* 2. To inſinuate any
thing imperceptibly into the mind; to inſuſe.
Calamy.
INSTILLATION. *f.* [*inſtillatio*, Lat. from *in-
ſtil*.] 1. The act of pouring in by drops. 2.
The act of inſuſing ſlowly into the mind. 3.
The thing inſuſed. *Rambler.*
INSTINCT. *a.* [*inſtinctus*, Lat.] Moved; ani-
mated. *Milton.*
INSTINCT. *f.* [*inſtinctus*, Lat.] Deſire or a-
verſion. *Prior.*
INSTINCTED. *a.* [*inſtinctus*, Lat.] Impreſſed
as an animating power. *Bentley*
INSTINCTIVE. *a.* [from *inſtinct*.] Acting
without the application or choice of reaſon.
Broome.
INSTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inſtinctive*.]
By inſtinct; by the call of nature. *Shakeſp*
TO INSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*inſtituo*, Lat.] 1. To

fix; to eſtabliſh; to appoint; to ena^d; to
ſettle. *Hale.* 2. To educate; to inſtruct; to
form by inſtruction. *Decay of Piety.*
INSTITUTE. *f.* [*inſtitutum*, Lat.] 1. Eſtabliſh-
ed law; ſettled order. *Dryden.* 2. Precept;
maxim; principle *Dryden.*
INSTITUTION. *f.* [*inſtitutio*, Lat.] 1. Act of
eſtabliſhing 2. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.
Swift. 3. Poſitive law. *Atterbury.* 4. Educa-
tion *Hammond.*
INSTITUTIONARY. *a.* [from *inſtitutio*]
Elemental; containing the firſt doctrines, or
principles of doctrine. *Brown.*
INSTITUTOR. *f.* [*inſtitutor*, Lat.] 1. An
eſtabliſher; one who ſettles. *Hilder.* 2. In-
ſtructor; educator. *Walker.*
INSTITUTIST. *f.* [from *inſtitute*.] Writer of
inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions. *Harvey.*
TO INSTOP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtop*.] To cloſe up;
to ſtop. *Dryden.*
TO INSTRUC. *v. a.* [*inſtruo*, Lat.] 1. To
teach; to form by precept; to inform autho-
ritatively. *Milton.* 2. To model; to form.
Ayliffe.
INSTRUCTOR. *f.* [from *inſtruet*] A teacher;
an inſtitutor. *Addiſon.*
INSTRUCTION. *f.* [from *inſtruet*] 1. The
act of teaching; information *Locke.* 2. Pre-
cepts conveying knowledge. *Tung* 3. Au-
thoritative information; mandate. *Shakeſp*
INSTRUCTIVE. *a.* [from *inſtruet*.] Convey-
ing knowledge. *Hilder.*
INSTRUMENT. *f.* [*inſtrumentum*, Lat] 1.
A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe.
Blackmore. 2. A ſtraine conſtructed ſo as to
yield harmonious ſounds. *Dryden.* 3. A
writing containing any contract or order. *Tab.*
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.
Smalbridge. 2. Acting to ſome end; contri-
buting to ſome purpoſe; helpful. *Swift.* 3.
Conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments. *Hock.*
4. Produced by inſtruments; not vocal. *Dryd.*
INSTRUMENTALITY. *f.* [from *inſtrumen-
tal*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any
thing; as means to an end. *Hale.*
INSTRUMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *inſtrumen-
tal*.] In the nature of an inſtrument; as
means to an end *Digby.*
INSTRUMENTALNESS. *f.* [from *inſtrumen-
tal*.] Uſefulneſs; as means to an end. *Hammond.*
INSUFFERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *ſufferable*.] 1.
Intoleable; intupportable; intense beyond
endurance. *Locke.* 2. Deteftable; contemp-
tible. *Dryden.*
INSUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *inſufferable*.]
To a degree beyond endurance *South.*
INSUFFICIENCY. } *f.* [*inſufficiency*, Fr.] In-
INSUFFICIENCY. } adequatenels to any end
or purpoſe. *Hoſker, Atterbury.*
INSUFFICIENT. *a.* [*inſufficient*, Fr.] Inade-
quate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe; wanting
abilities. *Rogers.* INSUF

INSUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION. *f.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon. *Hammond*.

INSULAR. } *a.* [*insulaire*, Fr.] Belonging
INSULARY. } to an island. *Hewel*.

INSULATED. *a.* [*insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE. *a.* [*insulsus*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Diſt*.

INSULT. *f.* [*insultus*, Lat.] 1. The act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryden*. 2. Act of insult or contempt. *Broome*.

TO INSULT. *v. a.* [*insulto*, Lat.] 1. To treat with insult or contempt. *Pope*. 2. To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shakeſp*.

INSULTER. *f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph. *Rowe*.

INSULTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden*.

INSUPERABILITY. *f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE. *a.* [*insuperabilis*, Lat.] Invincible; unformountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Pope*.

INSUPERABLENESS. *f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibility; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably. *Greav*.

INSUPPORTABLE. *a.* [*insupportabile*, Fr.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured. *Bentley*.

INSUPPORTABLENESS. *f.* [from *insupportabile*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney*.

INSUPPORTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportabile*.] Beyond endurance. *Dryden*.

INSURMOUNTABLE. *a.* [*insurmountabile*, Fr.] Insuperable; unconquerable. *Locke*.

INSURMOUNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountabile*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION. *f.* [*injurgo*, Lat.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion. *Arbutnot*.

INSURRATION. *f.* [*injurrato*, Lat.] The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tactum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO. *f.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it. *Addison*.

INTASTABLE. *adv.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. *Greav*.

INTEGER. *f.* [Lat.] The whole of any thing. *Arbutnot*.

INTEGRAL. *a.* [*integral*, Fr.] 1. Whole; applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. *Bacon*. 2. Uninjured; complete; not defective. *Holder*. 3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *f.* The whole made up of parts. *Watts*.

INTEGRITY. *f.* [*integritas*, Lat.] 1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. *Rogers*. 2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state. *Hale*. 3. Intireness; unbroken whole. *Broome*.

INTEGUMENT. *f.* [*integumentum*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another. *Addison*.

INTELLECT. *f.* [*intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding. *South*.

INTELLECTION. *f.* [*intellectio*, Lat.] The act of understanding. *Bentley*.

INTELLECTIVE. *a.* [*intellectif*, Fr.] Having power to understand. *Glanville*.

INTELLECTUAL. *a.* [*intellectuel*, Fr.] 1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding. *Taylor*. 2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding. *Watts*. 3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Cowley*. 4. Having the power of understanding. *Milton*.

INTELLECTUAL. *f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville*.

INTELLIGENCE. } *f.* [*intelligentia*, Lat.] 1.
INTELLIGENCY. } Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. *Hayw*. 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. *Hewel*.

INTELLIGENT. *a.* [*intelligens*, Latin.] 1. Knowing; instructed; skilful. *Milton*. 2. Giving information. *Shakeſp*.

INTELLIGENTIAL. *a.* [from *intelligence*.] 1. Consisting of unbodied mind. *Milton*. 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding. *Milton*.

INTELLIGIBILITY. *f.* [from *intelligible*.] 1. Possibility to be understood. 2. The power of understanding; intellection. *Glanville*.

INTELLIGIBLE. *a.* [*intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding. *Watts*.

INTELLIGIBLENESS. *f.* [from *intelligible*.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity. *Locke*.

INTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly. *Woodward*.

INTEMERATE. *a.* [*intemeratus*, Lat.] Undesiled; unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT. *f.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad constitution. *Harvey*.

INTEMPERANCE. } *f.* [*intemperantia*, Lat.]
INTEMPERANCY. } Want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink. *Hakewill*.

INTEMPERATE. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Lat.] 1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink. *South*. 2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule. *Shakeſp*.

INTEMPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate*.] 1. With breach of the laws of temperance. *Tillot*. 2. Immoderately; excessively. *Spratt*.

INTEMPERATENESS. *f.* [from *intemperate*.] 1. Want of moderation. 2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth*.

INTEMPERATURE. *f.* [from *intemperate*.] Excess of some quality.

TO INTEND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Lat.] 1. To stretch out. *Obsolete Spenser*. 2. To enforce; to make intencie. *Newton*. 3. To regard; to attend; to take care of. *Hooker*. 4. To pay regard

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.* [entendement, Fr.] Intention; design. *L'Estrange*.

To INTENDRATE. *v. a.* [in and tener, Lat.] To make tender; to soften. *Philips*.

INTENERATION. *f.* [from intenerate.] The act of softening or making tender. *Bacon*.

INTENIBLE. *a.* [in and tenible.] That cannot hold. *Shakesp.*

INTENSE. *a.* [intensus, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [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. *Woodward*.

INTENSION. *f.* [intensio, Lat.] 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. *Watson*.

INTENSIVELY. *adv.* To a greater degree. *Bramhall*.

INTENT. *a.* [intentus, Lat.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application. *Watts*.

INTENT. *f.* [from intend.] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hosker*.

INTENTION. *f.* [intentio, Lat.] 1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *South*. 2. Design; purpose. *Arbutnot*. 3. The state of being intente or strained. *Locke*.

INTENTIONAL. *a.* [intentionel, Fr.] Designed; done by design. *Rogers*.

INTENTIONALLY. *adv.* [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. *adv.* [from intentive.] With application; closely.

INTENTLY. *adv.* [from intent.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. *Hammond*.

INTENTNESS. *f.* [from intent.] The state of being intent, anxious application. *Swift*.

To INTER. *v. a.* [entervr, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakesp.*

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, Lat.] 1. To pass between. *Newton*. 2. To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy*.

INTERCEDER. *f.* [from intercede.] One that intercedes; mediator.

To INTERCEPT. *v. a.* [interceptus, Lat.] 1. To stop and seize in the way. *Shakesp.* 2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. *Newton*.

INTERCEPTION. *f.* [interceptio, Lat.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction. *Watson*.

INTERCESSION. *f.* [intercessio, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another. *Romans*.

INTERCESSOUR. *f.* [intercessor, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *South*.

To INTERCHAIN. *v. a.* [inter and chain.] To chain; to link together. *Shakesp.*

To INTERCHANGE. *v. a.* [inter and change.] 1. To put each into the place of the other. *Shakesp.* 2. To succeed alternately. *Sidney*.

INTERCHANGE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Hewel*. 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. *Vill*.

INTERCHANGEABLY. *adv.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Shakesp.*

INTERCHANGEMENT. *f.* [inter and change.] Exchange; mutual transference. *Shakesp.*

INTERCIPIENT. *f.* [intercipiens, Lat.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage. *Wijeman*.

INTERCISSION. *f.* [inter and cido, Lat.] Interruption. *Brown*.

To INTERCLUDE. *v. n.* [intercludo, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening. *Holder*.

INTERCLUSION. *f.* [interclusus, Lat.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION. *f.* [inter and columna, Lat.] The space between the pillars. *Watson*.

To INTERCOMMUN. *v. n.* [inter and commun.] 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, Fr.] 1. Commerce; exchange. *Milton*. 2. Communication. *Bacon*.

INTERCURRENCE. *f.* [from intercurro, Lat.] Passage between. *Boyle*.

INTERCURRENCE. *a.* [intercurrents, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle*.

INTERDEAL. *f.* [inter and deal] Traffick; intercourse. *Spenser*.

To INTERDICT. *v. a.* [*interdictio*, Lat.] 1. To forbid; to prohibit. *Tichel.* 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.* *Shakeip.*
 INTERDICTIONARY. *a.* [from *interdict.*] Belonging to an interdiction. *Anjworth.*
 To INTERESS. } *v. n.* [*interesser*, Fr.] To
 To INTEREST. } concern; to affect; to give share in. *Dryden.*
 To INTEREST. *v. n.* To affect; to move.
 INTEREST. *f.* [*interest*, Lat. *interest*, Fr.] 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 or advantage. *Shakeip.*
 To INTERFERE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.] 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, striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*
 INTERFLUENT. *a.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between. *Boyle.*
 INTERFULGENT. [*inter* and *fulgens*, Lat.] Shining between.
 INTERFUSED. *a.* [*interfusus*, Lat.] Poured or scattered between. *Milton.*
 INTERJACENCY. *f.* [from *interjaccens*, Lat.] 1. The act or state of lying between. *Hale.* 2. The thing lying between. *Brown.*
 INTERJACENT. *a.* [*interjaccens*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*
 INTERJECTION. *f.* [*interjectio*, Lat.] 1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke.* 2. Invention; interposition; act of something coming between. *Bacon.*
 INTERIM. *f.* [*interim*, Lat.] Mean time; intervening time. *Tatler.*
 INTERJOIN. *a.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakeip.*
 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. *Harvey.*
 To INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.] 1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat. 2. To interpose; to inter between. *Carew.* 3. To diversify by mixture. *Ilale.*

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. *Hesker.* 2. Preparatory proceeding in law. *Ayliffe.*
 INTERLOCUTOR. *f.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] 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 *loepen*, 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'Estrange.*
 INTERLUCENT. *a.* [*interlucens*, Lat.] Shining between.
 INTERLUDE. *f.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce. *Bacon.*
 INTERLUENCY. *f.* [*interlus*, Lat.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood. *Hale.*
 INTERLUNAR. } *a.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.]
 INTERLUNARY. } Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. *Milton.*
 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 INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*] To interpose officiously. *Hayw.* *Clarend.*
 To INTERME'DDLE. *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle. *Spenser.*
 INTERME'DDLER. *f.* [from *intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right. *L'Estrange.*
 INTERME'DIACY. *f.* [from *intermediat*.] Interposition; intervention. *Derham.*
 INTERME'DIAL. *a.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Evclyn.*
 INTERME'DIATE. *a.* [*intermediat*, Fr.] Intervening; interposed. *Newton.*
 INTERME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate*.] By way of intervention.
 To INTERMELT. *v. a.* [*entremelter*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser.*
 INTERMENT. *f.* [*entersment*, Fr.] Burial; sepulchre.

INTERMI-

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 *terminus*, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary. *Milton*.

INTERMINATE *a.* [*interminatus*, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman*.

INTERMINATION *f.* [*intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat. *Decay of Pity*.

To INTERMINGLE *v. a.* [*inter* and *minge*] 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 *mixture*, 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. *Ainsworth*.

INTERMUTUAL *a.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel*.

INTERN *a.* [*internus*, Lat.] Inward; intestine; not foreign. *Howell*.

INTERNAL *a.* [*internus*, Lat.] 1. Inward; internal. *Locke*. 2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers*.

INTERNALLY *adv.* [from *internal*.] 1. Inwardly. 2. Mentally; intellectually. *Taylor*.

INTERNECINE *a.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hudibras*.

INTERNECION *f.* [*internecio*, Lat.] 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.* [*interpelatio*, Fr.]

Something added or put into the original matter. *Cromwell*.

INTERPOLATOR *f.* [Latin] One that foists in counterfeit passages. *Swift*.

INTERPOSAL *f.* [from *interpose*] 1. Interposition; agency between two persons. *South*. 2. Intervention. *Glanville*.

To INTERPOSE *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat.] 1. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift*. 2. To offer as a succour or relief. *Woodward*. 2. To place between; to make intervention. *Bacon*.

To INTERPOSE *v. n.* 1. To mediate; to act between two parties. 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. *Raleigh*. 4. Any thing interposed. *Milton*.

To INTERPRET *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decypher; 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 *adv.* [from *interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray*.

INTERPRETER *f.* [*interpretes*, Lat.] 1. An expounder; an expounder. *Burnet*. 2. A translator. *Fanshawe*.

INTERPUNCTION *f.* [*interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM *f.* [Latin] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another. *Cowley*.

INTERREIGN *f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon*.

To INTERROGATE *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] To examine; so question.

To INTERROGATE *v. n.* To ask; to put questions. *Hammond*.

INTERROGATION *f.* [*interrogatio*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.] 1. A question put; an enquiry. *Gov. of the Tongue*. 2. A note that marks a question: thus?

INTERROGATIVE *a.* [*interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a interrogatory form or words.

INTERROGATIVE *f.* A pronoun used in asking questions; as, who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR *f.* [from *interrogate*] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. *f.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.]

A question; an enquiry. *Shaksp.*

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 interruption. *Eccles.* 3. To divide; to separate. *Milton*

INTERRUPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted*.]

Not in continuity; not without stoppage. *Boyle.*

INTERRUPTER. *f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. *f.* [*interruptio*, Lat.]

1. Interruption; break of continuity. *Hale.* 2. Intervention; interposition. *Dryden.* 3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction. *Shaksp.*

INTERSCAPULAR. *a.* [*inter* and *scapula*,

Lat.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*,

Lat.] To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*,

Lat.] To write between.

INTERSECANT. *a.* [*intersecans*, Lat.] Di-

viding 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. *Wilsman.*

INTERSECTION. *f.* [*interseccio*, Lat.] The

point where lines cross each other. *Bentley.*

To INTERSERVE. *v. a.* [*interfero*, Lat.] To

put in between other things. *Brewster.*

INTERSECTION. *f.* [from *interfert*] An in-

tersection, or thing inserted between any thing. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPERSE. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Lat.]

To scatter here and there among other things. *Swift.*

INTERSPERSION. *f.* [from *intersperse*.] 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*.] Con-

taining interstices. *Brown.*

INTERTEXTURE. *f.* [*intertexto*, Lat.] Di-

verification of things mingled or woven one

among another.

To INTERTWINE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*,

To INTERTWIST. } or *twist*.] To unite by

twisting one in another. *Milton.*

INTERVAL. *f.* [*intervallum*, Lat.] 1. Space

between places; interstice; vacancy. *Newton.*

2. Time pausing between two assignable points. *Swift.* 3. Remission of a delirium or dis-

temper. *Atterbury.*

To INTERVENE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat.] To

come between things or persons. *Taylor.*

INTERVENE. *f.* [from the verb.] Opposition.

Wotton.

INTERVENIENT. *a.* [*intervenientis*, Lat.] In-

tercedent; interposed; passing between. *Bacon.*

INTERVENTION. *f.* [*interventio*, Lat.] 1.

Agency between persons. *Atterbury.* 2. A-

gency between antecedents and consecutives.

L'Estrange. 3. Interposition; the state of

being interposed. *Holder.*

To INTERVERT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.] To

turn to another course. *Wotton.*

INTERVIEW. *f.* [*entrevue*, Fr.] Mutual fight;

fight of each other. *Hocker.*

To INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Lat.]

To involve one within another. *Milton.*

To INTERWEAVE. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*,

part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *inter-*

waved. [inter and *wave*.] To mix one with

another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Milton.

To INTERWISH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wish*.] To

work mutually to each other. *Donne.*

INTESTABLE. *a.* [*intestabilis*, Lat.] Disqual-

ified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*

INTESTATE. *a.* [*intestatus*, Lat.] Wanting a

will; dying without will. *Dryden.*

INTESTINAL. *a.* [*intestinalis*, Fr. from *intest-*

tine.] Belonging to the guts. *Arbutnot.*

INTESTINE. *a.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Lat.]

1. Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa.* 2.

Contained in the body. *Milton.* 3. Domestick;

not foreign. *Pepe.*

INTESTINE. *f.* [*intestinum*, Lat.] The gut;

the bowel. *Arbutnot.*

To INTHRALL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To

enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude.

Frior.

INTHRALMENT. *f.* [from *inthrall*.] Servi-

tude; slavery. *Milton.*

To INTHRONE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*] To

raise to royalty; to set on a throne. *Thomson.*

INTIMACY. *f.* [from *intimate*.] Close famili-

arity. *Rogers.*

INTIMATE. *a.* [*intimus*, Lat.] 1. Inmost;

inward; intestine. *Tillotson.* 2. Near; not

kept at distance. *South.* 3. Familiar; closely

acquainted. *Roscomm.*

INTIMATE. *f.* [*intimido*, Span.] A familiar

friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

Gov. of the Tongue.

To INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, Fr.] To hint;

to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Lecke.*

INTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate*.] 1.

Closely; with intermixture of parts. *Arbut-*

not. 2. Nearly; inseparably. *Addison.* 3. Fa-

miliarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. *f.* [from *intimate*.] Hint; ob-

scure or indirect declaration or direction. *Scrub.*

INTIME. *a.* Inward; being within the mass;

internal. *Digby.*

To INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr.] To

make fearful; to daunt; to make cow-

ardly. *Irene.*

INTIRE. *f.* [*entier*, Fr.] Whole; undiminish-

ed. broken. *Hocker.*

INTIRENESS. *f.* [from *intire*.] Wholeness;

integrity. *Donne.*

INTRO. *prop.* [*in* and *to*.] 1. Noting entrance

with

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*.

INTO'LERABLE. *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat.] 1. Insuperable; not to be endured; not to be borne. *Taylor*. 2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS. *f.* [from *intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerab'e*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANT. *a.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbutnot*.

To INTOMB. *v. a.* [*in and tomb*.] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury. *Dryden*.

To INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin] To thunder.

INTONA'TION. *f.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering.

To INTONE. *v. n.* [from *tone*.] To make a slow protracted noise. *Pope*.

To INTORT. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to ring. *Pope*.

To INTO'XICATE. *v. a.* [*in and toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon*.

INTOXICA'TION. *f.* [from *intoxicat'e*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk. *South*.

INTRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.] 1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate. *Rogers*. 2. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodwo*.

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *f.* [from *intractable*.] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRACTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LLITY. *f.* [*in and tranquillity*.] Unquietness; want of rest. *Temple*.

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [*in and transmutable*.] Unchangeable to any other substance. *Ray*.

To INTRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [*in and treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury. *Shakesp*.

To INTRENCH. *v. n.* [*in and trencher*, Fr.] 1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *Dryden*. 2. To break with hollows. *Milton*. 3. To tortily with a trench.

INTRENCHANT. *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded. indivisible. *Shakesp*.

INTRENCHMENT. *f.* [from *intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID. *a.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave. *Tibbena*.

INTREPIDITY. *f.* [*intrepidit'e*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness. *Gulliver*.

INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid*.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly. *Pope*.

INTRICACY. *f.* [from *intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution. *Addison*.

INTRICATE. *a.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure. *Addison*.

To INTRICATE. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use. *Caesars*.

INTRICATELY. *adv.* [from *intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift*.

INTRICATENESS. *f.* [from *intricate*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity. *Sidney*.

INTRIGUE. *f.* [*intrigue*, Fr.] A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged. *Addison*. 2. Intricacy; complication. *Hale*. 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.* [*intriguer*, Fr.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women. *Addison*.

INTRIGUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL. *a.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat.] 1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental. *Bentley*. 2. Intimate; closely familiar. *Wotton*.

INTRINSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecal*.] 1. Internally; naturally; really. *South*. 2. Within; at the inside. *Wotton*.

INTRINSICK. *a.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat.] 1. Inward; internal; real; true. *Hammond*. 2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers*.

INTRINSECALE. *a.* Perplexed. *Shakesp*.

To INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introduc'o*, 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.

INTRODUC'ER. *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.* [*introdutif*, Fr.] Serving as the means to something else. *South*.

INTRODUCTORY. *a.* [from *introduc'tus*, Lat.] Previous; serving as a means to something further. *Boyle*.

INTROGRESSION. *f.* [*introgressio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT. *f.* [*introit*, Fr.] The beginning of the mass, the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMISSION. *f.* [*intromissio*, Lat.] The act of sending in. *Peacocks*.

To INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.] To send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter. *Helder*, *Newton*.

To INTROSPECT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION. *f.* [from *introspectus*.] A view of the inside. *Dryden*.

INTROVEMENT. *a.* [*intro* and *venio*, Lat.] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*

TO INTRUDE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Lat.] 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. *Davies, Addison.*

INTRUSION. *f.* [*intrusio*, Lat.] 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. *Walton.*

TO INTRUST. *v. a.* [*in* and *trust*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret.

INTUITION. *f.* [*intuitus*, Lat.] 1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason. *Glanville.*

INTUITIVE. *a.* [*intuitivus*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception. *Hooker.*

INTUMESCENCE. } *f.* [*intumescence*, Fr.]
INTUMESCENCY. } [*tumescio*, Lat.] Swell, tumour. *Brown.*

INTURGESCENCE. *f.* [*in* and *turgesco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling. *Brown.*

INTUSE. *f.* [*intusus*, Lat.] Bruise. *Spenser.*

TO INTWINE. *v. n.* [*in* and *twine*.] 1. To twist, or wreath together. *Hooker.* 2. To encompass by circling round it. *Dryden.*

TO INVADE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Lat.] 1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance. *Knolles.* 2. To attack; to assail; to assault. *Shakespeare.* 3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack. *Dryden.*

INVADER. *f.* [*from invads*, Lat.] 1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. *Bacon.* 2. An assailant. 3. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*

INVALESCENCE. *f.* [*invalere*, Lat.] Strength; health. *Diet.*

INVALID. *a.* [*invalidus*, Lat.] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*

TO INVALIDATE. *v. a.* [*from invalid*] To weaken; to deprive of force of efficacy. *Boyle, Locke.*

INVALID. *f.* [French.] One disabled by sickness or hurts. *Pr. r.*

INVALIDITY. *f.* [*invalidité*, Fr.] 1. Weakness; want of cogency. 2. Want of bodily strength. *Temple.*

INVALUABLE. *a.* [*in* and *valuable*] Precious; beyond estimation; inestimable. *Atterbury.*

INVARIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant. *Brown.*

INVA'RIABLENESS. *f.* [*from invariable*] Immutability; constancy.

INVARIABLY. *adv.* [*from invariable*] Unchangeably; constantly. *Atterbury.*

INVASION. *f.* [*invasio*, Lat.] 1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachments. 1. *Sam. Locke.* 2. Attack of an epidemical disease. *Arbuthnot.*

INVASIVE. *a.* [*from invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other mens possessions. *Dryden.*

INVECTIVE. *f.* [*invective*, Fr.] A censure in speech or writing. *Hooker.*

INVECTIVE. *a.* [*from the noun*] Satirical; abusive. *Dryden.*

INVECTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively. *Shakespeare.*

TO INVEIGH. *v. a.* [*inveho*, Lat.] To utter censure or reproach. *Arbuthnot.*

INVEIGHER. *f.* [*from inveigh*] A vehement railer. *Wisdeman.*

TO INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure. *Hudibras.*

INVEIGLER. *f.* [*from inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Sandys.*

TO INVENT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr.] 1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate. *Ams. Arbuthnot.* 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.*

INVENTER. *f.* [*from inventeur*, Fr.] 1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before. *Garth.* 2. A forger.

INVENTION. *f.* [*invention*, Fr.] 1. Fiction. *Raycommen.* 2. Discovery. *Ray.* 3. Excogitation; act of producing something new. *Dryden.* 4. Forgery. *Shakespeare.* 5. The thing invented. *Milton.*

INVENTIVE. *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Aycham, Dryden.*

INVENTOR. *f.* [*inventor*, Lat.] 1. A finder out of something new. *Milton.* 2. A contriver; a tramer. *Shakespeare.*

INVENTORIALLY. *adv.* In manner of an inventory. *Shakespeare.*

INVENTORY. *f.* [*inventarium*, Lat.] An account or catalogue of moveables. *Spectator.*

TO INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventories*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INVENTRESS. *f.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventer*.] A female that invents. *Burnet.*

INVERSE. *a.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inversus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct. *Garth.*

INVERSION. *f.* [*inversio*, Fr. *inversio*, Lat.] 1. Change or order of time, so as that the last is first, and first last. *Dryden.* 2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

TO INVERT. *v. a.* [*invertis*, Lat.] 1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Waller, Dryden.*

Dryden, Watts. 2. To place the last first. *Prior.* 3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle. *Knolles.*
INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reversed order. *Dehham.*
TO INVEST. *v. a.* [*investio*, Lat.] 1. To dress; to clothe; to array. *Milton* 2. To place in possession of a rank or office. *Hooker, Clarendon.* 3. To adorn; to grace. *Shakep.* 4. To confer; to give. *Bacon.* 5. To inclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.
INVESTIENT. *a.* [*investiens*, Lat.] Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*
INVESTIGABLE. *a.* [from *investigate.*] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition. *Hooker.*
TO INVESTIGATE. *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.* [Fr.] 1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.* 2. The act of giving possession.
INVESTMENT. *f.* [*in and vestment.*] Dress; cloaths; garment; habit. *Shakep.*
INVETERACY. *f.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] 1. Long continuance of any thing bad. *Addison.* 2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.
INVETERATE. *a.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.] 1. Old; long established. *Bacon.* 2. Obstinate by long continuance. *Swift.*
TO INVETERATE. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Lat.] To harden or make obstinate by long continuance. *Bentley.*
INVETERATENESS. *f.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obitancy confirmed by time. *Brown.*
INVETERATION. *f.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
INVIDIOUS. *a.* [*invidiosus*, Lat.] 1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.* 2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Swift.*
INVIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious.*] 1. Malignantly; enviously. *Spratt.* 2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.
INVIDIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.
TO INVIGORATE. *v. a.* [*in and vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Addison.*
INVIGORATION. *f.* [from *invigorate.*] 1. The act of invigorating. 2. The state of being invigorated. *Norris.*
INVINCIBLE. *a.* [*invincibilis*, Lat.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Knolles, Bentley.*
INVINCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableness; insuperableness.
INVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible.*] Insuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*
INVIOABLE. *a.* [*inviolabilis*, Lat.] 1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured. *Locke.* 2.

Not to be broken. *Hooker.* 3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*
INVIOABLY. *adv.* [from *inviolabile.*] Without breach; without failure. *Spratt.*
INVIOATE. *a.* [*inviolatus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Dryden.*
INVIOUS. *a.* [*invivus*, Lat.] Impassable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*
INVISIBILITY. *f.* [from *invisibile.*] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight. *Ray.*
INVISIBLE. *a.* [*invisibilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen. *Sidney.*
INVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *invisibile.*] Imperceptibly to the sight. *Denham.*
TO INVISCATE. *v. a.* [*in and viscus*, Lat.] To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*
INVITATION. *f.* [*invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*
INVITATORY. [from *invito*, Lat.] Using invitation; containing invitation.
TO INVITE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat.] 1. To bid; to ask to any place. *Swift.* 2. To allure; to persuade. *Bacon.*
TO INVITE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Lat.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*
INVITER. *f.* [from *invite.*] He who invites. *Smalridge.*
INVITINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting.*] In such a manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Piety.*
TO INUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dick.*
INUNCTION. *f.* [*inunctus*, Lat.] The act of smearing or anointing. *Ray.*
INUNDATION. *f.* [*inundatio*, Lat.] 1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Blackmore.* 2. A confluence of any kind. *Spenser.*
TO INVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Milton.*
INVOCATION. *f.* [*invocatio*, Lat.] 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 INVOKE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*involvere*, Lat.] 1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Dryden.* 2. To imply; to comprise. *Tilletson.* 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.*
INVOLUNTARILY. *adv.* [from *involuntary.*] Not by choice; not spontaneously.
INVOLUNTARY. *a.* [*involontaire*, Fr.] 1. Not having the power of choice. *Pope.* 2. Not cautions; not done wisely. *Locke, Pope.*

INVOLUTION.

INVOLUTION. *f.* [*involutio*, Lat.] 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 INURE. *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 practice again. *Spenser.*

INUREMENT. *f.* [from *inure*] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. *Watton.*

To INURN. *v. a.* To intomb; to bury. *Dryden.*

INUSSION. *f.* [*inussio*, Lat.] The act of burning.

INUTILE. *a.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

INUTILITY. *f.* [*inutilitas*, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE. *a.* [*invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound. *Swiss.*

To INWALL. *v. a.* To inclose with a wall. *Spenser.*

INWARD. } *adv.* [*inweard*, Sax] 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; domestic. *Job.* 4. Seated in the mind. *Shakep.*

INWARD. *f.* 1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. *Merrim.r.* 2. Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakep.*

INWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward*.] 1. In the heart; privately. *Shakep.* 2. In the parts within; internally. *Arbutnot.* 3. With inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *f.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity. *Shakep.*

To INWEAVE. *pr. ter.* *inwove* or *inweaved*, *part. pass.* *inwove* or *inwoven*. [*in* and *weave*.] 1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture. *Pope.* 2. To intertwine; to complicate. *Milton.*

To INWOOD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood*.] To hide in woods. *Sidney.*

To INWRAP. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap*.] 1. To cover by involution; to involve. *Denne.* 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 INWREATH. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreatb*.] 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'Esirange.* 2. To drive in a sharp instrument. *Moxon.*

To JOBB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.*

JOB's tears. *f.* An herb.

JOBBER. *f.* [from *jobb*.] 1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds. *Swift.* 2. One who does chance-work.

JOBBERNOWL. *f.* [*jobbe*, Flemish, dull; hno!, Sax. a head.] A loggerhead; blockhead. *Hadi.*

JOCKEY. *f.* [from *jack*.] 1. A fellow that rides horses in the race. *Addison.* 2. A man that deals in boies. 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.

JOCO SE. *a.* [*jocosus*, Lat.] Merry; waggish; given to jest. *Watts.*

JOCOSELY. *adv.* [from *jocose*] Waggishly; in jest; in game. *Bræme.*

JOCOSINESS. } *f.* [from *jocose*.] Waggery; JOCSITY. } merriment. *Brown.*

JOCULAR. *a.* [*jocularis*, Lat.] Utied in jest; merry; jocose; waggish. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

JOCULARITY. *f.* [from *jocul.ar.*] Merriment; disposition to jest. *Brown.*

JOCUND. *a.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton.*

JOCUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund*] Merrily; gaily. *Sooth.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*sch. cken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse. *Norris.*

To JOG. *v. n.* To move by succulation. *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. *Derham.*

JOHNAPPLE. *f.* A sharp apple. *Merrim.r.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr.] 1. To add one to another in continuance. *Isaiah.* 2. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden.* 3. To dash together; to collide; to encounter. *Kneller.* 4. To associate. *Acts.* 5. To unite in one act. *Dryden.* 6. To unite in concord. *1 Corinth.* 7. To act in concert with. *Dryden.*

To JOIN. *v. n.* 1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous. *Acts.* 4. To close; to clash. *Shakep.* 3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Exa.* 4. To become consecrate. *1 Mac.*

JOINER. *f.* [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining. *Shakep.*

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*, Fr.] 1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. *Yemie.* 2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.* 3. [In joinery.] Strait lines, in joiners language, are called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot. *Moxon.* 4. A knot or commixture 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. *Herrbert*. 7. Out of JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder. *Shakespeare*.

JOINT. *a.* 1. Shared among many. *Shakespeare*. 2. United in the same possession. *Dante*. 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 articulation. *Ray*. 4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden*.

JOINTED. *a.* [from joint.] Full of joints, knots, or commissures. *Philips*.

JOINTER. *f.* [from joint.] A sort of plane. *Moxon*.

JOINTLY. *adv.* [from joint] 1. Together; not separately. *Hobbes*. 2. In a state of union or co-operation. *Dryden*.

JOINTRESS. *f.* [from jointure] One who holds anything in jointure. *Shakespeare*.

JOINTSTOOL. *f.* [joint and stool.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet. *Arbuthnot*.

JOINTURE. *f.* [jointure, Fr.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. *Pope*.

JOIST. *f.* [from joindre, Fr.] 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, Lat.] A jest, something not serious. *Watts*.

To JOKE. *v. n.* [jocer, Lat.] To jest; to be merry in word or actions. *Gay*.

JOKER. *f.* [from joke.] A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis*.

JOLE. *f.* [gucule, Fr.] 1. The face or cheek. *Collier*. 2. The head of a fish. *Pope*.

To JOL. *v. a.* [from jole, the head.] To bear the head against anything; to clash with violence.

JOLLILY. *adv.* [from jolly.] In a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden*.

JOLLEMENT. *f.* [from jolly.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. *Spenser*.

JOLLINESS. } *f.* [from jolly.] 1. Gaiety; JOLLITY. } elevation of spirit. *Sidney*. 2. Merriment; festivity. *Addison*.

JOLLY. *a.* [joll, Fr.] 1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively. *Burton*. 2. Plump; like one in high health. *South*.

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 block-head. *Grew*.

JONQUILLE. *f.* [jonquille, Fr.] A species of daffodil. *Thomson*.

JORDEN. *f.* [jop, stercus, and den, receptaculum.] A pot. *Pope*.

JOSEPH'S Flower. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

To JOSLE. *v. a.* [joster, Fr.] To juggle; to

JOT. *f.* [iota.] A point; a tittle. *Spenser*.

JOVIAL. *a.* [jovial, Fr.] 1. Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown*. 2. Gay; airy; merry. *Bacon*.

JOVIALITY. *adv.* [from jovial] Merrily; gaily.

JOVIALNESS. *f.* [from jovial.] Gaiety; merriment.

JOUISANCE. *f.* [rejoissance, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. *Spenser*.

JOURNAL. *a.* [journal, Fr. giornale, Ital.] Daily; quotidian. *Shakespeare*.

JOURNAL. *f.* [journal, Fr.] 1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions. *Arbuthnot*. 2. Any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST. *f.* [from journal.] A writer of journals.

JOURNEY. *f.* [journée, Fr.] 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.* [journée, a day's work, Fr. and man.] A hired workman. *Arbuthnot*.

JOURNEYWOKK. *f.* [journée, Fr. and work.] Work performed for hire. *Arbuthnot*.

JOUST. *f.* [joust, Fr.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *juft*. *Milton*.

To JOUST. *v. n.* [juster, Fr.] To run in the tilt. *Milton*.

JOWLER. *f.* The name of a hunting dog. *Dryden*.

JOWTER. *f.* A fish-driver. *Carew*.

JOY. *f.* [joye, Fr.] 1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness. *South*. 2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity. *Dryden*. 3. Happinefs; 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. [Joy de, Fr.] To enjoy; to have happy possession. *Milton*.

JOYANCE. *f.* [joiant, old Fr.] Gaiety; festivity. *Spenser*.

JOYFUL. *a.* [joy and full.] 1. Full of joy; glad; exulting. 1 *Kings*. 2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cause of joy. *Pope*.

JOYFULLY. *adv.* [from joyful.] With joy; gladly. *Wake*.

JOYFULNESS. *f.* [from joyful] Gladness; joy. *Deuterion*.

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, Fr.] 1. Glad; gay; merry. *Prior*. 2. Giving joy. *Spenser*. 3. It has sometimes before the cause of joy. *Dryden*.

IPECACUANHA. *f.* An Indian plant. *Hill*.

IRASCIBLE. *a.* [irascibilis, low Lat. irascibile, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Digby*.

IRE. *f.* [Fr. ira, Lat.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred. *Dryden*.

IRREFUL.

IRREFUL. *a.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious. *Dryden*.

IRREFULY. *adv.* [*from ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS. *f.* [*Lat.*] 1. The rainbow. *Brown*. 2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow. *Newton*. 3. The circle round the pupil of the eye. 4. The flower-de-luce. *Milton*.

TO IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, *Ilandick*.] It irks me; I am weary of it. *Shakespeare*.

IRKSOME. *a.* [*from irk*] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome. *Scott*.

IRKSOMELY. *adv.* [*from irksome*] Wearisomely; tediously.

IRKSOMENESS. *f.* [*from irksome*] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON. *f.* [*Spem. Sarr.*] 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 specific 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. *Mertimer*. 2. Resembling iron in colour. *Woodward*. 3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable. *Crahaev*. 4. Indissoluble; unbroken. *Philips*. 5. Hard; impenetrable. *Shakespeare*.

TO IRON. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] 1. To smooth with an iron. 2. To thackle with irons.

IRONICAL. *a.* [*from irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another. *Brown*, *Swift*.

IRONICALLY. *adv.* [*from ironical*.] By the use of irony. *Bacon*.

IRONMONGER. *f.* [*iron* and *monger*.] 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. *Hammond*.

IRONY. *f.* [*ironie*, *Fr.*] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift*.

IRRADIANCE. } *f.* [*irradiance*, *Fr.*] 1. E-

IRRADIANCY. } mission of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown*. 2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton*.

TO IRRADIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, *Lat.*] 1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South*. 2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton*. 3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale*. 4. To decorate with shining ornaments. *Pope*.

IRRADIATION. *f.* [*irradiation*, *Fr.*] 1. The act of emitting beams of light. *Digby*. 2. Illumination, intellectual light. *Hale*.

IRRA'TIONAL. *a.* [*irrationabilis*, *Lat.*] 1. Void of reason; void of understanding. *Milton*. 2. Absurd; contrary to reason. *Harvey*.

IRRA'TIONALITY. *f.* [*from irrational*.] Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [*from irrational*.] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reclaimable*.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Addison*.

IRRECONCILABLE. *a.* [*irreconciliab'e*, *Fr.*] 1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeased. *Dodson*. 2. Not to be made consistent. *Rogers*.

IRRECONCILABLENESS. *f.* [*from irreconcilable*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY. *adv.* [*from irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED. *a.* [*in* and *reconc'hd.*] Not atoned. *Shakespeare*.

IRRECOVERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *recoverable*.] 1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. *Rogers*. 2. Not to be remedied. *Hocker*.

IRRECOVERABLY. *adv.* [*from irrecoverable*.] Beyond recovery; past repair. *Milton*.

IRREDUCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reducible*.] Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY. *f.* [*from irrefragable*.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE. *a.* [*irrefragabilis*, *Lat.*] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition. *Swift*.

IRREFRAGABLY. *adv.* [*from irrefragable*.] With force above contutation. *Atterbury*.

IRREFUTABLE. *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, *Lat.*] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR. *a.* [*irregularis*, *Fr.* *irregularis*, *Lat.*] 1. Deviating from rule, custom or nature. *Prior*. 2. Immethodical; not conforming 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. *adv.* [*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*, *Fr.*] 1. Contemning religion; impious. *South*. 2. Contrary to religion. *Swift*.

IRRELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from irreligious*.] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE. *a.* [*irremediabilis*, *Lat.*] Admitting no return. *Dryden*.

IRREMEADIABLE. *a.* [*irremediabile*, *Fr.*] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied. *Bacon*.

IRREMEADIABLY.

IRREMEDIA BLY *adv.* [from *irremediable*.] Without cure *Taylor*.

IRREMIS SIBLE *a.* [*irremissible*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMIS SIBLENESS *f.* The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Hammond*.

IRREMOV EABLE *a.* [*in* and *remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed *Shakesp.*

IRRENO W NED *a.* [*in* and *renown*.] Void of honour. *Spenser*.

IRREPAR ABLE *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired. *Addison*.

IRREPAR ABLY *adv.* Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle*.

IRREPLEVI ABLE *a.* [*in* and *replevy*.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE NSIBLE *a.* [*irreprehensibilis*, Lat.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE NSIBLY *adv.* [from *irreprehensibilis*.] Without blame.

IRREPRESENT ABLE *a.* [*in* and *represent*.] Not to be figured by any representation. *Stilling.*

IRREPROACH ABLE *a.* [*in* and *reproachable*.] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury*.

IRREPROACH ABLY *adv.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPROVE ABLE *a.* [*in* and *reproveable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI LITY *f.* [from *irresistible*.] Power or force above opposition. *Hammond*.

IRRESISTIBL E *a.* [*irresistible*, Fr.] Superior to opposition. *Hooker*.

IRRESISTIBLY *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed. *Rogers*.

IRRE SOLUBLE *a.* [*in* and *resolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved. *Boyle*.

IRRE SOLUBLENESS *f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation of the parts. *Boyle*.

IRRESOLVEDLY *adv.* [*in* and *resolved*.] Without settled determination. *Boyle*.

IRRE SOLUTE *a.* [*in* and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined. *Temple*.

IRRE SOLUTELY *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION *f.* [*irresolutio*, Fr.] Want of firmness of mind. *Addison*.

IRRESPECTIVE *a.* [*in* and *respective*.] Having no regard to any circumstance. *Hammond, Rogers*.

IRRESPECTIVELY *adv.* [from *irrespective*.] Without regard to circumstances. *Hammond*.

IRRETRIEV ABLE *a.* [*in* and *retrieve*.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIEV ABLY *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably. *Woodward*.

IRREVERENCE *f.* [*irreverentia*, Lat.] 1. Want of reverence; want of veneration. *Pope*. 2. State of being disregarded. *Clarendon*.

IRREVERENT *a.* [*irreverent*, Fr.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect. *Raleigh*.

IRREVERENTLY *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

IRREVE'R SIBLE *a.* Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers*.

IRREVE'R SIBLY *adv.* [from *irreverfible*.] Without change. *Hammond*.

IRRE'VOCABLE *a.* [*irrevocabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back. *Bacon*.

IRRE'VOCABLY *adv.* [from *irrevocabilis*.] Without recall. *Boyle*.

To IRRIGATE *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Lat.] To wet; to moisten; to water. *Ray*.

IRRIGATION *f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or moistening. *Bacon*.

IRRI'GUOUS *a.* [from *irrigate*.] 1. Watery; watered. *Milton*. 2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips*.

IRRIS ION *f.* [*irrisio*, Lat.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward*.

To IRRITATE *v. a.* [*irrito*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. Provocation; exasperation. 2. Stimulation; vellication. *Arbutnot*.

IRRUPTION *f.* [*irruptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Burnet*. 2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place. *Addison*.

IS [*ir*, Sax.] 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.* [*ισχιαδικος*.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris*.

ISCHURY *f.* [*ισχυρια*.] A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK *f.* [*ischuretique*, Fr.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH [*isc*, Sax.] 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, *Suedish*, *Danish*. 3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantives: as, *man*, *manish*.

ISICLE *f.* [from *ice*] A pendent shoot of ice. *Dryden*.

ISINGLASS *ss.* [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 large 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 Mulcovy, Persia, Cyprus, the Alps and Appennines, and the mountains of Germany.

The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. *Hill*.

ISLAND. *f.* [*insula*, Lat.] 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*, Fr. pronounce *ile*.] 1. An island; a country surrounded by water. 2. A long walk in a church, or publick building. *Pope*.

ISOPERIMETRICAL. *f.* [*isoperimetricus*, Gr. and *metron*.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISOsceLES. *f.* That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris*.

ISSUE. *f.* [*issue*, Fr.] 1. The act of passing out. 2. Exit; egress; or passage out. *Proverbs*. 3. Event; consequence. *Fairfax*. 4. Termination; conclusion. *Broom*. 5. Sequel deduced from premises. *Shakespeare*. 6. A fontanel; a vent made in a skull for the discharge of humours. *Wiseman*. 7. Evacuation. *Matthew*. 8. Progeny; off-spring. *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. *Cowell*.

To **ISSUE.** *v. n.* [*iscire*, Ital.] 1. To come out; to pass out of any place. *Pope*. 2. To make an eruption. *Dryden*. 3. To proceed as an off-spring. *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 off-spring; without descendants. *Carew*.

ISTHMIUS. *f.* [*isthmus*, Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent. *Sandys*.

IT. *pronoun.* [It, Sax.] 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.* [*igcha*, Sax.] 1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overpreads 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. *adv.* [Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again. *Hammond*.

ITINERANT. *a.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not settled. *Addison*.

ITINERARY. *f.* [*itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels. *Addison*.

ITINERARY. *a.* [*itinerarius*, Lat.] Traveling; done on a journey. *Brown*.

ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things. *Locke*.

JUBILANT. *a.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph. *Milton*.

JUBILATION. *f.* [*jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE. *f.* [*jubilum*, low Lat.] A publick festivity. *Dryden*.

JUCUNDITY. *f.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleasantry; agreeableness. *Brown*.

JUDAS Tree. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer*.

To **JUDAIZE.** *v. n.* [*judaiso*, low Lat.] To conform to the Jews. *Sandys*.

JUDGE. *f.* [*judge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.] 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*, Fr.] 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. *Matthew*.

JUDGER. *f.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment or passes sentence. *Digby*.

JUDGMENT. *f.* [*judgment*, Fr.] 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. *Burton*. 5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety. *Dennis*. 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. *Deuteronomy*. 12. The last doom. *Shakespeare*.

JUDICATORY. *f.* [*judico*, Lat.] 1. Distribution of justice. *Clarendon*. 2. Court of justice. *Atterbury*.

JUDICATURE. *f.* [*judicature*, Fr.] Power of distributing justice. *Bacon*, *Soubt*.

- JUDICIAL.** *a.* [*judicium*, Lat.] 1. Practised in the distribution of public justice. *Bentley*.
2. Inflicted on as a penalty. *South*.
- JUDICIALLY.** *adv.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice. *Greav*.
- JUDICIARY.** *a.* [*judiciaire*, Fr.] Passing judgment upon any thing. *Boye*.
- JUDICIOUS.** *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent; wife; skilful. *Locke*.
- JUDICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wifely. *Dryden*.
- JUG.** *f.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly. *Swift*.
- To **JUGGLE.** *v. n.* [*jouglor*, Fr.] 1. To play tricks by slight of hand. *Digby*. 2. To practise artifice or imposture. *Shatesp*.
- JUGGLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A trick bylegerdemain. 2. An imposture; a deception; *Tibetson*.
- JUGGLER.** *f.* [from *juggle*.] 1. One who practises the slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance. *Sandys*. 2. A cheat; a trickish fellow. *Donne*.
- JUGGLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.
- JUGULAR.** *a.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat. *Walsman*.
- JUICE.** *f.* [*jus*, Fr.] 1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts*. 2. The fluid in animal bodies. *Ben Jonson*.
- JUICELESS.** *a.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture. *Morè*.
- JUICINESS.** *f.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.
- JUICY.** *a.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice. *Milton*.
- To **JUKE.** *v. n.* [*jucker*, Fr.] To perch upon any thing: as, birds.
- JUJUB.** } *f.* A plant. The fruit is like a
JUJUBES. } small plum, but it has little flesh.
Miller.
- JULAP.** *f.* [Arabick, *julapium*, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine made of simple and compound water sweetened. *Quincy*.
- JULUS.** *f.* 1. *July Flower*. 2. Those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular. *Miller*.
- JULY.** *f.* [*Julius*, Lat.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Caesar*; the seventh month from January. *Peacham*.
- JUMMART.** *f.* [French.] The mixture of a bull and a mase. *Locke*.
- To **JUMBLE.** *v. n.* 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 burthen. *Brown*.
- 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. *Nah. iii.* 4. To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakewill, Hudibr 1, Pope*.
- JUMP.** *adv.* Exactly; nicely. *Shakesp*.
- JUMP.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip. *Locke*. 2. A lucky chance. *Shakesp*. 3. [*Jepe*, Fr.] A waistcoat; limber stays worn by lucky ladies. *Cleveland*.
- JUNCATE.** *f.* [*juncade*, Fr.] 1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. 2. Any delicacy. *Milton*. 3. A furtive or private entertainment.
- JUNCOUS.** *a.* [*juncens*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.
- JUNCTION.** *f.* [*junction*, Fr.] Union; coalition. *Addison*.
- JUNCTURE.** *f.* [*junctura*, Lat.] 1. The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle*. 2. Joint; articulation. *Hale*. 3. Union; amity. *K. 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. *Shakesp*. 2. A stolen entertainment.
- To **JUNKET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth. *Swift*. 2. To rest. *South*.
- JUNTO.** *f.* [Italian.] A cabal. *South*.
- JUVORY.** *f.* [*ivoire*, Fr.] Ivory is a hard substance, of a white colour; the elephant carries on each side of his jaws a tooth or six or seven feet in length, or 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*, Fr.] A short close coat. *Dryden*.
- JURAT.** *f.* [*juratus*, Lat.] A magistrate in some corporations.
- JURATORY.** *a.* [*juratoire*, Fr.] Giving oath. *Ayliffe*.
- JURIDICAL.** *a.* [*juridicus*, Lat.] 1. Acting in the distribution of justice. 2. Used in courts of justice. *Hale*.
- JURIDICALLY.** *adv.* [from *juridical*.] 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. *jurisprudencia*, 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 assize, 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*, tho' it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half year courts of the justices errant, commonly called the great assizes, 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, *bilta 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, 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. *Covell.*

JURYMEN. *f.* [*jury and man*.] One who is impannelled on a jury. *Swift*

JURYMAST. *f.* So the seamen call whatever they let up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by storm. *Harris.*

JUST. *a.* [*juste*, Fr.] 1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable. *Dryden.* 2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others. *Tillotson.* 3. Exact; proper; accurate. *Grav.* 4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Maitlew.* 5. True; not forged; not falsely imputed. *Milton.* 6. Equally retributed. *Romans.* 7. Complete without superfluity or defect. *Bacon.* 8. Regular; orderly. *Addis.* 9. Exactly proportioned. *Shakespeare.* 10. Full; of full dimensions. *Kneller.* 11. Exact in retribution. *Vanity of Human Wishes.*

JUST. *adv.* 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hoker.* 2. Merely; barely. *Dryden.* 3. Nearly. *Temple.*

JUST. *f.* [*jeu*, Fr.] A mock encounter on horseback. *Dryden.*

To **JUST.** *v. n.* [*juster*, Fr.] 1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt. 2. To push; to drive to jiltle.

JUSTICE. *f.* [*justice*, Fr.] 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. *Covell.* 5. **JUSTICE of the King's Bench.** [*justiciarius de Banco Regis*.] Is a lord by his of-

fice, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis 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 communium placitorum*. He with his assistants 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. **JUSTICES of Assize.** Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that county to take assizes.

8. **JUSTICES in Eyre.** 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, or the case of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the king's bench. 9. **JUSTICES of Goal Delivery.** Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into goal. 10. **JUSTICES of Nisi Prius.** Are all one now-a-days with justices of assize. 11.

JUSTICES of Peace [*justiciarius ad Pacem*.] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the county where they dwell; of whom some are made of the quorum, because business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of one of them. *Covell.*

To **JUSTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. *Hayward.*

JUSTICEMENT. *f.* [from *justice*.] Procedure in courts.

JUSTICER. *f.* [from *To justice*.] Administrator of justice. An old word. *Davies.*

JUSTICESHIP. *f.* [from *justice*.] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

JUSTICIABLE. *a.* [from *justice*.] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *justify*.] Defensible by law or reason; conformable to justice. *Brown.*

JUSTIFIABLNESS. *f.* [from *justifiable*.] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended. *K. Charles.*

JUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *justifiable*.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICATION. *f.* [*justificatio*, Fr.] 1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support. *Swift.* 2. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

JUSTIFICATOR. *f.* [from *justify*.] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER. *f.* [from *justify*.] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves. *Romans.*

To **JUSTIFY.** *v. a.* [*justifier*, Fr.] 1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation. *Dryden.* 2. To maintain; to defend.

J U T

to vindicate. *Dentham*. 3. To free from past sin by pardon. *Acts*
 To JUSTLE. *v. n.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other. *Lee*.
 To JUSTLE. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. *Brown*.
 JUSTLY. *adv.* [from *just*] 1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner. *Scotb.* 2. Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryden*.
 JUSTNESS. *f.* [from *just*] 3. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Spenser, Shakesp.* 2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. *Dryden*.
 To JUT. *v. n.* To push or shoot into promi-

I V Y

nences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Wotton, Dryden, Browne*.
 To JUTTY. *v. a.* [from *jutt*.] To shoot beyond. *Shakesp.*
 JUVENILE. *a.* [*juvenilis*, Lat.] Young; youthful. *Bacon*.
 JUVENILITY. *f.* [from *juvenile*.] Youthfulness. *Graville*.
 JUXTAPOSITION. *f.* [*juxta* and *positio*, Lat.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other. *Glanville*.
 IVY. *f.* [1413, Sax.] A plant. *Raleigh*.

K.

K E E

K, A letter borrowed by the English. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound; *a, keen, ken, kill*. *K* is fit in the present pronunciation before *n*: as *knife, knee, knell*.
 KALENDAR. *f.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time. *Shakesp.*
 KALI. *f.* [an Arabic word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word *alkali*. *Bacon*.
 KAM. *a.* Crooked. *Shakesp.*
 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*, Fr.] 1. Ninepins; kettlepins. *Sidney*. 2. Nine-holes.
 To KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach: to reach at vomiting. *Bacon*.
 To KECKLE a cable. To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth*.
 KECKSY. *f.* [commonly *kex*; *cigue*, Fr. *cicutta*, Lat.] It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant. *Shakesp.*
 KECKY. *a.* [from *kex*.] Resembling a *kex*. *Grew*.
 KEDGER. *f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river.
 KEEN, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*. *Gay*.
 KE'BLACK. *f.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tusser*.
 KEEL. *f.* [cæle, Saxon: *kiel*, Dutch.] The bottom of a ship. *Swift*.
 To KEEL. *v. a.* [cælan, Sax.] To cool. *Shakesp.*
 KEEL-FAT. *f.* [cælan, Sax. *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 KEELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.
 KEEN. *a.* [cene, Sax.] 1. Sharp; well edged;

K E E

not blunt. *Dryden*. 2. Sore; piercing. *Ellis*. 3. Eager; vehement. *Tatler*. 4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Swift*.
 To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. *Thomson*.
 KEENLY. *adv.* [from *keen*.] sharply; vehemently.
 KEENNESS. *f.* [from *keen*] 1. Sharpness; edge. *Shakesp.* 2. Rigour of weather, piercing cold. 3. Alperity; bitterness of mind. *Carenden*. 4. Eagerness; vehemence.
 To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon: *kepen*, old Dutch.] 1. To retain; not to lose. *Temp* 2. To have in custody. *Knolles*. 3. To preserve; not to let go. *Chron*. 4. To preserve in a state of security. *Addison*. 5. To protect; to guard. *Genesis*. 6. To guard from flight. *Acts*. 7. To detain. *Dryden*. 8. To hold for another. *Milton*. 9. To reserve; to conceal. *Bacon*. 10. To tend. *Carew*. 11. To preserve in the same tenour or state. *Bacon, Addison*. 12. To regard; to attend. *Dryden*. 13. To not suffer to fail. *Psalms, Milton*. 14. To hold in any state. *Locke*. 15. To retain by some degree or 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. *Shakesp.* 21. To maintain; to support with necessaries of life. *Milton*. 22. To have in the house. *Shakesp.* 23. Not to intermit. *Lucas*. 24. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward*. 25. To remain in; not to leave a place. *Shakesp.* 26. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tillettson*. 27. To restrain; to withhold. *Shakesp, Boyle*. 28. To debar from any place. *Milton*. 29. To KEEP back. To reserve; to withhold. *Jerem*. 30. To withhold; to restrain. *Psalms*. 31. To KEEP company. To frequent any one; to accompany. *Dunne*. 32. To KEEP company with. To have familiar intercourse. *Bacon*. 33. To KEEP in. To conceal; not to tell. *Shak, Addis*. 34. To restrain; to curb. *Locke*.

35. *To KEEP off.* To bear to distance. *36.* To hinder. *Locke.* 37. *To KEEP up.* To maintain without abatement. *Addison.* 38. To continue; to hinder from ceasing. *Taylor.* 39. *To KEEP under.* To oppress; to subdue. *Atterbury.*

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. *Shakeſp.* 5. To adhere strictly. *Addison.* 6. *To KEEP on.* To go forward. *Dryden.* 7. *To KEEP up.* To continue undismayed. *Dryden.*

KEEP. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Custody; guard. *Spenser, Dryden.* 2. Guardianship; restraint. *Alcham.*

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. *Shakeſp.* 4. One who has the superintendence 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. *Cruell.*

KEEPERSHIP. *f.* [from *keeper.*] Office of a keeper. *Carew.*

KEG. *f.* [*caque*, Fr.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish-barrel.

KELI. *f.* A sort of pottage. *Ainsworth.*

KELI. *f.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts. *Hijeman.*

KELP. *f.* A salt produced from calcined seaweed. *Boyle.*

KELSON. *f.* [more properly *keelſon.*] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cæmban, Sax.] To separate or disentangle by an instrument. *Ben. Johnson.*

To KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Sax.] 1. To see at a distance; to descry. *Addison.* 2. To know. *Gay.*

KEN. *f.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight. *Shakeſp. Locke.*

KENNEL. *f.* [*chenil*, Fr.] 1. A cot for dogs. *Sidney, Shakeſp.* 2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shakeſp.* 3. The hole of a fox, or other beast. 4. [*Kennel*, Dutch.] The water-course of a street. *Arbutnot.*

To KENNEL. *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.*

KERCHEIF. *f.* 1. A head drels. *Shakeſp.* 2. Any clothes used in drels. *Hayward.*

KERCHEIFED. } *a.* [from *kercheif.*] Dressed;
KERCHEIFT. } hooded. *Milton.*

KERF. *f.* [ceorfan, Sax. *to cut.*] To sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a *kerf.* *Maxon.*

KERMES. *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 distind granules, soft, which when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak. *Hill.*

KERN. *f.* [an Irish word] Irish foot soldiers. *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. *Greav.*

KERNEL. *f.* [cýnnel, a gland, Sax.] 1. The edible substance contained in a shell. *Mora.* 2. Any thing included in a bulk or integument. *Debam.* 3. The seeds of pulpy fruits. *Ben.* 4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted. *Arbutnot.* 5. Knobby concretions in childrens teeth.

To KERNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun] To ripen to kernels. *Mortimer.*

KERNELLY. *a.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KERSEY. *f.* [*karſaye*, Dutch.] Coarse stuff. *Hule.*

KEST. The preter tense of *cast.* *Fairfax.*

KESTREL. *f.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Spenser.*

KEITCH. *f.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship. *Shakeſp.*

KETTLE. *f.* [cætl, Sax.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KETTLEDRUM. *f.* [*kettle* and *drum*] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass. *Shakeſp.*

KEY. *f.* [cæg, Sax.] 1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent with 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 music.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fixed. *Harris.* 6. [*Key*, Dutch; *quai*, Fr.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading of ships. *Dryden.*

KEYAGE. *f.* [from *key.*] Money paid for lying at the key. *Ainsworth.*

KEYHOLE. *f.* [*key* and *hole.*] 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. *Maxon.*

KIBE. *f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German] An ulcerated chilblain; a chag in the heel. *Hijeman.*

KIBED. *a.* [from *kibe.*] Troubled with kibes. *To*

K I N

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kuchen*, German.] To strike with the foot. *Swift.*
 To KICK. *v. n.* To beat with 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 *cidwelen*, 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. *Spektator.*
 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 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'Esstran.*
 KIDNEYBEAN. *f.* An herb. *Miller.*
 KIDNEYVETCH. } *f.* Plants. *Ainsf.*
 KIDNEYWORT. }
 KILDERKIN. *f.* [*kinderkin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel. *Dryden.*
 To KILL. *v. a.* [*epellan*, Sax.] 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 who deprives of life. *Sidney, Waller.*
 KILLOW. *f.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour. *Westward.*
 KILN. *f.* [*clyn*, Sax.] 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. *f.* for *killed*. *Spenser.*
 KIMBO. *a.* [*schembe*, Italian] Crooked; bent; arched. *Arbuthnot.*
 KIN. *f.* [*cynne*, Sax.] 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 general class. *Boyle.* 5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch.
 KIND. *a.* [from *cynne*, relation, Sax.] 1. Bene-

K I N

volent; filled with general good-will. *Smith.* 2. Favourable; beneficent. *Luke.*
 KIND. *f.* [*cynne*, Sax.] Race; general class. *Hooker.* 2. Particular nature. *Baker.* 3. Natural state. *Bacon, Arbuthnot.* 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. a.* [*cinnu*, Welsh; *cynbelan*, Sax.] 1. To catch fire [*Isaiah*.] 2. [From *ccanan*, to bring forth, Saxon.]
 KINDLER. *f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who enflames. *Gay.*
 KINDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.] Benevolently; favourable; 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. *Cellier.*
 KINDRED. *f.* [*cynne*, Sax.] 1. Relation by birth, marriage; cognation; affinity. *Dryden.* 2. Relation; sort. *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 is. 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. *Philips.*
 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. *Peach.*
 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*.] 1. Royal; sovereign. }
 KINGLY. } 2. Belonging to a king. *Shakespeare.* 3. Noble; august. *Sidney*
 KINGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity. *Duncloud.*
 KINGSEVIL. *f.* [*king* and *evil*.] A scrophulous 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.

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KINSHIP. *f.* [*kin* and *folk*] Relations; those who are of the same family. *Spenser.*
KINSMAN. *f.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family.
KINSWOMAN. *f.* [*kin* and *woman*.] A female relation. *Dennis.*
KIRK. *f.* [*cýrce*, Sax.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland *Cleveland.*
KIRTLE. *f.* [*cýrteel*, Sax.] An upper garment; a gown. *Shakespeare.*
TO KISS. *v. a.* [*cusan*, Welsh; *kíw*.] 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. *Hobler.*
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.* [*cýta*, Sax.] 1. A bird of prey that insets the rams and steals the chickens. *Grew.* 2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity. *Shakespeare.* 3. A fictitious bird made of paper. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
KITFOOT. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
KITTEN. *f.* [*kattiken*, Dutch.] A young cat. *Prior.*
TO KITTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth you cats. *Shakespeare.*
TO KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack*.] To make a small sharp noise.
TO KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.] To bite. *L'Estrange.*
KNACK. *f.* [*knac*, Welsh; *knappige*, skill, Sax.] 1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakespeare.* 2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *Ben. Johnson, Swift.* 5. A nice trick. *Pope.*
TO KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a rick breaks.
KNACKER. *f.* [from *knack*.] 1. A maker of small work. *Mortimer.* 2. A ropemaker. [*rellio*, Lat.] *Ainsworth.*
KNAG. *f.* [*knag*, a watt, Danish.] A hard knot in wood.
KNAGGY. *a.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with

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hard rough knots.
KNAP. *f.* [*knap*, 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*, Erie.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. *Bacon.*
TO KNAP. *v. n.* To make a sharp noise. *Wisem.*
TO KNAPPIE. *v. n.* [from *knapp*.] To break off with a sharp quick noise. *Ainsworth.*
KNAPSACK. *f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. *King Charles.*
KNAPWEED. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
KNARE. *f.* [*knor*, Germ.] A hard knot. *Dryd.*
KNAVE. *f.* [*knava*, Sax.] 1. A boy; a male child. 2. A servant. Both these are obsolete. *Sidney.* 3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel. *Soub.* 4. A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*
KNAVEERY. *f.* [from *knave*.] 1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy. *Shakespeare Dryden.* 2. Mischievous tricks or practices. *Shakespeare.*
KNAVISH. *a.* [from *knave*.] 1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.* 2. Waggish, mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
KNAVISHLY. *adv.* [from *knavish*.] 1. Dishonestly; fraudulently. 2. Waggishly; mischievously.
TO KNEAD. *v. a.* [*cnædan*, Sax.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. *Denne.*
KNEADINGTROUGH. *f.* [*knæad* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. *Exodus.*
KNEE. *f.* [*cnæop*, Sax.] 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 to 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 kneeling.] 1. Having knees: as *in kneed*. 2. Having joints: as *kneed grails*.
KNEEDEEP. *a.* [*knee* and *deep*.] 1. Rising to the knees. 2. Surked to the knees. *Dryden.*
KNEEHOLM. *f.* An herb.
KNEEPAN. *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 fore side. *Quincy.*
TO KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee. *Taylor.*
KNEEFTRIBUTE. *f.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; worship or obedience shown by kneeling. *Milton.*
KNEEL. *f.* [*knif*, Welsh; *cnýllan*, Sax.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral, *Danne, Cowley.*
KNEW. The preterite of *know*.
KNIFE. *f.* plur. *knives* [*cnif*, Sax.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut. *Hutton.*
KNIGHT. *f.* [*cnicht*, 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 knight-

hood confers the title of *fir*: as *fir* Thomas, *fir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *fir* 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 Poll. 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—This qualification is requisite in *England*, but is not required in *Ireland*.

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*. [entertan, Sax.] 1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Waller*. 2. To tie. *Shakespeare*. 3. To join; to unite. *Shakespeare*. 4. To contract. *Addison*. 5. To tie up. *AEs*.

To **KNIT**. *v. a.* 1. To weave without a loom. *Sidney*, *Dryden*. 2. To join; to close; to unite. *Shakespeare*.

KNIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Texture. *Shakespeare*.

KNITTER. *f.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves or knits. *Shakespeare*.

KNITTINGNEEDLE. *f.* [*knit*, and *needle*.] A wire which women use in knitting. *Arbutnot*.

KNITTLE. *f.* [from *knit*.] A string that gathers a puric round. *Ainsworth*.

KNOB. *f.* [*knopp*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest. *Ray*.

KNOBBED. *a.* [from *knob*.] Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Grew*.

KNOBBISS. *f.* [from *knobby*.] The quality of having knobs.

KNobby. *a.* [from *knob*.] 1. Full of knobs 2. Hard; stubborn. *Hewel*.

To **KNOCK**. *v. n.* [cnuccian, Sax.] 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 admittance. *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. a.* To found as a bell. *Shakespeare*.

KNOLL. *f.* A little hill. *Ainsworth*.

KNOP. *f.* [A corruption of *knop*.] Any tufty top. *Ainsworth*.

KNOT. *f.* [cnotta, Sax.] 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. *Wisdem*. 5. A conederacy; an association; a small band. *Ben. Johnson*. 6. Difficulty; intricacy. *South*. 7. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden*. 8. A cluster; a collection. *Dryden*.

To **KNOT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 3. To complicate in knots. *Sedley*. 2. To intangle; to perplex. 3. To unite. *Bacon*.

To **KNOT**. *v. n.* 1. To set a buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. *Meritimer*. 2. To knit knots or strings.

KNOTBERRYBUSH. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

KNOTGRASS. *f.* [*knit* and *grass*.] A plant.

KNOTTED. *a.* [from *knit*.] Full of knots.

KNOTTINESS. *f.* [from *knotty*.] Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy. *Peabam*.

KNOTTY. *a.* [from *knit*.] 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, Sax.] 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. *Hesek*.

To **KNOW**. *v. n.* 1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Acti*. 2. Not to be ignorant. *Bacon*. 3. To be informed. *Shakespeare*. 4. To **KNOW for**. To have knowledge of. *Shakespeare*. 5. To **KNOW of**. To take cognizance of. *Shakespeare*.

KNOWABLE. *a.* [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood. *Glanville*.

KNOWER. *f.* [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge. *Glanville*.

KNOWING. *a.* [from *know*.] 1. Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance. *Boyle*. 2. Conscious; intelligent. *Blaikmore*.

KNOWING. *f.* [from *know*.] Knowledge. *Shakespeare*.

KNOWINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge. *Atterbury*.

KNOWLEDGE. *f.* [from *know*.] 1. Certain perception. *Locke*. 2. Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shakespeare*. 3. Skill in any

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thing. *Shakeſp.* 4. Acquaintance with any fact or perſon. *Sidney.* 5. Cogniſance; notice. *Ben. Johnson.* 6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*
 To KNOWLEDGE. *v. a* [not in uſe.] To ac knowledge; to avow. *Bacon.*
 To KNUBBLE. *v. a.* [*knippler*, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*
 KNUCKLE. *f.* [cnucl, Sax] 1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers cloſe. *Garth.* 2. The knee joint of a calf.

Bacon. 3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*
 To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſubmit.
 KNUCKLED. *a* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed. *Bacon.*
 KNUFF. *f.* A lout. An old word. *Hayward.*
 KNUR. } *f.* [*knor*, German.] A knot; a
 KNURIE. } hard ſubſtance. *Woodward.*
 KONED for *knew.* *Spencer.*
 To KYD. *v. n.* [cuð, Sax] To know. *Spencer.*

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L, A liquid conſonant, which preſerves al ways the ſame ſound in Engliſh.
 At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *ſhall, ſtill*; except after a diphthong; as, *ſail, feel*. In a word of a more ſyllables it is written ſingle; as, *channel, canal*. It is ſometimes put before *e*, and founded feeble after it; as *bible, title*.
 LA. *interjecl.* See; look; behold. *Shakeſp.*
 LA'BDANUM. *f.* A reſin or the ſofter kind, of a ſtrong and not unpleaſant ſmell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taſte. This juice exſudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub, of the ciſtus kind in Crete. *Hill.*
 To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Lat.] To weaken, to impair.
 LA'BEL. *f.* [*labellum*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing. *Shakeſp.* 2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing. *Ayliffe.* 3. [In law.] A narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal. *Harris.*
 LA'BENT. *a.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; ſlipping. *Diſc.*
 LA'BIAL. *a* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by the lips. *Holder.*
 LA'BIATED. *a.* [*labium*, Lat.] Formed with lips
 LABI'ODONTAL. *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. *Holder.*
 LABORANT. *f.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chemiſt. *Boyle.*
 LABORATORY. *f.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chemiſt's workroom. *Boyle.*
 LABO'RIOUS. *a.* [*laborioſus*, Fr.] *laborioſus*, Lat.] 1. Diligent in work; aſſiduous. *South.* 2. Requiring labour; troubleſome; not eaſy. *Dryden.*
 LABO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laborioſus*.] With labour; with toil. *Decay of Piety.*
 LABORIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *laborioſus*.] 1. Toilſomenefs; difficulty. *Decay of Piety.* 2. Diligence; aſſiduity.
 LA'BOUR. *f.* [*labour*, Fr. *labor*, Lat.] 1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength; pains; toil. *Shakeſp.* 2. Work

to be done. *Hooker.* 3. Exerciſe; motion with ſome degree of violence. *Harvey.* 4. Childbirth; travail. *South.*
 To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*labore*, Lat.] 1. To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shakeſp.* 2. To do work; to take pains. *Eccuſ.* 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 labour. *Dryden.*
 LA'BOURER. *f.* [*laboureur*, Fr.] 1. One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work. *Swift.* 2. One who takes pains in any employment. *Granville.*
 LA'BOUR-SOME. *a.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. *Shakeſp.*
 LA'BRA. *f.* [Spaniſh] A lip. *Shakeſp.*
 LA'BYRINTH. *f.* [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. *Donne, Denham.*
 LAC. *f.* *Lac* is of three ſorts 1. The ſtick *lac.* 2. The ſeed *lac.* 3. The ſhell *lac.* *Hill.*
 LACE. *f.* [*lacet*, Fr.] 1. A ſtring; a cord. *Spencer.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. To embellish with variegations. *Shakeſp.* 4. To beat. *L'Eſtrange.*
 LACED Mutton. An old word for a whore. *Shakeſp.*
 LACEMAN. *f.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace. *Addiſon.*
 LA'CERABLE. *a.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*
 To LA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Derham.*
 LACERATION. *f.* [from *lacerate*.] The act

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of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing. *Arbutnot.*
LACERATIVE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear. *Harvey.*
LACHRYMAL. *a.* [*lachrymal*, Fr.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*
LACHRYMARY. *a.* [*lachryma*, Lat.] Containing tears. *Addison.*
LACHRYMATION. *f.* [from *lachryma.*] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.
LACHRYMATORY. *f.* [*lachrymatoire*, Fr.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.
LACINIATED. *a.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.
TO LACK. *v. a.* [*laecken*, 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. *Genesiv.*
LACK. *f.* [from the verb] Want; need; failure. *Hooker.*
LACKBRAIN. *f.* [*lack* and *brain.*] One that wants wit. *Shakefp.*
LACKER. *f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.
TO LACKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do over with lacker. *Pope.*
LACKEY. *f.* [*lacquis*, Fr.] An attending servant; a foot boy. *Dryden.*
TO LACKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely. *Milton.*
TO LACKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance. *Sandys.*
LACKLINEN. *a.* [*lack* and *linen.*] Wanting shirts. *Shakefp.*
LACKLUSTRE. *a.* [*lack* and *lustre.*] Wanting brightness. *Shakefp.*
LACONICK. *a.* [*laconicus*, Lat.] Short; brief. *Pope.*
LACONISM. *f.* [*laconisme*, Fr.] A concise style. *Colter.*
LACONICALLY. *adv.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly; concisely. *Camden.*
LACTARY. *a.* [*lactis*, Lat.] Milky. *Brown.*
LACTARY. *f.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy house.
LACTATION. *f.* [*lactis*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.
LACTEAL. *a.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Conveying chyle. *Locke.*
LACTEAL. *f.* The vessel that conveys chyle. *Arbutnot.*
LACTEOUS. *a.* [*lacteus*, Lat.] 1. Milky. *Brown.* 2. Lacteal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*
LACTESCENCE. *f.* [*lactesco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk. *Boyle.*
LACTESCENT. *a.* [*lactescens*, Lat.] Producing milk. *Arbutnot.*
LACTIFEROUS. *a.* [*lac* and *fero.*] What conveys or brings milk. *Ray.*
LAD. *f.* [leode, Sax.] 1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language. *Watts.* 2. A boy, in pastoral language. *Spenser.*
LADDER. *f.* [hlæpne, Sax.] 2. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. *Gulliver, Tristram.* 2. Any thing by which one

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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, Sax.] 1. To load; to freight; to burthen. *Bacon.* 2. [hlæden, to draw, Sax.] To heave out; to throw out. *Temple.*
LADING. *f.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burthen. *Swift.*
LADLE. *f.* [hlædle, Sax.] 1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid. *Prior.* 2. The receptacle of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.
LADY. *f.* [hlædy, Sax.] 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. *Shakefp.* 3. A word of complaisance used of women. *Shakefp.*
LADY-BEDSTRAW. *f.* [Callium.] A plant. *Miller.*
LADY-BIRD. } *f.* A small red insect, vaginopennous. *Gay,*
LADY-COW. }
LADY-FLY. }
LADY-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.*
LADY'S-SLIPPER. *f.* A flower. *Miller.*
LADY'S-SMOCK. *f.* A flower.
LAG. *a.* [lugg, Swedish, the end.] 2. Coming behind; talling short. *Carew.* 2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. *Shakefp. Dryden.* 3. Latt; long delayed. *Shakefp.*
LAG. *f.* 1. The lowest class; the rump; the tag end. *Shakefp.* 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.*
LAGGER. *f.* [from *lag.*] A loiterer; an idler.
LAIICAL. *a.* [*laïque*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. *λαϊκός.*] Belonging to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*
LAI. Preterite participle of *lay.* *Swift.*
LAIN. Preterite participle of *lye.* *Boyle.*
LAIR. *f.* [*lai*, Fr.] The couch of a boar, or wild beast. *Milton.*
LAIRD. *f.* [hlæpneð Sax.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect. *Cleveland.*
LAITTY. *f.* [*λαϊκός.*] 1. The people as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift.* 2. The state of a layman. *Ayliffe.*
LAKE. *f.* [*lac*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat.] 1. A large diffusion of inland water. *Dryden.* 2. Small plash of water. 3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion. *Dryden.*
LAMB. *f.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Sax.] 1. The

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young of a sheep. *Pope*. 2. Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Common Prayer*.

LAMBATIVE. *a.* [from *lambo*, to lick.] Taken by licking. *Bacon*.

LAMBATIVE. *f.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wise man*.

LAMBKIN. *f.* [from *lamb*] A little lamb. *Spenser*.

LAMBS-WOOL. *f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples. *Song of the King and the Miller*.

LAMBENT. *a.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about, gliding over without harm. *Dryden*.

LAMDOIDAL. *a.* [*λάμδα* and *δοιδ*.] Having the form of the letter lambda or A. *Sharp*.

LAME. *a.* [*laam*, lama, Sax] 1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs. *Daniel*, *Arbutnot*, *Pope*. 2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a vertic. *Dryden*. 3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory. *Bacon*.

To LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To cripple. *Shakespeare*.

LAMELLATED. *a.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Covered with films or plates. *DeKam*.

LAMELY. *a.* [from *lame*] 1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Wise man*. 2. Imperfectly. *Dryden*.

LAMENESS. *f.* [from *lame*] 1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs. *Dryden*. 2. Imperfection; weakness. *Dryden*.

LAMENT. *f.* [*lamentum*, Lat.] 1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation. *Dryden*. 2. Expression of sorrow. *Shakespeare*.

To LAMENT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow for. *Dryden*.

To LAMENT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Lat.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow. *Shakespeare*, *Milton*.

LAMENTABLE. *a.* [*lamentabilis*, Lat.] 1. To be lamented; causing sorrow. *Shakespeare*. 2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow. *Sid*. 3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful. *Stillingfleet*.

LAMENTABLY. *adv.* [from *lamentable*.] 1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow. *Sidney*. 2. So as to cause sorrow. *Shakespeare*. 3. Pitifully; despicably.

LAMENTATION. *f.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief. *Shakespeare*.

LAMENTER. *f.* [from *lament*.] He who mourns or laments. *Speator*.

LAMENTINE. *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 and rocks to get food; but has no fins. *Barley*.

LAMINA. *f.* [Latin.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

LAMINATED. *a.* [from *lamina*.] Plated: used of such bodies whose texture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another. *Sharp*.

To LAMM. *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Diſt*.

LAMMAS. *f.* The first of August. *Bacon*.

LAMP. *f.* [*lampe*, French; *lampas*, Lat.] 1. A light made with oil and a wick. *Bayle*. 2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rousse*.

LAMPASS. *f.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth. *Farrer's Diſt*.

LAMPBLACK. *f.* [*lamp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a balon, and as it is surrea strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacock*.

LAMPING. *a.* [*λαμπύλας*.] Shining; sparkling. *Spenser*.

LAMPOON. *f.* A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex. *Dryden*.

To LAMPOON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER. *f.* [from *lampoon*.] A scribbler of personal satire. *Taylor*.

LAMPREY. *f.* [*lamproye*, Fr.] A fish much like the eel.

LAMPRON. *f.* A kind of sea fish. *Notes on the Odyssey*.

LANCE. *f.* [*lance*, Fr. *lancea*, Lat.] 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*.

LANCEPESADE. *f.* [*lance spezzate*, Fr.] The officer under the corporal. *Cleaveland*.

LANCET. *f.* [*lancette*, Fr.] A small pointed chirurgical instrument. *Wise man*.

To LANCH. *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *lunneb*.] To dart; to cast as a lance. *Pope*.

LANCINATION. *f.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] Tearing; laceration.

To LANCINATE. *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear; to rend.

LAND. *f.* [*land*, Gothic] 1. A country; a region; distinct from other countries. *Spenser*. 2. Earth; distinct from water. *Sidney*, *Abbott*. 3. Ground; surface of the place. *Pope*. 4. An estate real and immovable. *Knoles*. 5. Nation; people. *Dryden*. 6. Urine. *Shakespeare*.

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore. *Dryden*.

To LAND. *v. n.* To come to shore. *Bacon*.

LANDED. *a.* [from *land*.] Having a fortune in land. *Shakespeare*.

LANDFALL. *f.* [*land* and *fall*] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD. *f.* [*land* and *flood*.] Inundation. *Clarendon*.

LAND-FORCES. *f.* [*land* and *force*.] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land. *Temple*.

LANDGRAVE. *f.* [*land* and *græve*, a count, German.] A German title or dominion.

LANDHOLDER. *f.* [*land* and *holder*.] One whose fortune is in land. *Locke*.

LANDING.

- LANDING.** } *f.* [from *land*] The }
LANDING-PLACE. } top of stairs. *Addison.*
- LANDJOBBER.** *f.* [*land* and *job*.] One who buys and sells lands for other men. *Swift.*
- LANDLADY.** *f.* [*land* and *lady*] 1. A woman who has tenants holding from her. 2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*
- LANDLESS.** *a.* [from *land*.] Without property; without fortune. *Shaksp.*
- LANDLOCKED.** *a.* [*land* and *lock*.] Shut in, or inclosed with land. *Addison.*
- LANDLOPER.** *f.* [*land*, and *loper*, 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.* [*landscape*, Dutch] 1. A region; the prospect of a country. *Milton, Addison.* 2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it *Addison, Pope.*
- LAND-TAX.** *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.** *adv.* [from *land*.] Towards the land. *Sandys.*
- LANE.** *f.* [*laen*, Dutch] 1. A narrow way between hedges. *Milton, Otway.* 2. A narrow street; an alley. *Spratt.* 3. A passage between men standing on each side. *Bacon.*
- LANERET.** *f.* A little hawk.
- LANGUAGE.** *f.* [*language*, Fr.] 1. Human speech. *Holder.* 2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others. *Shaksp.* 3. Style, manner of expression. *Re; comm:n.*
- LANGUAGED.** *a.* [from the noun] Having various languages. *Pope*
- LANGUAGE-MASTER.** *f.* [*language* and *master*.] One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*
- LANGUET.** *f.* [*langnette*, Fr.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.
- LANGUID.** *a.* [*languidus*, Lat.] 1. Faint; weak; feeble. *Bentley.* 2. Dull; heartless. *Addison.*
- LANGUIDLY.** *adv.* [from *languid*.] Weakly; feebly. *Boyle.*
- LANGUIDNESS.** *f.* [from *languid*.] Weakness; feebleness.
- TO LANGUISH.** *v. n.* [*languir*, Fr. *languo*, Lat.] 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. *Shaksp.* 4. To look with softness or tenderness. *Dryden.*
- LANGUISH.** *f.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance. *Pope.*
- LANGUISHINGLY.** *adv.* [from *languishing*] 1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness. *Pope.* 2. Dully; tediously. *Sidney.*
- LANGUISHMENT.** *f.* [*languissement*, Fr.] 1. State of pining. *Spenser.* 2. Softness of mind. *Dryden*
- LANGUOR.** *f.* [*languor*, Lat.] *Languor* and lassitude signify a taintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits *Quincy, Danciad.*
- LANGUOROUS.** *a.* [*languoreux*, Fr.] Tediuous; melancholy. *Spenser.*
- TO LANIATE.** *v. a.* [*lanio*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.
- LANIFICE.** *f.* [*lanificum*, Lat.] Woollen manufacture *Bacon.*
- LANGIFEROUS.** *a.* [*laniger*, Lat.] Bearing wool.
- LANK.** *a.* [*lanke*, Dutch] 1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat. *Boyle.* 2. Faint; languid. *Milton.*
- LANKNESS.** *f.* [from *lank*.] Want of plumpness.
- LANNER.** *f.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.
- LANSQUENET.** *f.* 1. A common foot soldier. 2. A game at cards.
- LANTERN.** *f.* [*lanterne*, Fr.] 1. A transparent case for a candle *Locke.* 2. A light-house; a light hung out to guide ships *Addison.*
- LANTERN JAW.** A thin visage. *Addison.*
- LANAUGINOUS.** *a.* [*lanuginosus*, Lat.] Downy; covered with soft hair.
- LAP.** *f.* [*læppe*, Sax.] 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. *Shaksp.*
- 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. *Grew.*
- TO LAP.** *v. n.* [*lappian*, Sax.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*
- TO LAP.** *v. a.* To lick up. *Chapman.*
- LAPDOG.** *f.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog fondled by ladies in the lap. *Dryden.*
- LAPFUL.** *f.* [*lap* and *full*] As much as can be contained in the lap. *Locke.*
- LAPICIDE.** *f.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A stone-cutter. *Dryden*
- LAPIDARY.** *f.* [*apilaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems. *Woodward.*
- TO LAPIDATE.** *v. a.* [*lapido*, Lat.] To stone; to kill by stoning.
- LAPIDATION.** *f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidatione*, Fr.] A stoning.
- LAPIDEOUS.** *a.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] Stony; of the nature of stone. *Ray.*
- LAPIDESCENT.** *f.* [*lapidesco*, Lat.] Stony concretion. *Brown.*
- LAPIDESCENT.** *a.* [*lapidescens*, Lat.] Growing or turning to stone.
- LAPIDIFICATION.** *f.* [*lapidificatione*, Fr.] The act of forming stones. *Bacon.*
- LAPIDIFICK.** *a.* [*lapidifique*, Fr.] Forming stones. *Grew.*
- LAPIDIST.** *f.* [from *lapidis*, Lat.] A dealer in stones or gems. *Ray.*

- LAPIS** *f.* [Latin.] A stone.
- LAPIS 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 ultramarine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*.
- LAPPER.** *f.* [from *lap*] 1. One who wraps up. *Swift*. 2. One who laps or licks.
- LAPPET.** *f.* [diminutive of *lap*.] The parts of a head dress that hang loose. *Swift*.
- LAPSE.** *f.* [*lappus*, Lat.] 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 glide slowly; to fall by degrees. *Shakespeare*. 2. To slip by inadvertency or mistake. *Addison*. 3. To loise 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*.
- LAPWING.** *f.* [*lap* and *wing*] A clamorous bird with long wings. *Dryden*.
- LAPWORK.** *f.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew*.
- LARBOARD.** *f.* The left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head. *Harris*, *Milton*.
- LARCENY.** *f.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft. *Spettator*.
- LARCH.** *f.* [*Larix*.] A tree.
- LARD.** *f.* [*lardum*, Lat.] 1. The grease of swine. *Donne*. 2. Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden*.
- To **LARD.** *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr.] 1. To stuff with bacon. *King*. 2. To latten. *Shakespeare*. 3. To mix with something else by way of improvement. *Shakespeare*.
- LARDER.** *f.* [*lardier*, old Fr.] The room where meat is kept or salted. *Ajcham*.
- LARDERER.** *f.* [from *larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.
- LARDON.** *f.* [French.] A bit of bacon.
- LARGE.** *a.* [*large*, Fr.] 1. Big; bulky. *Temple*. 2. Wide; extensive. *Carew*. 3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful. *Thomson*. 4. Copious; diffuse. *Clarendon*. 5. At **LARGE**. Without restraint. *Bacon*. 6. Diffusely. *Watts*.
- LARGELY.** *adv.* [from *large*.] 1. Widely; extensively. 2. Copiously; diffusely. *Watts*. 3. Liberally; bounteously. *Swift*. 4. Abundantly. *Milten*.
- LARGENESS.** *f.* [from *large*.] 1. Bigness; bulk. *Spratt*. 2. Greatness; elevation. *Collier*. 3. Extension; amplitude. *Hooker*. 4. Wide-ness. *Bentley*.
- LARGESS.** *f.* [*largeffe*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty. *Denham*.
- LARGITION.** *f.* [*largitie*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Dick*.
- LARK.** *f.* [*lapepce*, Sax.] A small singing bird. *Shakespeare*. *Cowley*.
- LARKER.** *f.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks. *Dick*.
- LARKSPUR.** *f.* A plant. *Miller*.
- LARVATED.** *a.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Masked.
- LARUM.** *f.* [from *alarum*, or *alarm*.] Alarm noise noting danger. *Howel*.
- LARYNGOTOMY.** *f.* [*λάρυγγι* and *τομή*; *laryngotomie*, Fr.] An operation where the forepart of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during long tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy. *Quincy*.
- LARYNX.** *f.* [*λάρυγγι*] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue before the pharynx. *Derham*.
- LASCIVIENT.** *f.* [*lascivientis*, Lat.] Frolicksome. wantoning.
- LASCIVIOUS.** *a.* [*lascivus*, Lat.] 1. Leud; lustful. *Shakespeare*. 2. Wanton; soft; luxuriose. *Shakespeare*.
- LASCIVIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness. looseness. *Dryden*.
- LASCIVIOUSLY.** *adv.* [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 lash, or string in which an animal is held. *Tusser*. 4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm. *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 sound. *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*.
- LASHER.** *f.* [from *lash*.] One that whips or lashes.
- LASS.** *f.* A girl; a maid; a young woman. *Philips*.
- LASSITUDE.** *f.* [*lassitudo*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue. *Morr*.
- LASSLORN.** *f.* [*lafs* and *lorn*] Forsaken by his mistress. *Shakespeare*.
- LAST.** *f.* [lateft, Sax.] 1. Latest; that which follows all the rest in time. *Pope*. 2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place. 3. Beyond which there is no more. *Cowley*. 4. Next before the present: as, *last week*. 5. Utmost. *Dryden*. 6. At **LAST**. In conclusion; at the end. *Genesis*. 7. **THE LAST**. The end. *Pope*.
- LAST.** *adv.* 1. The last time; the time next before the present. *Shakespeare*. 2. In conclusion. *Dryden*.
- To **LAST.** *v. n.* [lateftan, Sax.] To endure; to continue. *Locke*.
- LAST.** *f.* [last, Sax.] 1. The mould on which shoes are formed. *Addison*. 2. [*Last*, Germ.] A load; a certain weight or measure.
- LASTERY.** *f.* A red colour. *Spenser*.
- LASTAGE.** *f.* [*lestage*, Fr. lateft, Sax.] a load] 1. Custom paid for freightage. 2. The ballast of a ship.
- LASTING.** *particip. a.* [from *last*.] 1. Continuing;

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- tinuing; durable. 2. Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle*.
- LASTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually.
- LASTINGNESS.** *f.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness; continuance. *Sidney, Newton*.
- LASTLY.** *adv.* [from *last*.] 1. In the last place. *Bacon*. 2. In the conclusion; at last.
- LATCH.** *f.* [*leuse*, 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*.
- LATCHES.** *f.* Latches or larkets, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablets of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses. *Harris*.
- LATCHET.** *f.* [*lacet*, French.] The thing that fastens the shoe. *Mark*.
- LATE.** *a.* [læt, Sax.] 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.** *adv.* 1. After long delays; after a long time. *Philips*. 2. In a latter season. *Bacon*. 3. Late; not long ago. *Spenser*. 4. Far in the day or night. *Dryden*.
- LATELY.** *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago. *Acts*.
- LATENESS.** *f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced. *Swift*.
- LATENT.** *a.* [*latens*, Lat.] Hidden; concealed; secret. *Woodward*.
- LATERAL.** *a.* [*lateral*, Fr.] 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*.
- LATERALLY.** *adv.* [from *lateral*.] By the side; sidewise. *Holder*.
- LATEWARD.** *adv.* [*late* and *peapd*, Saxon.] Somewhat late
- LATH.** *f.* [*latta*, Sax.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses. *Dryden*.
- To LATH.** *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths. *Mortimer*.
- LATH.** *f.* [læð, Saxon.] A part of a country. *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 LATHER.** *v. n.* [læppan, Sax.] To form a foam. *Baynard*.
- To LATHER.** *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.
- LATHER.** *f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.
- LATIN.** *a.* [*Latinus*.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans. *Ajcham*.
- LATINISM.** [*Latinisme*, Fr. *latinismus*, low Lat.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin. *Addison*.

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- LATINIST.** *f.* One skilled in Latin.
- LATINITY.** *f.* The Latin tongue.
- To LATINIZE.** *v. n.* [*Latinifer*, Fr.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden*.
- To LATINIZE.** *v. a.* To give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin. *Watts*.
- LATISH.** *a.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.
- LATIROSTROUS.** *a.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Lat.] Broad beaked. *Brown*.
- LATITANCY.** *a.* [from *latitans*, Lat.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid. *Brown*.
- LATITANT.** *a.* [*latitans*, Lat.] Delitescent; concealed; lying hid. *Boyle*.
- LATITATION.** *f.* [from *latito*, Lat.] The state of lying concealed.
- LATITUDE.** *f.* [*littude*, Fr.] 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. *King Charles*. 6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity. *Taylor*. 7. Extent; diffusion. *Brown*.
- LATITUDINARIAN.** *a.* [*littudinarius*, low Lat.] Not restrained; not confined. *Celher*.
- LATITUDINARIAN.** *f.* One who departs from orthodoxy.
- LATRANT.** *a.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking. *Tick*.
- LATRA.** *f.* [*latra*, Lat.] The highest kind of worship. *Sidlingfleet*.
- LATTEN.** *f.* [*latten*, Fr.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone. *Peachment*.
- LATTER.** *a.* 1. Happiness after something else. 2. Modern; lately done or past. *Locke*. 3. Mentioned last of two. *Watts*.
- LATTERLY.** *adv.* [from *latter*.] Of late.
- LATTICE.** *f.* [*lattis*, Fr.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances. *Cleveland*.
- To LATTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.
- LAVATION.** *f.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] The act of washing. *Hakewill*.
- LAVATORY.** *f.* [from *lavo*, Lat.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed. *Hurvey*.
- LAUD.** *f.* [*laus*, Imt.] 1. Praise; honour paid; celebration. *Pope*. 2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon*.
- To LAUD.** *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise; to celebrate. *Bentley*.
- LAUDABLE.** *a.* [*laudabilis*, Lat.] 1. Praiseworthy; commendable. *Locke*. 2. Healthy; salubrious. *Arbutnot*.
- LAUDABLENESS.** *f.* [from *laudable*.] Praiseworthy.
- LAUDABLY.** *adv.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise. *Dryden*.
- LAUDANUM.** *f.* [from *laudo*, Lat.] A soporific tincture.
- To LAVE.** *v. a.* [*lavo*, Lat.] 1. To wash; to bathe. *Dryden*. 2. [*Lever*, Fr.] To throw up;

- 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'VER. *f.* [*lavoir*, Fr. from *lave*.] A washing vessel. *Milton.*
- To LAUGH. *v. n.* [*lahan*, Sax. *lochen*, Germ.] 1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. *Bacon.* 2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile. *Shakeſp.* 3. To LAUGH at. To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shakeſp.*
- To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn. *Shakeſp.*
- LAUGH. *f.* [from the verb] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Pope.*
- LAUGHABLE. *a.* [from *laugh*.] Such as may properly excite laughter.
- LA'UGHER. *f.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment. *Pope.*
- LA'UGHINGLY. *adv.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way; merrily.
- LAUGHINGSTOCK. *f.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenser.*
- LAUGHTER. *f.* [from *laugh*.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Shakeſp.*
- LA VISH. *a.* 1. Prodigal; wasteful; indifferently liberal. *Rome.* 2. Scattered in waste; profuse. 3. Wild; unrestrained. *Shakeſp.*
- 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. *adv.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely; prodigally. *Shakeſp.*
- LA'VISHMENT. } *f.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigal-
- LA'VISHNESS } lity; 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*, Fr.] A plain extended between woods. *Shakeſp.*
- LA'UNDRESS. *f.* [*lavandiere*, Fr.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Camd.*
- LA'UNDRY. *f.* [as if *lavanderie*.] 1. The room in which the clothes are washed. *Swift.* 2. The act or state of washing. *Bacon.*
- LA'VOLLA. *f.* [*la velle*, Fr.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Shakeſp.*
- LA'UREATE. *a.* [*lauratus*, La.] Decked or invested with a laurel. *Dante.*
- LAUREATION. *f.* [from *lauratus*.] It denotes in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.
- LAUREL. *f.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree, called also the cherry-bay.
- LAURELED. *a.* [from *laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel. *Dryden.*
- LAW. *f.* [*lags*, Sax.] 1. A rule of action. *Dryden.* 2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established. *Davies.* 3. Judicial process. *Shakeſp.* 4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Shakeſp.* 5. An established and constant mode or process. *Shakeſp.*
- LA'WFUL. *a.* [*low* and *full*.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law. *Shakeſp.*
- LA'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *lawful*.] Legally; agreeably to law. *South.*
- 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, Rescommon.* 2. Contrary to law; illegal. *Dryd.*
- LA'WLESSELY. *adv.* [from *lawless*.] In a manner contrary to law. *Shakeſp.*
- LA'WMAKER. *f.* [*law* and *maker*.] A legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hickler.*
- LAWN. *f.* [*land*, Danish.] 1. An open space between woods. *Pope.* 2. [*Linon*, Fr.] 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*.] A professor of law; advocate; pleader. *Whitegift.*
- LAX. *a.* [*laxus*, Lat.] 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 diarrhoea.
- LAXA TION. *f.* [*laxatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of loosening or slackening. 2. The state of being loosened or slackened.
- LAXATIVE. *a.* [*laxatif*, Fr.] Having the power to ease costiveness. *Arbutnot.*
- LA'XATIVE. *f.* A medicine slightly purgative. *Dryden.*
- LAXATIVENESS. *f.* [*laxative*.] Power of eating costiveness.
- LA'XIFY. *f.* [*laxitas*, Lat.] 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. Pretense of *lye*. *Kneller.*
- To LAY. *v. a.* [*legan*, Sax.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 6. To busy; to interrupt. *Acts.* 7. To illustrate or place privately. *Erverbs.* 8. To spread on a surface. *Watts.* 9. To paint; to enamel. *Locke.* 10. To put into any state of quiet. *Bacon.* 11. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay. *Ben Jonson.* 12. To

To prohibit a spirit to walk. *L'Estrange*. 13. To set on the table. *Hef.* 14. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer*. 15. To wager. *Dryden*. 16. To deposit 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. *Chapman*. 23. To charge as a payment. *Locke* 24. To impute; to charge. *Temple*. 25. To impose; to enjoin. *Wyche* 26. To exhibit; to offer. *Atterbury* 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. *Isiber*. 32. To LAY before. To expose to view; to shew; to display. *Wate*. 33. To LAY by. To reserve for some future time. *1 Cor.* 34. To put from one; to dismiss. *Bacon*. 35. To LAY down. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction. *John*. 36. To quit; to resign. *Dryden* 37. To commit to repose. *Dryden*. 38. To advance as a proposition. *Stirlingfleet*. 39. To LAY for. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices. *Knells*. 40. To LAY forth. To diffuse; to expatiate. *L'Estrange*. 41. To place when dead in a decent posture. *Shakespeare* 42. To LAY hold 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 display; to discover. *Atterbury*. 49. To dispose; to plan. *Notes on Odissey*. 50. With the reciprocal pronoun, to excite. *Smalbridge*. 51. To LAY to. To charge upon. *Sidney*. 52. To apply with vigour. *Tuffin*. 53. To harass; to attack. *Knells*. 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 store; to measure. *Hoker*. 58. To LAY upon. To importune. *Knells*.

To LAY. *v. n.* 1. To bring eggs. *Mortimer*. 2. To contrive. *Daniel*. 3. To LAY about. To strike on all sides. *Spenser*, *South*. 4. To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike. *Job*. 5. To LAY in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation. *Dryden*. 6. To LAY on. To strike; to beat. *Dryden*. 7. To act with vehemence. *Shakespeare*. 8. To LAY out. To take measure. *Woodward*.

LAY. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A row; a stratum. *Bacon* 2. A wager. *Graunt*.

LAY. *f.* [ley, leaz, Sax.] Grassy ground; meadow; ground unplowed. *Dryden*.

LAY. *f.* [lay, Fr. ley, leod, Sax.] A song. *Spenser*, *Milton*, *Walter*, *Dryden*, *Dennis*.

LAY. *a.* [laicus, Lat. laicus.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as dis-

tinct from the clergy. *Dryden*.

LAY'ER. *f.* [from lay.] 1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one b dy spread over another. *Evelyn*. 2. A sprig of a plant. *Miller*. 3. A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer*.

LAYMAN. *f.* [lay and man] 1. One of the people distinct from the clergy. *Gov. of the Temple*. 2. An image. *Dryden*.

LAYSALL. *f.* An heap of dung. *Spenser*.

LAZAR. *f.* [from Lazarus in the gospel.] One determined and nauseous with filthy and peccantial diseases. *Dryden*.

LAZAR-HOUSE. } *f.* [lazzeretto, Ital. from LAZARETTO. } lazari.] A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital. *Milton*.

LAZARWORT. *f.* A plant.

LAZINESS. *f.* [from lazy.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily. *Locke*

LAZINESS. *f.* [from lazy.] Idleness; sluggishness. *Dryden*.

LAZINE, *a.* [from lazy.] Sluggish; idle. *South*.

LAZULI. *f.* The ground of this stone is blue. See LAPIS LAZULI.

LAZY. *a.* [lijzer, Danish] 1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work. *R. Common*. 2. Slow; tedious. *Clarendon*.

LD. is a contraction of lord.

LEA. *f.* [ley, Saxon, a fallow.] Ground inclosed, not open. *Milton*.

LEAD. *f.* [led, Sax.] 1. Lead is the heaviest metal except gold; the softest of all the metals, and very ductile; it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals, except gold. Lead is found in various countries, but abounds particularly in England, in several kinds of hills and stones. *Boyle*. 2. [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. *Lead*. [ledan, Sax.] 1. To guide by the hand. *Locke*. 2. To conduct to any place. *1 Sam.* 3. To conduct as head or commander. *Spenser*, *South*. 4. To introduce by going first. *Nam Fair*. 5. To guide; to show the method of attaining. *Watts*. 6. To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarendon*. 7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives. *Swift*. 8. To pals; to tend in any certain manner. *Atterbury*.

To LEAD. *v. n.* 1. To go first, and show the way. *Genesis*. 2. To conduct as a commander. *Temple*. 3. To shew the way, by going first. *Wiston*.

LEAD. *f.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place.

LEADEN. *a.* [leaden, Sax.] 1. Made of lead. *W. Aust.* 2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless. *Shakespeare*. 3. Heavy; dull. *Shakespeare*.

LEADER. *f.* [from lead] 1. One that leads or conducts. 2. Captain; commander. *Hayward*. 3. One who goes first. *Shakespeare*. 4. One at the head of any party or faction. *Swift*.

LEADING part. *a.* Principal. *Locke*.

LEADING-STRINGS. *f.* [lead and string] L 11 Strings

Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling. *Dryden*.

LEADMAN. *f.* [*lead* and *man*.] One who begins or leads a dance. *Ben. Johnson*.

LEADWORT. *f.* [*lead* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller*.

LEAF. *f.* *leaves*, plural. [*leaf*, *Sax.*] 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*.

LEAFLESS. *a.* [from *leaf*] Naked of leaves. *Gov of the Tongue*.

LEAFY. *a.* [from *leaf*] Full of leaves. *Shakesp.*

LEAGUE. *f.* [*ligue*, *Fr.*] A confederacy; a combination. *Bacon*.

TO LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite; to confederate. *South*.

LEAGUE. *f.* [*liene*, *Fr.*] A measure of length, containing three miles. *Addison*.

LEAGUED. *a.* [from *league*] Confederated. *Philips*.

LEAGUER. *f.* [*beleggeren*, *Dutch.*] Siege; investment of a town. *Shakesp.*

LEAK. *f.* [*leck*, *leke*, *Dutch.*] A breach or hole which lets in water. *Hooker*, *Wilkins*.

TO LEAK. *v. n.* 1. To let water in or out. *Shakesp.* 2. To drop through a breach. *Dryd.*

LEAKAGE. *f.* [from *leak*] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LEAKY. *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*, *Sax.*] 1. To incline against; to rest against. *Peackam*. 2. To propend; to tend towards. *Spenser*. 3. To be in a bending posture. *Dryden*.

LEAN. *a.* [*hlæne*, *Sax.*] 1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bare-boned. *Milton*. 2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet*. 3. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich. *Shakesp.*

LEAN. *f.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat. *Fargubar*.

LEANLY. *adv.* [from *lean*.] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LEANNESS. *f.* [from *lean*.] 1. Extension of body; want of flesh; meagerness. *Ben Johnson*. 2. Want of bulk. *Shakesp.*

TO LEAP. *v. n.* [*hleapan*, *Sax.*] 1. To jump; to move upwards 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. *Shakesp.*

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. *Shakesp.*

LEAP-YEAR. *f.* [*Leap-year* or *bissextile* is every fourth year, and to 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*, *Sax.*] 1. To gain the knowledge or skill of. *Knolles*. 2. To teach. *Shakesp.*

TO LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern. *Bacon*.

LEARNED. *a.* [from *learn*.] 1. Versed in science and literature. *Swift*. 2. Skilled; skilful; knowing. *Grawville*. 3. Skilled in scholastick knowledge. *Locke*.

LEARNEDLY. *adv.* [from *learned*.] With knowledge; with skill. *Hooker*.

LEARNING. *f.* [from *learn*.] 1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences. *Prior*. 2. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker*.

LEARNER. [from *learn*.] One who is yet in his rudiments. *Graunt*.

LEASE. *f.* [*laisser*, *Fr.* *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*.

LEASER. *f.* [from *lease*.] Glean. *Swift*.

LEASH. *f.* [*lesse*, *Fr.* *Iaccio*, *Italian*.] 1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coultier leads his greyhound. *Shakesp.* 2. A tierce; three. *Hudibras*. 3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Dennis*.

TO LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun] To bind; to hold in a string. *Shakesp.*

LEASING. *f.* [*leage*, *Sax.*] Lie; falsehood. *Hubbard's Tale*, *Prior*.

LEAST. *a.* The superlative of *little*. [*læst*, *Sax.*] Little beyond others; smallest. *Locke*.

LEAST. *adv.* In the lowest degree. *Pope*.

AT LEAST. } To say no more; at the
AT LEASTWISE. } lowest degree. *Hooker*,
Dryden, *Watts*.

LEASY. *a.* Flimsy; of weak texture. *Aitcham*.

LEATHER. *f.* [*leðep*, *Sax.*] 1. Dressed hides of animals. *Shakesp.* 2. Skin; ironically. *Swift*.

LEATHERCOAT. *f.* [*leatber* and *coat*.] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakesp.*

LEATHERDRESSER. *f.* [*leatber* and *dresser*.] He who dresses leather. *Pope*.

LEATHER-MOUTHED. *a.* [*leatber* and *mouth*.] By a *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat. *Walton*.

LEATHERY. *a.* [from *leatber*.] Resembling leather. *Philips*.

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LE'ATHERSELLER. *f.* [*katber* and *seller.*] He who deals in leather.

LEAVE. *f.* [*leape*, Sax.] 1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance. *Pope.* 2. Farewell; adieu. *Shakeſp.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* preter. *I left; I have left.* 1. To quit; to forſake. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. To deſert; to abandon. *Eccluf.* 3. To have remaining at death. *Eccluf.* 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. *Leuiticus.* 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. *Addiſ.* 13. To forſake. *Arbutnot.* 14. **To LEAVE out.** To omit; to neglect. *Ben. Johnson, Blackmore.*

To LEAVE. *v. n.* 1. To ceaſe; to deſiſt. *Shakeſp.* 2. **To LEAVE off.** To deſiſt. *Knolles, Roſcommon.* 3. To ſtop. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.] To levy; to raiſe. *Spencer.*

LE'AVED. *a.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf.*] 1. Furniſhed with foliage. 2. Made with leaves or folds. *Liſiaab.*

LEAVEN *f.* [*levain*, Fr.] 1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Floyer.* 2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs. *King Charles.*

To LEAVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To ferment by ſomething mixed. *Shakeſp.* 2. To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*

LE'AVER. *f.* [*leave.*] One who deſerts or forſakes. *Shakeſp.*

LEAVES. *f.* The plural of *leaf.* *Bacon.*

LE'AVINGS. *f.* [from *leave.*] Remnant; relicks; offal. *Addiſon.*

LE'AVY. *a.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*

To L'ECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, Fr.] To lick over. *Shakeſp.*

LE'CHER. *f.* A whoremaſter. *Pope.*

To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore. *Shakeſp.*

LE'CHEROUS. *a.* [from *lecher.*] Lewd; luſtful. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdly; luſtfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdneſs.

LE'CHERY. *f.* [from *lecher.*] Lewdneſs; luſt. *Ackam.*

LECTION. *f.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies. *Watts.*

LE'CTURE. *f.* [*lectura*, Fr.] 1. A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject. *Sidney, Taylor.* 2. The act or practice of reading; peruſal. *Brown.* 3. A magiſterial reprimand.

To LE'CTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To inſtruct formally. 2. To inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

LECTURER. *f.* [from *lecture.*] An inſtructor;

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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.* [*leggen*, 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*, Fr.] 1. Dregs; ſediment; reſuſe. *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 the might. *Dier.*

LEECH. *f.* [*læc*, Sax.] 1. A phyſician; a profeſſor of the art of healing. *Spencer.* 2. A kind of ſnail water ſerpent, which ſtaſtens 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; ſopd. *Spencer.*

LEEK. *f.* [*leac*, Sax.] 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*, Fr.] Dregs; ſediment. *B. Johnson.*

To LEESE. *v. a.* [*lece*, Dutch.] To uſe; an old word. *Tuſſer, Donne.*

LEET. *f.* A law day. The word ſeemeth to have grown from the Saxon *lede*, which was a court of juriſdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them. *Cowell.*

LE'EWARD. *a.* [see and *peard*, Sax.] Towards the wind. See *LEE.* *Arbutnot.*

LEFT. participle preter. of *leave.* *Shakeſp.*

LEFT. *a.* [*luſtie*, Dutch; *leuvs*, Lat.] Siniftrous; not right. *Dryden.*

LEFT-HANDED. *a.* [*left* and *hand.*] Uſing the left-hand rather than right. *Brown.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *f.* [from *left handed.*] 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 obedience. *Hudbras.* 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*, Lat.] *Legacy* is a particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament. *Cowell.*

LE'GAL. *a.* [*lega*, Fr.] 1. Done or conceived according

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according to law. *Hale.* 2. Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton.*
LEGALITY. *f.* [*legality*, Fr.] Lawfulness.
TO LEGALIZE. *v. a.* [*legaliser*, Fr. from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful. *Scrub.*
LEGALLY. *adv.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor.*
LEGATARY. *f.* [*legataire*, Fr.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*
LEGATINE. *a.* [from *legatus*.] 1. Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.* 2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman See. *Shakep.*
LEGATE. *f.* [*legatus*, Lat.] 1. A deputy; an ambassador. *Dryden.* 2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope. *Atterbury.*
LEGATEE. [from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift.*
LEGATION. *f.* [*legatio*, Lat.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Wotton.*
LEGATOR. *f.* [from *lego*, Lat.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden.*
LEGEND. *f.* [*legenda*, Lat.] 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hosker.* 2. Any memorial or relation. *Fausfax.* 3. An incredible unauthentic 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. *Shakep.*
LEGERDEMAIN. *f.* [*legereté de main*, Fr.] Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *Scrub.*
LEGERITY. *f.* [*legereté*, Fr.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Shakep.*
LEGGED. *a.* [from *leg*.] Having legs.
LEGIBLE. *a.* [*legibilis*, Lat.] 1. Such as may be read. *Swift.* 2. Apparent; discoverable. *Celster.*
LEGIBLY. *adv.* [from *legible*.] In such a manner as may be read.
LEGION. *f.* [*legio*, Lat.] 1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand. *Addison.* 2. A military force. *Thompson.* 3. Any great number. *Shakep. Rogers.*
LEGIONARY. *a.* [from *legion*.] 1. Relating to a legion. 2. Containing a legion. 3. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown.*
LEGISLATION. *f.* [from *legiflator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws. *Lutetian.*
LEGISLATIVE. *a.* [from *legiflator*.] Giving laws; lawgiving. *Dehham.*
LEGISLATOR. *f.* [*legiflator*, Lat.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Pope.*
LEGISLATURE. *f.* [from *legiflator*, Lat.] The power that makes laws. *Seymour.*
LEGITIMACY. *f.* [from *legitimus*.] 1. Lawfulness of birth. *Ayliffe.* 2. Continence; not *discontinence*. *Wotton.*
LEGITIMATE. *a.* [from *legitimus*, Lat.] Born in marriage; lawful; begotten. *T. p. 10.*
TO LEGITIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimare*, Fr.] 1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.* 2. To make lawful. *Decey of Picty.*

LEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [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*, Lat.] Seeds not
LEGUMEN. } reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger feeds; pulse. *Boyle.*
LEGUMINOUS. *a.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbutnot.*
LEISURABLE. *a.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure. *Brown.*
LEISURABLY. *adv.* [from *leisurable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hosker.*
LEISURE. *f.* [*loisir*, Fr.] 1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind. *Temple.* 2. Convenience of time. *Shakep.*
LEISURELY. *a.* [from *leisure*.] Not hasty; deliberate. *Shakep. Addison.*
LEISURELY. *adv.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly. *Addison.*
LEMAN. *f.* [*laimant*, Fr.] A sweet-heart; a gallant. *Hammer.*
LEMMA. *f.* [*λήμμα*.] A proposition previously assumed.
LEMON. *f.* [*limon*, Fr.] 1. The fruit of the lemon tree. *Mortimer.* 2. The tree that bears lemons.
LEMONADE. *f.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbutnot.*
TO LEND. *v. a.* [from *lanan*, Sax.] 1. To afford, as 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*, Sax.] 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 of 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. *Hosker.* 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 contrive. *Lee.* 3. To protract pronunciation. *Dryden.* 4. **TO LENGTHEN OUT.** To protract, to extend. *Dryden.*
TO LENGTHEN. *v. v.* To grow longer; to increase in length. *Priser.*
LENGTHWISE. *adv.* [*length* and *wise*.] According to the length.
LENIENT. *a.* [*leniens*, Lat.] 1. Assuasive; softening; mitigating. *Milton.* 2. Laxative; emollient. *Arbutnot.*
LENIENT. *f.* An emollient, or assuasive application. *Wise man.*

To **LE'NIFY**. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old Fr.] To assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden*.

LENITIVE. *a.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenis*, Lat.] Alleviative; emollient. *Arbutnot*.

LENITIVE. *f.* 1. Any thing applied to ease pain. 2. A palliative. *South*.

LE NITY. *f.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] 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.* [*lenten*, the spring, Sax.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence. *Camden*.

LENTEN. *a.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used in lent; spring. *Shakesp.*

LENTICULAR. *a.* [*lenticulaire*, Fr.] Doubly convex; or of the form of a lens. *Ray*.

LENTIFORM. *a.* [*lent and forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS. *a.* [from *lentigo*.] Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LENTIGO. *f.* [Latin] A freckle or scurfy eruption on the skin. *Quincy*.

LENTIL. *f.* [*lens*, Lat. *lentis*, Fr.] A plant.

LENTISCK. *f.* [*lentiscus*, Lat.] *Leontick* wood is of a pale brown colour, almost whitish, resinous, of a fragrant smell and acid taste: it is the wood of the tree which produces the mastic. *Hill*

LE'NTITUDE. *f.* [from *lentus*, Lat.] Sluggishness; slowness.

LENTNER. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Walton*.

LENTOR. *f.* [Latin.] 1. Tenacity; viscosity. *Bacon*. 2. Slowness; delay. *Arbutnot*. 3. [In physick.] That sly, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels. *Quincy*.

LENTOUS. *a.* [*lentus*, Lat.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown*.

LEOD. *f.* The people; or rather a nation, country, &c. *Giljon*.

LEOF. *f.* *Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin*, is a winner of love. *Giljon*.

LEONINE. *a.* [*leoninus*, Lat.] 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.

LEOPARD. *f.* [*leo and pardus*, La.] A spotted beast of prey. *Shakesp.*

LEPER. *f.* [*lepra, leprosus*, Lat.] One infected with a leprosy. *Halewitt*.

LEPROUS. *a.* [formed from *leprosus*.] Causing leprosy. *Shakesp.*

LEPORINE. *a.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSITY. *f.* [from *leprosus*.] Squamous disease. *Bacon*.

LEPROSY. *f.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepra*, Fr.] A bathsome distemper which covers the body with a kind of white scales. *Wijman*.

LEPROUS. *a.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepreux*, Fr.] Infected with a leprosy. *Donne*.

LERE. *f.* [*lepe*, Sax.] A lesion; lore; doctrine. *Spenser*.

LE'RRY. *f.* [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture.

LESS. A negative or privative termination. [*leap*, Sax. *loss*, Dutch.] Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing: as, a *wifeless* man.

LESS. *a.* [*leap*, Sax.] The comparative of little; opposed to greater. *Locke*.

LESS. *f.* Not so much; opposed to more. *Exod*.

LESS *adv.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden*.

LE'SSEE. *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. *Atterbury*.

To **LE'SSEN**. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink. *Temple*.

LESSER. *a.* A barbarous corruption of *less*. *Pope*.

LESSER. *adv.* Formed by corruption from *less*. *Shakesp.*

LESSES. *f.* [*laissés*, Fr.] The dung of beasts left on the ground

LESSON. *f.* [*leçon*, Fr.] 1. Any thing read or repeated by a teacher. *Denham*. 2. Precept, notion inculcated. *Spenser*. 3. Portions of scripture read in divine service. *Hosker*. 4. Tune picked for an instrument. 5. A rating lecture. *Sidney*.

To **LESSON**. *v. a.* [from the noun] To teach; to instruct. *Shakesp.*

LESSOR. *f.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise by lease. *Denham*, *Ayliffe*.

LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *leust*] That not. *Amisjon*.

To **LET**. *v. a.* [*letan*, Sax.] 1. To allow; to suffer; to permit. *Bp Sanderfon*. 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 assent with. 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'Estrange*. 8. To more than permit. *Shakesp.* 9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Cart*. 10. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no repulsive violence. *Jewel*. 11. To permit to take any state or course. *Sidney*. 12. *To let blood*, is elliptical for *to let the blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *Shakesp.* 13. *To let in*, to admit. *Knobbs*. 14. To procure admission. *Locke*. 15. *To let off*, To discharge. *Swift*. 16. *To let out*, To hire out; to give to hire or farm. 17. *To let*, [*letten*, Sax.] To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose. *Dryden*. 18. *To let*, when it signifies to permit or leave, has *let* in the present and past.

LEV

LEW

part. passive; but when it signifies to hinder, it has lessed *Introduction to Grammar*.

To LET. *v. a.* To forbear; to withhold himself. *Bacon*.

LET. *f.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. *Hooker*. LET, the termination of diminutive words, from *lyte*, Sax. *little, small*.

LETHARGICK. *a.* [*letbargique*, Fr.] Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep. *Hammond*.

LETHARGICKNESS. *f.* [from *letbargick*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Herbert*.

LETHARGY. *f.* [*ληθαργια*] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Atterbury*.

LETHARGIED. *a.* [from the noun.] Laid asleep; entranced. *Shakefp.*

LETHE. *f.* [*ληθη*.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shakefp.*

LETTER. *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.

LETTER. *f.* [*lettre*, Fr.] 1. One of the elements of syllables. *Shakefp.* 2. A written message; an epistle. *Abbt.* 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 LETTER. *v. a.* [from *letter*.] To stamp with letters. *Addison*.

LETTERED. *a.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning. *Collier*.

LETTUCE. *f.* [*lactuca*, Lat.] A plant.

LEVANT. *a.* [*levant*, Fr.] Eastern. *Milton*.

LEVANT. *f.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVATOR. *f.* [Lat.] A chyrurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. *Wiseman*.

LEUCOPHEGMACY. *f.* [from *leucophlegmatick*.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings. *Arbutnot*.

LEUCOPHEGMATICK. *a.* [*λευκοδ*: and *φλεγμα*.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold. *Quincy*.

LEVEE. *f.* [Fr.] 1. The time of rising. 2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden*.

LEVEL. *a.* [*level*, Sax.] 1. Even; not having one part higher than another. *Bentley* 2. Even with any thing else; in the same line with any thing. *Titotson*.

To LEVEL. *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. *Dryden*. 6. To direct to any end. *Swift*.

To LEVEL. *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. *Shakefp.* 3. To be in the same

direction with a mark. *Hudibras*. 4. To make attempts; to aim. *Shakefp.*

LEVEL. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities. *Sundys*. 2. Rate; standard. *Sidney*. 3. A state of equality. *Atterbury* 4. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work. *Moxon*. 5. Rule: borrowed from the mechanick level. *Prior*. 6. The line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed. *Waller*. 7. The line in which the sight passes. *Pope*.

LEVELLER. *f.* [from *level*.] 1. One who makes any thing even. 2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same fate. *Collier*.

LEVELNESS. *f.* [from *level*.] 1. Evenness; equality of surface. 2. Equality with something else. *Peacham*.

LEVEN. *f.* [*levain*, Fr.] 1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment. 2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass. *Wiseman*.

LEVER. *f.* [*levier*, Fr.] The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight. *Harris*.

LEVERET. *f.* [*leivre*, Fr.] A young hare. *Waller*.

LEVET. *f.* [from *lever*, Fr.] A blast on the trumpet. *Hudibras*.

LEVEROOK. *f.* [*læpene*, Sax.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. *Walton*.

LEVIALE. *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied. *Bacon*.

LEVATHAN. *f.* [*ליתאן*.] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*; by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale. *Thomson*.

To LEVIGATE. *v. a.* [*levigo*, Lat.] 1. To rub or grind. 2. To mix till the liquor become smooth and uniform. *Arbutnot*.

LEVIGATION. *f.* [from *levigate*.] *Levigatio* is the reducing of hard bodies into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Quincy*.

LEVITE. *f.* [*levita*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. Lightness; not heaviness. *Bentley*. 2. Inconstancy; changeableness. *Hooker*. 3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind. *Milton*. 4. Idle pleasure; vanity. *Calamy*. 5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness. *Shakefp.* *Clarendon*.

To LEVY. *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.] 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. *Shakefp.*

LEWD. *a.* [*læpede* Sax.] 1. Lay; not clerical

- enl. Davies.** 2. Wicked; bad; naughty. *Whitgift.* 3. Lustful; libidinous. *Shakefp.*
- LEWDLY.** *adv.* [from *lewd.*] 1. Wickedly; naughtily. *Shakefp.* 2. Libidiously; lustfully. *Dryden.*
- LEWDNESS.** *f.* [from *lewd.*] Lustful licentiousness. *Dryden.*
- LEWDSTER.** *f.* [from *lewd.*] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures. *Shakefp.*
- LEWIS DOR.** *f.* [Fr.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now settled at seventeen shillings. *Diſ.*
- LEXICOGRAPHER.** *f.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge *Watts.*
- LEXICOGRAPHER.** *f.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.
- LEXICON.** *f.* [λεξικόν.] A dictionary. *Milton.*
- LEY.** *f.* *Ley, lee, lay,* are all from the Saxon leag, a field *Gibson.*
- LIABLE.** *a.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject. *Milton.*
- Liar.** *f.* [from *lie.*] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity. *Shakefp.*
- LIARD.** *a.* Mingled roan. *Markham.*
- LIBATION.** *f.* [*libatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity *Bacon.* 2. The wine so poured *Stillm.*
- LIBBARD.** *f.* [*liebard*, Germ. *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard *Brerewood.*
- LIBEL.** *f.* [*libellus*, Lat.] 1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Decay of Piety.* 2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.
- To LIBEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun] To spread defamation; generally written or printed *Danne.*
- To LIBEL.** *v. a.* To satirize; to lampoon. *Dryden.*
- LIBELLER.** *f.* [from *libel*] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden.*
- LIBELLOUS.** *a.* [from *libel*] Defamatory *Weston.*
- LIBERAL.** *a.* [*liberalis*, Lat.] 1. Not mean; not low in birth. 2. Becoming a gentleman 3. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Milton.*
- LIBERALITY.** *f.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generosity *Shake.*
- LIBERALLY.** *adv.* [from *liberal*] Bounteously; bountifully; largely. *James.*
- LIBERTINE.** *f.* [*libertin*, Fr.] 1. One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shakefp.* 2. One who lives without restraint or law. *Roué.* 3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Shakefp. Collier.* 4. [In law.] A freed man; or rather, the son of a freedman. *Ayliffe.*
- LIBERTINE.** *a.* [*libertin*, Fr.] Licentious; irreligious. *Swift.*
- LIBERTINISM.** *f.* [from *libertine.*] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice. *Atterb.*
- LIBERTY.** *f.* [*libert*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.] 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.** *adv.* [from *libidinous.*] Lewdly; lustfully.
- LIBRAL.** *a.* [*libralis*, Lat.] Of a pound weight. *Diſ.*
- LIBRARIAN.** *f.* [*librarius*, Lat.] One who has the care of a library. *Brown.*
- LIBRARY.** *f.* [*libraire* Fr.] A large collection of books. *Dryden.*
- To LIBRATE.** *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poise; to balance.
- LIBRATION.** *f.* [*libratio*, Lat.] 1. The state of being balanced. *Thomson.* 2. [In astronomy.] *Libration* is the balancing motion or retardation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. *Greav.*
- LIBRATORY.** *a.* [from *libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.
- LICE.** the plural of *louse*. *Dryden.*
- LICEBANE.** *f.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.
- LICENSE.** *f.* [*licentia*, Lat.] 1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint. *Sidney.* 2. A grant of permission. *Addison.* 3. Liberty; permission. *Acts.*
- To LICENSE.** *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.] 1. To set at liberty. *Weston.* 2. To permit by a legal grant *Pope.*
- LICENSER.** *f.* [from *license*] A granter of permission.
- LICENTIATE.** *f.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.] 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'Esrange.*
- LICENTIOUS.** *a.* [*licentiosus*, Lat.] 1. Unrestrained by law or morality. *Shakefp.* 2. Presumptuous; unconfined. *Rasselas.*
- LICENTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *licentious.*] With too much liberty.
- LICENTIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *licentious.*] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint. *Swift.*
- LICH.** *f.* [*licca*, Sax.] A dead carcase; whence *lickwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lickgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Litchfield*, 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*, Sax.] 1. To pass over with the tongue. *Addison.* 2. To sip; to take in by the tongue. *Shakefp.* 3. **To LICK up.** To devour. *Pope.*
- LICK.** *f.* [from the verb] A blow; rough usage. *Dryden.*
- LICKERISH.** *a.* [*liccrpa*, a glutton, Sax.]
- LICKERIOUS.** } 1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish. *L'Esrange.* 2. Eager; greedy. *Sidney.* 3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.
- LICKERISHNESS.** *f.* [from *lickerish*] Niceness of palate.

LICORICE.

L I E

LICORICE. *f.* [*Liquoricia*, Ital.] A root of sweet taste.

LICTOR. *f.* [Lat.] A beadle.

LID. [*lid*, Sax.] 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. *Crafbaw, Prior*.

LIE. *f.* [Le, Fr.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt. *Peasbam*.

LIE. *f.* [lize, Sax.] A criminal falsehood. *Watts*. 2. A charge of falsehood. *Locke*. 3. A fiction. *Dryden*.

To LIE. *v. n.* [leogan, Sax.] To utter criminal falsehood. *Shakefp.*

To LIE. *v. n.* pret. *I lay; I have lain or lien.* [*liegan*, Sax. *liegen*, Dutch.] 1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else. 2. To rest; to lean upon. *Eptapp in Vanbrugh*. 3. To be reposed in the grave. *Genesis*. 4. To be in a state of decumbiture. *Mark*. 5. To pass the time of sleep. *Dryden*. 6. To be laid up or reposed. *Boyle*. 7. To remain fixed. *Temple*. 8. To reside. *Genesis*. 9. To be placed or situated. *Cellier*. 10. To prels upon. *Creech*. 11. To be troublesome or tedious. *Addison*. 12. To be judicially fixed. *Shakefp.* 13. To be in a particular state. *Watts*. 14. To be in a state of concealment. *Locke*. 15. To be in prison. *Shakefp.* 16. To be in a bad state. *Liffrance*. 17. To be in a helpless or exposed state. *Tillotson*. 18. To consist. *Shakefp.* 19. To be in the power; to belong to. *Stishan*. 20. To be charged in any thing; as, an action lieth against one. 21. To coil; as, it lies me in more money. 22. To LIE at. To importune; to tease. 23. To LIE by. To rest; to remain still. *Shakefp.* 24. To LIE down. To rest; to go into a state of repose. *Jerub*. 25. To sink into the grave. *Job*. 26. To LIE in. To be in childbed. *Wiseman*. 27. To LIE under. To be subject to. *Smalridge*. 28. To LIE upon. To become an obligation or duty. *Bentley*. 29. To LIE with. To converse in bed. *Shakefp.*

LIEF. *a.* [*leof*, Sax. *lief*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved. *Spenser*.

LIEF. *adv.* Willingly. *Shakefp.*

LIEGE. *a.* [*liege*, Fr.] 1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject. 2. Sovereign. *Spenser*.

LIEGE. *f.* Sovereign; superior lord. *Philips*.

LIEGMAN. *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 *uentery*.] Pertaining to a hentry. *Grew*.

LIENTERY. *f.* [from *lien*, *love*, smooth, and *intest.*, *intestinum*.] A particular loofness, wherein the food passes suddenly thro' the stomach and guts. *Quincy*.

LIER. *f.* [from *to lie*.] One that rests or lies down.

LIEU. *f.* [Fr.] Place; room. *Hooker*, *Addison*.

L I F

LIEVE. *adv.* [See *LIEVE*.] Willingly. *Shakefp.*

LIEUTENANCY. *f.* [*lieutenancy*, Fr.] 1. The office of a lieutenant. *Shakefp.* 2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton*.

LIEUTENANT. *f.* [*lieutenant*, Fr.] 1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority. 2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superior or any denomination. *Clarendon*.

LIEUTENANTSHIP. *f.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE. *f.* plural *lives* [hipian, 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. 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. *Ajibam*. 12. Living person. *Shakefp.* 13. Narrative of a life past. *Pope*. 14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution. *Sney*. 15. Animated existence; animal being. *Thomson*.

LIFEBLOOD. *f.* [*life* and *blood*.] The blood necessary to life. *Spedator*.

LIFEEVERLASTING. *f.* An herb. *Anjov*.

LIFEGIVING. *a.* [*life* and *giving*.] Having the power to give life. *Spenser*.

LIFEGUARD. *f.* [*life* and *guard*.] The guard or 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 of spirit. *Prior*.

LIFELESSLY. *adv.* [from *lifeless*] Without vigour; frigidly; jejune.

LIFELIKE. *a.* [*life* and *like*.] Like a living person. *Pope*.

LIFESTRING. *f.* [*life* and *string*.] Nerve; strings imagined to convey life. *Pamcl*.

LIFETIME. *f.* [*life* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of life. *Addison*.

LIFEWEARY. *a.* [*life* and *weary*.] Wretched; tired of living. *Shakefp.*

To LIFT. *v. a.* [*lyfta*, Swedish.] 1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate. *Dryd*. 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. *Keefus*. 6. To raise in estimation. *Hooker*. 7. To exalt in dignity. *Addison*. 8. To elevate; to swell with pride. *Atterbury*. 9. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to *lift*. 1 *Samuel*.

To LIFT. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength. *Locke*.

LIFT. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of lifting; the manner of lifting. *Bacon*. 2. [In Scottish.] The sky. 3. Effect; struggle. *Hudibras*.

LIFTELK. *f.* [from *lift*.] One that lifts. *Pjaint*. To

To LIG. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie. *Spenser*.

LIGAMENT. *f.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Lat.] 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. *Deukam*. 3. Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addison*.

LIGAMENTAL. } *a* [from *ligament*.] Com-
LIGAMENTOUS. } posing a ligament. *Wife*.

LIGATION. *f.* [*ligatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of binding. 2. The state of being bound. *Addison*.

LIGATURE. *f.* [*ligature*, Fr.] 1. Any thing bound on; a bandage. *Gulliver*. 2. The act of binding. *Arbutnot*. 3. The state of being bound. *Mortimer*.

LIGHT. *f.* [*leoht*, Sax.] 1. That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see. *Newton*. 2. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. *Bacon*. 4. 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.* [*leoht*, Sax.] 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. *Hosker*. 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 crafty; 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. *adv.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hosker*.

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.* [*licht*, by chance, Dutch.] 1. To happen; to fall upon by chance. *Sidney*. 2. [Aughtan, Sax.] 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, lgt, Sax.] 1. To flash, with thunder. *Shakespeare*. 2. To shine like lightning. *Shakespeare*. 3. To fall or lighten. [from *light*.] *Common Prayer*.

To LIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.] 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*, to make *light*.] A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded. *Pope*.

LIGHTERMAN. *f.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a lighter. *Child*.

LIGHTFINGERED. *a.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT. *a.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenser*.

LIGHTFOOT. *f.* *Venifon*.

LIGHTHEADED. *a.* [*light* and *head*] 1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak. *Clarend*. 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*.] Wanting light; dark.

LIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *light*.] 1. Without weight. *Ben. Johnson*. 2. Without deep impression. *Prior*. 3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. *Hosker*. 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. *Ecclesiastical*.

LIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *light*] 1. Levity; want of weight. *Burnet*. 2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness. *Shakespeare*. 3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women. *Sidney*. 4. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING. *f.* [from *lighten*.] 1. The flash that attends thunder. *Davies*. 2. Mitigation; abatement. *Addison*.

LIGHTS. *f.* The lungs; the organs of breathing. *Hammond*.

LIGHTSOME. *a.* [from *light*.] 1. Luminous; nor dark; not obscure; not opaque. *Raleigh*. 2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *South*.

LIGHTSOMENESS. *f.* [from *lightsome*.] 1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity. 2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES. *f.* [*lignum aloes*, Lat.] Aloes wood. *Numbers*.

LIGNEOUS. *a.* [*lignus*, Lat.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood. *Bacon*, *Greav*.

LIGNUMVITÆ. *f.* [Lat.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood. *Milton*.

LIGURE. *f.* A precious stone. *Exod*.

LIKE. *a.* [lic, Sax. *list*, Dutch.] 1. Resembling; having resemblance. *Baker*. 2. Equal; of the same quantity. *Spratt*. 3. [For *likely*] Probable; credible. *Bacon*. 4. Likely; in a rate that gives probable expectations. *Clarend*.

LIKE. *f.* 1. Some person or thing resembling another. *Shakeſp.* 2. Near approach; a ſtate like to another ſtate. *Raleigh.*

LIKE. *adv.* 1. In the ſame manner; in the ſame manner as. *Spencer, Philips.* 2. In ſuch a manner as befits. 1 *Sam.* 3. Likely; probably. *Shakeſp.*

To LIKE. *v. a.* [*lican, Sax.*] 1. To chooſe 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 chooſe; to liſt; to be pleaſed. *Locke.*

LIKELIHOOD. *f.* [*from likely.*] 1. Appearance; ſhow. *Shakeſp.* 2. Reſemblance; likeneſs. Obſolete. *Raleigh.* 3. Probability; verſimilitude; * appearance of truth. *Hooker.*

LIKELY. *a.* [*from like.*] 1. Such as may be liked; ſuch as may pleaſe. *Shakeſp.* 2. Probable; ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed.

LIKELY. *adv.* 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.*

LIKEWISE. *adv.* [*like and wiſe.*] In like manner; alſo; moreover; too. *Arbutnot.*

LIKING. *a.* Plump; in a ſtate of plumpneſs. *Daniel.*

LIKING. *f.* [*from like.*] 1. Good ſtate of body; plumpneſs. *Shakeſp. Dryden.* 2. State of trial 3. Inclination. *Spencer.*

LILACH. *f.* [*liac, lilás, Fr.*] A tree. *Bacon.*

LILIED. *a.* [*from lily.*] Embellished with lilies. *Milton.*

LILY. *f.* [*lilium, Lat.*] A flower. *Peaſham.*

LILY-DAFFODIL. *f.* [*lily-narciffus.*] A foreign flower.

LILY of the Valley, or May lily. *f.* A flower. *Miller.*

LILYLIVERED. *a.* [*lily and liver.*] Whitelivered; cowardly. *Shakespeare.*

LIMATURE. *f.* [*limatura, Lat.*] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB. *f.* [*lim, Sax.*] 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 aſunder; to diſmember.

LIMBECK. *f.* [*corrupted from alembick.*] A ſtill. *Fairfax, Howel.*

LIMBED. *a.* [*from limb.*] Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*

LIMBER. *a.* Flexible; eaſily bent; pliant; ſithe. *Ray, Harvey.*

LIMBERNESS. *f.* [*from limber.*] Flexibility; pliancy.

LIMBO. *f.* 1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain. *Shak.* 2. Any place of miſery and reſtraint. *Hudibr.*

LIME. *f.* [*lim, Saxon.*] 1. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles

the wings of birds that light upon it. *Dryden.*

2. Matter of which mortar is made; ſo called becauſe uſed in cement. *Bacon.* 3. [*Lind, Sax.*] The linden tree. *Pope.* 4. A ſpecies of lemon. [*lime, Fr.*] *Thomſon.*

To LIME. *v. a.* [*from lime.*] 1. To entangle; to enſnare. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ſmear with lime. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. To cement. *Shakeſp.* 4. To manure ground with lime. *Child.*

LIMEKILN. *f.* [*lime and kiln.*] A kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime. *Woodward.*

LIMESTONE. *f.* [*lime and ſtone.*] The ſtone of which lime is made. *Morſimer.*

LIME-WATER. *f.* It is made by pouring water upon quick lime. *Hill.*

LIMIT. *f.* [*limite, Fr.*] Bound; border; utmoſt reach. *Exodus.*

To LIMIT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] 1. To confine within certain bounds; to reſtrain; to circumſcribe. *Swiſt.* 2. To reſtrain 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. *Milt.*

LIMITATION. *f.* [*limitation, Fr.*] 1. Reſtriction; circumſpection. *Hooker.* 2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker.*

LIMMER. *f.* A mongrel.

To LIMN. *v. a.* [*enluminer, Fr.*] To draw; to paint any thing. *Peaſham.*

LIMNER. *f.* [*corrupted from enluminer.*] A painter; a picture maker. *Glanville.*

LIMOUS. *a.* [*limoſus, Lat.*] muddy; ſlimy. *Brown.*

LIMP. *a.* [*lumpio, Ital.*] Vapid; weak. *Walter.*

To LIMP. *v. n.* [*limpen, Sax.*] 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. *adv.* [*from limp.*] In a lame halting manner.

LIMY. *a.* [*from lime.*] 1. Viſcous; glutinous. *Spencer.* 2. Containing lime. *Grewo.*

To LIN. *v. n.* [*ablinnan, Sax.*] To ſtop; to give over. *Spencer.*

LINCHPIN. *f.* [*huch and pin.*] An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCTUS. *f.* [*from lingo, Lat.*] A medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN. *f.* [*liud, Sax.*] The lime tree. *Dryd.*

LINE. *f.* [*linea, Lat.*] 1. Longitudinal extenſion. *Bentley.* 2. A ſlender ſtring. *Moxo.* 3. A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden.* 4. The ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook. *Waller.* 5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. *Crowland.* 6. Delineation; ſketch. *Temple.* 7. Contour; outline. *Pope.* 8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verſe. *Gartb.* 9. Rank. 10. Work thrown up; trench. *Dryd.* 11. Method; diſpoſition. *Shakeſp.* 12. Extenſion;

tenſion; limit. *Milton.* 13. Equator; equinoctial circle. *Creech.* 14. Progeny; family; aſcending or deſcending. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 5. To cover. *Shakeſp.* 6. To double; to ſtrengthen. *Shakeſp.* 7. To impregnate; applied to animals generating. *Creech.*

LINEAGE. *f. [lineage, Fr.]* 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. Allied by direct deſcent. *Dryden.*

LINEALLY. *adv. [from lineal.]* In a direct line. *Clarendon.*

LINEAMENT. *f. [lineament, Fr.]* Feature; diſcriminating mark in the form. *Shakeſp.*

LINEAR. *a. [linearis, Lat.]* Compoſed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodward.*

LINEATION. *f. [lineatio from linea.]* Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*

LINEN. *f. [linum, Lat.]* Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Dryden.*

LINEN. *a. [lineus, Lat.]* 1. Made of linen. *Shakeſp.* 2. Reſembling linen. *Shakeſp.*

LINENDRAPER. *f. [linen and draper]* He who deals in linen.

LING. *f. [ling, Ilandick.]* 1. Heath. *Bacon.* 2. [Linghe, Dutch.] A kind of ſea fiſh. *Tuſſer.*

LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, kitling: ſometimes a quality; as, firſtling.

To LINGER. *v. n. [from lerg, Sax.]* 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. *Shakeſp.* 5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. *Dryden.* 6. To be long in producing effect. *Shakeſp.*

To LINGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of uſe. *Shakeſp.*

LINGERER. *f. [from linger]* One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY. *adv. [from lingering]* With delay; tediously. *Hale.*

LINGET. *f. [linget, Fr.]* A ſmall maſs of metal. *Camden.*

LINGO. *f. [Portugueſe.]* Language; tongue; ſpeech. *Congreve.*

LINGUACIOUS. *a. [linguax, Lat.]* Full of tongue; talkative.

LINGUADENTAL. *a. [lingua and dens, Lat.]* 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, Fr. linimentum, Lat.]* Ointment; baſam. *Ray.*

L'NING. *f. [from line.]* 1. The inner covering of any thing. *Grew.* 2. That which is within. *Shakeſp.*

LINK. *f. [geleucke, German.]* 1. A ſingle ring of a chain. *Prior.* 2. Any thing doubled and cloſed together. *Mortimer.* 3. A chain: any thing connecting. *Shakeſp.* 4. Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences. *Hale.* 5. A torch made of pitch and hards. *Howel.*

To LINK. *v. a. [from the noun]* 1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain. *Milton.* 2. To unite; to conjoin in concord. *Shakeſp.* 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.*

L'NKBOY. *f. [link and boy.]* A boy that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light. *Morc.*

L'NNET. *f. [linot, Fr.]* A ſmall ſinging bird. *Pope.*

L'NSEED. *f. [femen lini, Lat.]* The ſeed of flax. *Mortimer.*

L'NSEYWOOLSFY. *a. [linen and wool]* Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean. *Pope.*

L'NSTOCK. *f. [lente, Teutonick.]* A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*

L'NT. *f. [linteum, Lat.]* 1. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax. 2. Linen ſcraped into a ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores. *Wiſeman.*

L'NTEL. *f. [intel, Fr.]* That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head. *Pope.*

L'ON. *f. [lion, Fr.]* The fierceſt and moſt unanimous of fourfooted beaſts. *Philips.*

L'ONESS. *f. [feminine of lion.]* A the lion. *Dryden.*

L'ONLEAF. *f. [leontopetalon, Lat.]* A plant.

L'ON'S-MOUTH.

L'ON'S PAW. } *f. [from lion.]* The name.

L'ON'S-TAIL. } of an herb.

L'ON'S-TOOTH. }

L'IP. *f. [lippe, Sax.]* 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. *Shakeſp.*

To L'IP. *v. a. [from the noun.]* To kiſs. Obſolete. *Shakeſp.*

L'IPLABOUR. *f. [lip and labour.]* Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind. *Taylor.*

L'IPOTHYMOUS. *a. [λεπθ and θυμοις.]* Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*

L'IPOTHYMY. *j. [λεπθ θυμου.]* Swoon; fainting fit. *Taylor.*

L'IPPED. *a. [from lip.]* Having lips

L'IPPITUDE. *f. [lippitude, Fr. lippitudo, Lat.]* Blearedneſs of eyes. *Bacon.*

L'IPWISDOM. *f. [lip and wiſdom]* Wiſdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*

L'IQUEABLE. *a. [from liquo, Lat.]* Such as may be melted.

L'IGATION. *f. [from liquo, Lat.]* 1. The act of melting. 2. Capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Lat.] To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*

LIQUEFACTION. *f.* [*liquefactio*, Lat.] The act of melting; the state of being melted. *Bacon.*

LIQUEFIABLE. *a.* [from *liquefy*.] Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, Fr.] To melt; to dissolve. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. n.* To grow limpid. *Addison.*

LIQUESCENCY. *f.* [*liquecentia*, Lat.] Aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT. *f.* [*liquefens*, Lat.] Melting.

LIQUID. *a.* [*liquide*, Fr.] 1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid. *Dan.* 2. Soft; clear. *Crashaw.* 3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness. *Dryden.* 4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law *Aylif.*

LIQUID. *f.* Liquid substance; liquor. *Philips.*

To LIQUIDATE. *v. a.* [from *liquid*.] To clear away; to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY. *f.* [from *liquid*.] Subtilty. *Glanv.*

LIQUIDNESS. *f.* [from *liquid*.] Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*

LIQUOR. *f.* [*liquor*, Lat.] 1. Any thing liquid. *South.* 2. Strong drink; in familiar language.

To LIQUOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten. *Bacon.*

LIRICONFANCY. *f.* A flower.

LISNE. *f.* A cavity; a hollow. *Hale.*

To LISP. *v. n.* [*lirip*, Sax.] To speak with too frequent appulles of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *Cleveland.*

LISP. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of lisping. *Tatler.*

LISPER. *f.* [from *lisp*.] One who lisps.

LIST. *f.* [*liste*, Fr.] 1. A roll; a catalogue. *Prior.* 2. [*Lice*, Fr.] Inclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought. *Dav.* 3. Desire; willingness; choice. *Dryden.* 4. A strip of cloth. *Boyle.* 5. A border. *Hooker.*

To LIST. *v. n.* [*lirican*, Sax.] To chide; to desire; to be disposed. *Whitgift.*

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 enrol for combats. *Dryden.* 4. To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured show. *Watson.* 5. To hearken to; to listen; to attend. *Shakspeare.* *Ben. Johnson.*

LISTED. *a.* Striped; particoloured; in long streaks. *Milton.*

To LISTEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. *Shakspeare.*

To LISTEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*

LISTNER. *f.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens; a hearkener. *Swift.*

LITLESS. *a.* [from *list*.] 1. Without inclination; without any determination to one more than another. *Tillotson.* 2. Careless; heedless. *Dryden.*

LITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *listless*.] Without thought; without attention. *Locke.*

LITLESNESS. *f.* [from *listless*.] Inattention; want of desire. *Taylor.*

LIT, the preterite of *light*. *Addison.*

LITANY. *f.* [*λυτάνια*.] A form of supplicatory

prayer. *Hooker, Taylor.*

LITERAL. *a.* [*litalis*, Fr.] 1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative. *Hamm.* 2. Following the letter or exact words. *Hask.* 3. Consisting of letters.

LITERAL. *f.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*

LITERALLY. *adv.* [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. *SpeStat.*

LITERATURE. *f.* [*literatura*, Lat.] Learning; skill in letters. *Bacon, Addison.*

LITHARGE. *f.* [*lithargyrum*, Lat.] *Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill.*

LITHE. *a.* [*liðe*, Sax.] Limber; flexible. *Milt.*

LITHENESS. *f.* [from *lithe*] Limberness; flexibility.

LITHER. *a.* [from *lithe*] Soft; pliant. *Shakspeare.*

LITHOGRAPHY. *f.* [*λίθος* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY. *f.* [*λίθος* and *μαντεια*.] Prediction by stones. *Brown.*

LITHONTRIPTICK. *a.* [*λίθος* and *τρύχω*.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST. *f.* [*λίθος* and *τόμος*.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY. *f.* [*λίθος* and *τόμος*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT. *f.* [*litigans*, Lat.] One engaged in a suit of law. *L'Estrange.*

LITIGANT. *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest. *Ayliffe.*

To LITIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Lat.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.

To LITIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGATION. *f.* [*litigatio*, Lat.] Judicial contest; suit of law. *Clarendon.*

LITIGIOUS. *a.* [*litigiosus*, Fr.] 1. Inclined to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling. *Deane.* 2. Disputable; controvertible. *Hooker, Dryden.*

LITIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling disposition.

LITTER. *f.* [*litere*, Fr.] 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 LITTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bring

- bring forth : used of beasts. *Brown*. 2. To cover with things negligently. *Swift*. 3. To cover with straw. *Dryden*.
- LITTLE**. *a.* [comp. *leis*, superlat *leäst*; *lytel*, Sax.] 1. Small in quantity. *Jobna*. 2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk. *Locke*. 3. Of small dignity, power, or importance. *Saw*. 4. Not much; not many. 5. Some; not none. *Locke*.
- LITTLE**. *f.* 1. A small space. *Dryden*. 2. A small part; a small proportion. *Eccluf.* 3. A slight affair. *Prior*. 4. Not much. *Cheyne*.
- LITTLE**. *adv.* 1. In a small degree. *Watts*. 2. In a small quantity. 3. In some degree, but not great. *Arbuthnot*. 4. Not much. *Swift*.
- LITTLINESS**. *f.* [from *little*] 1. Smallness of bulk. *Burnet*. 2. Meanness; want of grandeur. *Addifon*. 3. Want of dignity. *Collier*.
- LITTORAL**. *a.* [*littoris*, Lat.] Belonging to the shore.
- LITURGY**. *f.* [*liturgia*, *liturgie*, Fr.] Form of prayers; formality of publick devotions. *Hooker*, *Taylor*.
- To **LIVE**. *v. n.* [*lyfan*, *lyffan*, Sax.] 1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead. *Dryden*. 2. To pais life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happiness or misery. *Hammond*. 3. To continue in life. *Shakefp.* 4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness. *Dryden*. 5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. *1 Thej.* 6. To remain undestroyed. *Burnet*. 7. To continue; not to be lost. *Pope*. 8. To converse; to cohabit. *Shakefp.* 9. To feed. *Arbuthnot*. 10. To maintain one's self. *Temp* 11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation. *Dryden* 12. To be extinguished. *Dryden*.
- LIVE**. *a.* [from *alve*] 1. Quick; not dead. *Exodus*. 2. Active; not extinguished. *Boyle*.
- LIVELESS**. *adv.* [from *live*.] Wanting life; rather lifeless. *Shakefp.*
- LIVELIHOOD**. *f.* Support of life; maintenance; means of living. *Clarend.* *L'Estrange*.
- LIVELINESS**. *f.* [from *lively*.] 1. Appearance of life. *Dryden*. 2. Vivacity; sprightliness. *Locke*
- LIVELODE**. *f.* Maintenance; support; livelihood. *Spenser*.
- LIVELONG**. *a.* [*live* and *long*.] 1. Tedious; long in passing. *Shakefp.* 2. Lasting; durable. *Milton*.
- LIVELY**. *a.* [*live* and *like*.] 1. Brisk; vigorous, vivacious. *Milton*. 2. Gay; merry. *Pope*. 3. Representing life. *Dryden*. 4. Strong; energetic. *Newton*.
- LIVELY**. *adv.* 1. Briskly; vigorously;
- LIVELY**. *f.* *Hayward*. 2. With strong resemblance of life. *Dryden*.
- LIVER**. *f.* [from *live*] 1. One who lives. *Prior*. 2. One who lives in any particular manner. *Atterbury*. 3. One of the entrails. *Shakefp.*
- LIVERCOLOUR**. *a.* [*liver* and *col ur.*] Dark red. *Woodward*.
- LIVERGROWN**. *a.* [*liver* and *grown*.] Having a great liver. *Graunt*.
- LIVERWORT**. *f.* [*liver* and *wort*.] A plant.
- LIVERY**. *f.* [from *livrer*, Fr.] 1. The act of giving or taking possession. *Shakefp.* 2. Release from wardship. *King Charles*. 3. The writ by which possession is obtained. 4. The state of being kept at a certain rate. *Spenser*. 5. The clothes given to servants. *Pope*. 6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing. *Sidney*.
- LIVERYMAN**. *f.* [*livery* and *man*.] 1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind. *Arbuthnot*. 2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.]
- LIVES**. *f.* [the plural of life.] *Donne*.
- LIVID**. *a.* [*lividus*, Lat.] Discoloured, as with a blow. *Bacon*.
- LIVIDITY**. *f.* [*lividité*, Fr.] Discolouration, as by a blow. *Arbuthnot*.
- LIVING**. *f.* [from *live*.] 1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney*. 2. Power of continuing life. *L'Estrange*. 3. Livelihood. *Hubberd's Late*. 4. Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenser*.
- LIVINGLY**. *adv.* [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*, Lat.] 1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium. *Arbuth.* 2. Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle*.
- LIXIVIATE**. *a.* [from *lixivium*] Making a lixivium. *Brown*.
- LIXIVUM**. *f.* [Latin.] Lie; water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind. *Boyle*.
- LIZARD**. *f.* [*lizard*, Fr.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it. *Shakefp.*
- 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**. *interject.* [la, Sax.] Look; see; behold. *Dryden*
- LOACH**. *f.* [*locha*, Fr.] 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. *Watson*.
- LOAD**. *f.* [hlade, Saxon.] 1. A burthen; a freight; loading. *Dryden*. 2. Any thing that depresses. *Ray*. 3. As much drink as one can bear. *L'Estrange*.
- To **LOAD**. *v. a.* [hladan, Sax.] 1. To burden; to freight. *Shakefp.* 2. To encumber; to embarrass. *Locke*. 3. To charge a gun. *Wijeman*. 4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed. *Addifon*.
- 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 wip; a pilot.
- LOADSTAR**. *f.* [from *lædan*, to lead.] The pole star; the cynoure; the leading or guiding star. *Spenser*.

LOC

LOF

LO'ADSTONE. *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 *hlaf*, Sax.] 1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake. *Hayward.* 2. Any mass into which a body is wrought. *Mortimer.*

LOAM. *f.* [lim, laam, Sax.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious, earth; marl. *Shakefp.*

To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. *Moxon.*

LO'AMY. *a.* [from *loam*] Marly. *Bacon*

LOAN. *f.* [hlæn, Sax.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon.*

LOATH. *a.* [lað, Sax.] 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 confider with the disgust of satiety. *Cowley.* 3. To see food with dislike. *Quincy.*

To LOATHE. *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. *Shakefp.*

LO'ATHER. *f.* [from *loath*] One that loathes

LO'ATHFUL. *a.* [loath and full.] 1. Abhorring; hating. *Hubberd's Tale.* 2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenser.*

LO'ATHINGLY. *adv.* [from *loathe*] In a fastidious manner.

LOATHLY. *a.* [from *loath*] Hatelul; abhorred. *Shakefp.*

LO'ATHLY. *adv.* [from *loath*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Donne.*

LO'ATHNESS. *f.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingness. *Bacon.*

LO'ATHSOME. *a.* [from *loath*.] 1. Abhorred; detestable. *South.* 2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness. *Shakefp.*

LO'ATHSOMENESS. *f.* [from *loathsome*.] Quality of raising hatred. *Addison.*

LOAVES, plural of *loaf*. *Bacon.*

LOB. *f.* 1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.*

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.*

LO'ESTER. *f.* [lobyter, Sax.] A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*

LOCAL. *a.* [locus, Lat.] 1. Having the properties of place. *Prior.* 2. Relating to place. *Stillingfleet.* 3. Being in a particular place. *Digby.*

LOCALITY. *f.* [from *local*.] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance. *Glanv.*

LOCALLY. *a.* [from *local*.] With respect to place. *Glanville.*

LOCATION. *f.* [locatio, Lat.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing. *Locke.*

LOCH. *f.* A lake. Scottish. *Cheyne.*

LOCK. *f.* [loc, Sax.] 1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors

or chests. *Spenser.* 2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck. *Greav.* 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. *Shakefp.* 3. To close fast. *Gay.*

To LOCK. *v. n.* 1. To become fast by a lock. *Spenser.* 2. To unite by mutual interfection. *Boyle*

LOCKER. *f.* [from *lock*.] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer. *R. Crusce.*

LOCKET. *f.* [loquet, Fr.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament. *Hudibras.*

LOCKRAM. *f.* A sort of coarse linen. *Shakefp.*

LOCRON. *f.* A kind of ranunculus

LOCOMOTION. *f.* [locus and motus, Lat.] Power of changing place. *Brown.*

LOCOMOTIVE. *a.* [locus and motus, Lat.] Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place. *Derham.*

LOCUST. *f.* [locusta, Lat.] A devouring insect. *Arbutnot*

LOCUST-TREE. *f.* A tree. *Miller.*

LODESTAR. See **LOADSTAR.**

LODESTONE. See **LOADSTONE.**

To LODGE. *v. a.* [logan, Sax.] 1. To place in a temporary habitation. *Bacon.* 2. To afford a temporary dwelling. *Dryden.* 3. To place; to plan. *Otway.* 4. To fix; to settle. *Shakefp.* 5. To place in the memory. *Bacon.* 6. To harbour or cover. *Addison.* 7. To afford place to. *Cheyne.* 8. To lay flat. *Shakefp.*

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, Fr.] 1. A small house in a park or forest. *Milton.* 2. Any small house: as, the porter's lodge.

LOD'GEMENT. *f.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, Fr.] 1. Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place. *Derham.* 2. Possession of the enemy's work. *Addison.*

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, Welch.] 1. A floor. *Bacon.* 2. The highest floor. *Spenser.* 3. Rooms on high. *Milton.*

LOFTILY. *adv.* [from *lofty*] 1. On high; in an elevated place. 2. Proudly; haughtily. *Psalms.* 3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely. *Spenser.*

LOFTINESS. *f.* [from *lofty*.] 1. Height; local elevation. 2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment. *Dryden.* 3. Pride; haughtiness. *Coller.*

LOFTY.

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. *Calmet*.

LOGARITHMS. *f.* λόγος and ἀριθμός.] The indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another. *Harris*.

LOGGATS. *f.* A play or game. *Shakespeare*.

LOGGERHEAD. *f.* [logge, Dutch, stupid, and head.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickskull. *L'Esrange*.

To fall to **LOGGERHEADS** } To scuffle; to
To go to **LOGGERHEADS** } fight without
weapons. *L'Esrange*.

LOGGERHEADED. *a.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shakespeare*.

LOGICK. *f.* [logica, Lat.] *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*.

LOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*] According to the laws of *logick*. *Prior*.

LOGICIAN. *f.* [logicien, Fr.] A teacher or professor of *logick*; a man versed in *logick*. *Pope*, *Swift*.

LOGMAN. *f.* [log and man.] One whose business is to carry logs. *Shakespeare*.

LOGMACHY. *f.* [λογμαχία.] 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 block or logs. It is heavy, hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill*.

LOHOCK. *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. *Lous*; the reins. *Milton*.

To **LOITER**. *v. n.* [loeren, Dutch] To linger; to spend time carelessly. *Locke*.

LOITERER. *f.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Hayward*, *Orway*.

To **LOLL**. *v. n.* 1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. *Dryden*. 2. To hang out. Ufed 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*.

LONELY. *a.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; addicted to solitude. *Shakespeare*.

LONENESS. *f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; dislike of company. *Donne*.

LONESOME. *a.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; dismal. *Blackmore*.

LONG. *a.* [longus, Lat.] 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. *Ecclesi*. 6. Longing; desirous. *Sidney*. 7. Reaching to a great distance. *Deuteronomy*. 8. Protracted; as, a long note.

LONG. *adv.* 1. To a great length. *Prior*. 2. Not for a short time. *Fairfax*. 3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time, and in the superlative, for most time. *Locke*. 4. Not soon. *Acts*. 5. At a point of duration far distant. *Tilkinson*. 6. [For *along*; *ab long*, Fr.] All along; throughout. *Shakespeare*.

LONG. *f.* By the fault. *Shakespeare*.
To **LONG**. *v. n.* To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued. *Fairfax*.

LONGANIMITY. *f.* [longanimitas, Latin.] Forbearance; patient of offences. *Howel*.

LONGBOAT. *f.* The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Wotton*.

LONGEVITY. *f.* [longævus, Lat.] Length of life. *Arbutnot*.

LONGIMANOUS. *a.* [longimanus, L.] Long-handed; having long hands. *Brown*.

LONGIMETRY. *f.* [longus and μέτρον; longimetrie, Fr.] The art or practice of measuring distances. *Cheyne*.

LONGING. *f.* [from *long*.] Earnest desire. *Sidney*.

LONGINGLY. *adv.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes. *Dryden*.

LONGISH. *a.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

LONGITUDE. *f.* [longitude, French; longitudo, Lat.] 2. Length; the greatest dimension. *Wotton*. 3. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian. *Abbot*. 5. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place. *Arbutnot*. 4. The position of any thing to east or west. *Brown*.

LONGITUDINAL. *a.* [longitudinal, Fr.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction. *Cheyne*.

LONGLY. *adv.* [from *long*] Longingly; with great liking. *Shakespeare*.

LONGSOME. *a.* [from *long*.] Tedious; wearisome by its length. *Bacon*.

LONSUFFERING. *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 canting term. *Shakespeare*.

LONGWAYS. *adv.* In the longitudinal direction. *Addison*.

LONGWINDED. *a.* [long and wind.] Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift*.

LONGWISE. *adv.* [long and wise] In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon*.

LOO. *f.* A game at cards. *Pope*.

LOOBILY. *a.* [looby and like] Aukward; clumsy. *L'Esrange*.

LOOF. *f.* It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chelstrces, as far as the bulk lead of the cattle. *Sea Dictionary*.

To

To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to wind.

LOOBY. *f.* A lubber; a clumsy clown. *Swift.*

LOOFED. *a.* [from *alof*] Gone to a distance. *Shakefp.*

To LOOK. *v. a.* [locan, Sax.] 1. To direct the eye to or from any object. *Boyle.* 2. To have power of seeing. *Dryden.* 3. To direct the intellectual eye *Stillingfleet.* 4. To expect. *Clarendon.* 5. To take care; to watch. *Locke.* 6. To be directed with regard to any object. *Proverbs.* 7. To have any particular appearance. *Spratt.* 8. To seem. *Burnet.* 9. To have any air, mien, or manner. *Shakefp.* 10. To form the air in any particular manner. *Milton.* 11. To Look about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Harvey.* 12. To Look after. To attend; to take care of. *Locke.* 13. To Look for. To expect. *Sidney.* 14. To Look into. To examine; to sit; to inspect closely. *Atterbury.* 15. To Look on. To respect; to regard; to esteem. *Dryden.* 16. To consider. *South.* 17. To be a mere idle spectator. *Bacon.* 18. To Look over. To examine; to try one by one. *Locke.* 19. To Look out. To search; to seek. *Felton.* 20. To be on the watch. *Collier.* 21. To Look to. To watch; to take care of. *Shakefp.* 22. To behold.

To LOOK. *v. a.* 1. To seek; to search for. *Spenser.* 2. To turn the eye upon. *Kings.* 3. To influence by looks. *Dryden.* 4. To look out. To discover by searching. *Graunt.*

LOOK. *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe. *Bacon.*

LOOK. *f.* 1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance. *J. Dryden, jun.* 2. The act of looking or seeing. *Dryden.*

LOOKER. *f.* [from *look.*] 1. One that looks. 2. Looker on. Spectator, not agent. *Hooker.*

LOOKING-GLASS. *f.* [*look and glaz*] Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected. *South.*

LOOM. *f.* [*Lome*, a tool or instrument, *Juni us.*] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. *Addison.*

To LOOM. *v. a.* [leoman, Sax.] To appear at sea. *Stinner.*

LOOM. *f.* A bird. A loom is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farr island. *Grewo.*

LOON. *f.* A sorry fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden.*

LOOP. *f.* [from *loopen*, Dutch] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenser.*

LOQPED. *a.* [from *lopp.*] Full of holes. *Shakefp.*

LOOPHOLE. *f.* [*loop and hole.*] 1. An aperture; hole to give a passage. *Milton.* 2. A shift; an evasion. *Dryden.*

LOOPHOLE. *a.* [from *loophole.*] Full of holes; full of openings. *Hudibras.*

LOORD. *f.* [*loerd*, Dutch.] A drone. *Spenser.*

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [lefan, Sax.] 1. To unbind; to unite any thing fastened. *Burnet.* 2. To relax. *Daniel.* 3. To unbind any one bound. *Abbts.* 4. To free from imprisonment. *J. Dryden.*

5. To free from any obligation. *1 Cor. 6.* To free from any thing that shackles the mind. *Dryden.* 7. To free from any thing painful. *Luke.* 8. To disengage. *Dryden.*

To LOOSE. *v. a.* To let sail; to depart by loosing the anchor. *Adri.*

LOOSE. *a.* [from the verb] 1. Unbound; untied. *Shakefp.* 2. Not fast; not fixed. *Beastley.* 3. Not tight; as, a loose robe. 4. Not crowded; not close. *Milton.* 5. Wanton; not chaste. *Spenser.* 6. Not close; not concise; lax. *Felton.* 7. Vague; indeterminate. *Arb.* 8. Not strict; not rigid. *Hooker.* 9. Unconnected; rambling. *Watts.* 10. Lax of body; not costive. *Locke.* 11. Disengaged; not enslaved. *Atterbury.* 12. Disengaged from obligation. *Addison.* 13. Free from confinement. *Prior.* 14. Remiss; not attentive. 15. To break Loose. To gain liberty. *Locke.* 16. To let Loose. To set at liberty; to set at large. *Taylor.*

LOOSE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Dryden.* 2. Dismission from any restraining force. *Bacon.*

LOOSELY. *adv.* [from *loose.*] 1. Not fast; not firmly. *Dryden.* 2. Without bandage. *Spensf.* 3. Without union or connection. *Norris.* 4. Irregularly. *Camden.* 5. Negligently; carelessly. *Hooker.* 6. Unholidly; meanly; without dignity. *Shakefp.* 7. Unchastely. *Pope.*

To LOUSEN. *v. a.* [from *loose.*] To part. *Sharp.*

To LOUSEN. *v. a.* [from *loose.*] 1. To relax any thing tied. 2. To make less coherent. *Bacon.* 3. To separate a compage. *Dryden.* 4. To free from restraint. *Dryden.* 5. To make not costive. *Bacon.*

LOUSENESS. *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. *Arbutnot.*

LOOESTRIFE. *f.* [*lysimchia*, Lat.] An herb. *Miller.*

To LOP. *v. a.* 1. To cut the branches of trees. *Shakefp.* 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.*

LOPPER. *f.* [from *lopp.*] One that cuts trees.

LOQUACIOUS. *a.* [*loquax*, Lat.] 1. Full of talk; full of tongue. *Milton.* 2. Speaking. *Philips.* 3. Blabbing; not secret.

LOQUACITY. *f.* [*loquacitas*, Lat.] Too much talk. *Ray.*

LORD. *f.* [*loerd*, Sax.] 1. Monarch; ruler; governour. *Milton.* 2. Master, supreme person. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 7. A general name for a peer of England. *K. Charles.* 8. A baron. 9. An honorary title applied

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applied to office: as, lord chief justice, lord mayor.

To LORD. v. n. To domineer; to rule despotically. *Spenser, Philips.*

LO'RDING. f. [from *lord.*] Lord in contempt or ridicule. *Shakefp.*

LORDLING. f. A diminutive lord. *Swift.*

LORDLINESS. f. [from *lordly.*] 1. Dignity; high station. *Shakefp.* 2. Pride; haughtiness.

LORDLY. a. [from *lord.*] 1. Befitting a lord. *South.* 2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent. *Swift.*

LORDLY. adv. Imperiously; despotically; proudly. *Dryden.*

LORDSHIP. f. [from *lord.*] 1. Dominion; power. *Sidney, Wotton.* 2. Seignior; domain. *Dryden.* 3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke. *Ben. Johnson.* 4. Titulary compellation of judges and some other persons in authority.

LORE. f. [from *leornan, to learn.*] Lesson; doctrine; instruction. *Fairfax, Milton, Pope.*

LORE. a. [leornan, Sax.] Lost; destroyed.

LOREI.. f. [from *leornan, Sax.*] An abandoned scoundrel. *Spenser.*

To LO'RICATE. v. a. To plate over. *Ray.*

LO'RIMER. } f. f. [lormier, Fr.] A bridle-cutter.

LO'RINER. }

LO'RRIOT. f. A kind of bird.

LORN. pret. pass. of *lopan, Saxon.* Forsaken; lost. *Spenser.*

To LOSE. v. n. [leoran, 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. *Shakefp.* 2. To decline; to fail. *Milton.*

LOSEABLE. a. [from *lose.*] Subject to privation. *Boyle.*

LOSEL. f. [from *lostan, 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. f. [from *lose.*] 1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain. *Hooker.* 2. Miss. *Shakefp.* 3. Deprivation. 4. Destruction. *Dryden.* 5. Fault; puzzle. *South.* 6. Useless application. *Addison.*

LOST. participial. a. [from *lose.*] No longer perceptible. *Pope.*

LOT. f. [holt, Sax.] 1. Fortune; state assigned. 2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances. *Dryden.* 3. A lucky or wished chance. *Shakefp.* 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 nestle tree. f. A tree.

LO'TION. f. [*lotio, Latin; lotion, Fr.*] A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash. *Quincy.*

LO'TTERY. f. [*lotterie, Fr. from lot.*] A game of chance; a tortilege; distribution of prizes by chance. *South.*

LO'VAGE. f. [*levisticum, Lat.*] A plant.

LOUD. a. 1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force. *Pope.* 2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Prov.*

LOUDLY. adv. [from *loud.*] 1. Noisily; so as to be heard far. *Denham.* 2. Clamorously. *Swift.*

LOUDNESS. f. Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour. *South.*

To LOVE. v. a. [Lufian, Sax.] 1. To regard with passionate affection. *Cowley.* 2. To regard with the affection of a friend. *Cowley.* 3. To regard with parental tenderness. *John.* 4. To be pleased with. *Bacon.* 5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend. *Deuteronomy.*

LOVE. f. [from the verb.] 1. The passion between the sexes. *Pope.* 2. Kindness; goodwill; friendship. *Cowley.* 3. Courtship. *Bac.* 4. Tenderness; parental care. *Tillotson.* 5. Liking; inclination to. 6. Object beloved. *Shakefp.* 7. Lewdness. *Shakefp.* 8. Unreasonable liking. *Taylor.* 9. Fondness; concord. *Shakefp.* 10. Principle of union. *South.* 11. Picturesque representation of love. *Dryd.* 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.

LOVEKNOT. f. [*love and knot.*] A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LOVELETTER. f. [*love and letter.*] Letter of courtship. *Addison.*

LO'VELILY. adv. [from *lovely.*] Amiaably. *Owen.*

LO'VELINESS. f. [from *lovely.*] Amiability; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Addison.*

LOVE LORN. a. [*love and lorn.*] Forsaken of one's love. *Milton.*

LO'VELY. a. [from *love.*] Amiable; exciting love. *Tillotson.*

LOVEMONGER. f. [*love and monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love. *Shakefp.*

LOVER. f. [from *love.*] 1. One who is in love. *Dryden.* 2. A friend; one who regards with kindness. *Shakefp.* 3. One who likes any thing. *Burnet.*

LO'UVER. f. [from *l'ouvert.*] An opening for the smoke.

LOVESECRET. f. [*love and secret.*] Secret between lovers. *Dryden.*

LO'VESICK. a. [*love and sick.*] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire. *Granv.*

LOVESOME. a. [from *love.*] Lovely. A word not used. *Dryden.*

LOVESONG. f. [*love and song.*] Song expressing love. *Shakefp.*

LOVESUIT. f. [*love and suit.*] Courtship. *Shakefp.*

LO'VETALE. f. [*love and tale.*] Narrative of love. *Milton.*

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LOVETHOUGHT. *f.* [*love* and *thought.*] Amorous fancy. *Shaksp.*
 LOVE-TOY. *f.* [*love* and *toy*] Small presents given by lovers. *Pope.*
 LOVETRICK. *f.* [*love* and *trick.*] Art of expressing love. *Denne.*
 LOUGH. *f.* [*loch*, Irish, a lake.] A lake; a large inland standing water. *Fairfax.*
 LOVING. *participle a.* [from *love.*] 1. Kind; affectionate. *Hayward.* 2. Expressing kindness. *Ejher.*
 LOVINGKINDNESS. *f.* Tenderness; favour; mercy. *Rogers.*
 LOVINGLY. *adv.* [from *loving.*] Affectionately; with kindness. *Taylor.*
 LOVINGNESS. *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.
 LOUNGER. *f.* [from *lounge.*] An idler.
 LOURGE. *f.* [*lurgis*, Lat.] A tall gangrel. *Amateur.*
 LOUSE. *f.* plural, *lice.* [lug, Sax.] 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.
 LOUSHY. *adv.* [from *louse.*] In a paltry, mean, and lousy way.
 LOUSINESS. *f.* [from *lousy.*] The state of abounding with lice.
 LOUSY. *a.* [from *louse.*] 1. Swarming with lice; over run with lice. *Merrimer.* 2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill. *Shaksp.*
 LOUT. *f.* [*lute*, old Dutch.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney.*
 TO LOUT. *v. n.* [Illuzan, to bend, Sax.] To pay obeisance; to bow. *Ben. Johnson.*
 LOUTISH. *a.* [from *lout.*] Clownish; bumpkinly. *Sidney.*
 LOUTISHLY. *a.* [from *lout.*] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.
 LOW. *a.* 1. Not high. 2. Not rising far upwards. *Ezek.* 3. Not elevated in situation. *Burnet.* 4. Descending far downwards; deep. 5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow; used of water. *L'Estrange.* 6. Not of high price; as, corn is low. 7. Not loud; not noisy. *Waller.* 8. In latitudes near to the line. *Abbot.* 9. Not rising to great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars. *Burnet.* 10. Este 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. *adv.* 1. Not aloft; not at a high price;

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meanly. *Creech.* 2. In times near our own. *Locke.* 3. With a denigration 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.* [Hilcpin, Sax.] To bellow as a cow. *Recommen.*
 LOWBELL. *f.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.
 LOWE. *f.* From the Saxon *hleap*, a hill, heap, or barrow. *Gilpin.*
 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. *Shaksp.*
 TO LOWER. *v. n.* 1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Addison.* 2. To frown; to pout; to look fullen. *Dryden.*
 LOWER. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Cloudiness; gloominess. 2. Cloudiness of look. *Sidney.*
 LOWERINGLY. *adv.* [from *lower.*] With cloudiness; gloomily.
 LOWERMOST. *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.*
 LOWLY. *adv.* [from *lowly.*] 1. Humbly; without pride. 2. Meanly; without dignity.
 LOWLINESS. *f.* [from *lowly.*] 1. Humility; freedom from pride. *Atterbury.* 2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression. *Dryden.*
 LOWLY. *a.* [from *low.*] 1. Humble; meek; mild. *Matthew.* 2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great. *Pope.* 3. Not lofty; not sublime; *Dryden.*
 LOWLY. *adv.* [from *low.*] 1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shaksp.* 2. Humbly; meekly; modestly. *Milton.*
 LOWN. *f.* [*lunn*, Irish.] A scoundrel; a rascal. *Shaksp.*
 LOWNNESS. *f.* [from *low.*] 1. Absence of height; small distance from the ground. *Addison.* 2. Meanness of condition, whether mental or external. *Shaksp.* 3. Want of rank; want of dignity. *South.* 4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness. *Denne.* 5. Submissiveness. *Bacon.* 6. Depression; dejection. *Swift.*
 TO LOWT. *v. a.* To overpower. *Shaksp.*
 LOWTHOUGHTED. *a.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations. *Pope.*
 LOWSPIRITED. *a.* [*low* and *spirit.*] Dejected; depressed; not lively. *Locke.*
 LOXODROMICK. *f.* [*loxos* and *dromos.*] *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

neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them.

LOYAL, *a.* [*loyal*, Fr.] 1. Obedient; true to the prince. *Knoler.* 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, *adv.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adherence to his king. *Pope.*

LOYALTY, *f.* [*loialté*, Fr.] 1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince. *Clarendon.* 2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LOZENGE, *f.* [*lozenge*, Fr.] 1. A rhomb. *Wett.* 2. *Lozenge*, is a form of a medicine made in small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waited. 3. A cake of preserved fruit.

Lp. a contraction for *Lordship*.

LUBEARD, *f.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdily fellow. *Swift.*

LUBBER, *f.* [*lubbed*, Danish, *fat*.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky fellow; a booby. *Carew.*

LUBBERLY, *a.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky. *Shaksp.*

LUBBERLY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily. *Dryd.*

LU, *f.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

TO LUBRICATE, *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth. *Sharp.*

TO LUBRICATE, *v. n.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] To smooth; to make slippery.

LUBRICITY, *f.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] 1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface. 2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ruy.* 3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability. *Mere.* 4. Wantonness; lewdness. *Dryden.*

LUBRICK, *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] 1. Slippery; smooth on the surface. *Crayshaw.* 2. Uncertain; unsteady. *Wotton.* 3. Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*

LUBRICOUS, *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] 1. Slippery; smooth. *Woodward.* 2. Uncertain. *Glanville.*

LUBRIFICATION, *f.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of smoothing. *Ray.*

LUBRIFICATION, *f.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of lubricating or smoothing. *Bacon.*

LUCE, *f.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Lat.] A pike full grown. *Shaksp.*

LUCENT, *a.* [*lucens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; splendid. *Ben. Johnson.*

LUCID, *a.* [*lucidus*, Lat.] 1. Shining; bright; glittering. *Newton.* 2. Pellucid; transparent. *Milton.* 3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness. *Bentley.*

LUCIDITY, *f.* [from *lucid*.] Splendour; brightness. *Diſ.*

LUCIFEROUS, *a.* [*lucifer*, Lat.] Giving light; affording means of discovery. *Boyle.*

LUCIFICK, *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Lat.] Making light; producing light. *Greco.*

LUCK, *f.* [*geluck*, Dutch.] 1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event. *Boyle.* 2. Fortune, good or bad. *Temple.*

LUCKILY, *adv.* [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, *a.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch] Fortunate; happy by chance. *Addison.*

LUCRATIVE, *a.* [*lucratis*, Fr.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*

LUCRUM, [*lucrum*, Lat.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Pope.*

LUCRIFEROUS, *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*

LUCRIFICK, *a.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing gain.

LUCTATION, *f.* [*luctor*, Lat.] Struggle; effort; contest.

TO LUCUBRATE, *f.* [*lucubrator*, Lat.] To watch; to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, *f.* [*lucubratio*, Lat.] Study by candle light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night. *Farler.*

LUCUBRATORY, *a.* [*lucubratorius*, Lat.] Composed by candle light. *Pope.*

LUCULENT, *a.* [*luculentus*, Lat.] 1. Clear; transparent; lucid. *Thomson.* 2. Certain; evident. *Hooker.*

LUDICROUS, *a.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

LUDICROUSLY, *adv.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS, *f.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportiveness.

LUDIFICATION, *f.* [*ludificor*, Lat.] The act of mocking.

TO LUFF, *v. n.* [or *leaf*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term. *Dryden.*

TO LUG, *v. n.* [allican, Saxon, to pull.] 1. To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Coller.* 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. *Glanville.*

LUGUBRIOUS, *a.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful. *Decay of Piety.*

LUKEWARM, *a.* 1. Moderately or mildly warm. *Newton.* 2. Indifferent; nor ardent; not zealous. *Dryden, Addison.*

LUKEWARMLY, *adv.* [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; *lulls*, Lat.] 1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound. *Spenser.* 2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest. *Milton.*

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- LULLABY.** *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*, Lat.] 1. Any body which gives light. *Milton.* 2. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.* 3. Any one that instructs mankind. *Bentley.*
- LUMINATION.** *f.* [from *lumen.*] Emission of light. *Diſt.*
- LUMINOUS.** *a.* [*lumineux*, Fr.] 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*, Lat.] A sort of fish.
- LUMPING.** *a.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. *Arbutnot.*
- LUMPISH.** *a.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive. *Raleigh, Suckling, Dryden.*
- LUMPISHLY.** *adv.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stupidity
- LUMPISHNESS.** *f.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.
- LUMPY.** *a.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses. *Mortimer.*
- LUNACY.** *f.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon. *Shakespeare, Suckling.*
- LUNAR.** *a.* [*lunaris*, Lat.] Relating to
- LUNARY.** *a.* the moon; under the dominion 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. *Shakespeare.*
- LUNATICK.** *f.* A madman. *Grant.*
- LUNATION.** *f.* [*luna*, Lat.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder.*
- LUNCH.** *f.* [from *clutch* or *clunch*.] As
- LUNCHEON.** *f.* 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.*
- LUNETTE.** *f.* [French.] A small half moon. *Trevoux.*
- LUNGS.** *f.* [lunzen, Saxon] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired. *Dryden.*
- LUNGED.** *a.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs;

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- 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.*
- LUNGWORT.** *f.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- LUNISOLAR.** *a.* [*lunisolaire*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.
- LUNT.** *f.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.
- LUPINE.** *f.* [*lupin*, Fr.] A kind of pulse. *Dryd.*
- LURCH.** *f.* To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition. *Arbutnot.*
- To **LURCH.** *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch.] 1. To shirk; to play tricks. *Shakespeare.* 2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*. *L'Esfrange.*
- To **LURCH.** *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Lat.] 1. To devour; to swallow greedily. *Bacon.* 2. To delect; to disappoint. *South.* 3. To steal privily; to slich; to pilfer.
- LURCHER.** *f.* [from *lurch*.] 1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap. *Tatler.* 2. [*Lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gormandizer.
- LURE.** *f.* [*luerre*, Fr.] 1. Something held out to call a hawk. *Bacon.* 3. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage. *Deſbam.*
- 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*, Lat.] Gloomy; dismal. *Thomson.*
- To **LURK.** *v. n.* 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 *luxuriosus*.] 1. Sweet, so as to nauseate. 2. Sweet in a great degree. *Dryden.* 3. Pleasing; delightful. *South.*
- LUSCIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.
- LUSCIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness. *Decay of Piety.*
- LUSERN.** *f.* [*lupus cervarius*, Lat.] A lynx.
- LUSH.** *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. *Shakespeare.*
- LUSK.** *a.* [*lusche*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthless.
- LUSKISH.** *a.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.
- LUSKISHLY.** *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.
- LUSKISHNESS.** *f.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*
- LUSORIOUS.** *a.* [*luforius*, Lat.] Used in play; sportive. *Bishop Sanderſon.*
- LUSORY.** *a.* [*luforius*, Lat.] Used in play. *Watts.*
- LUST.** *f.* [*lyst*, Sax.] 1. Carnal desire. *Taylor.* 2. Any violent or irregular desire. *Peacock.*
- To **LUST.** *v. n.* 1. To desire carnally. *Reſer.* 2. To desire vehemently. *Knapp.* 3. To lust;

- to like. *Psalms*. 4. To have irregular dispositions. *James*.
- LUSTFUL**. *a.* [*lust* and *full*.] 1. Libidinous; having irregular desires. *Tillotson*. 2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust. *Milton*.
- LUSTFULLY**. *adv.* [from *lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.
- LUSTFULNESS**. *f.* [from *lustful*.] Libidinousness.
- LUSTIHED**. } *f.* [from *lusty*.] Vigour;
LUSTIHOOD. } sprightliness; corporal ability. *Shakespeare*.
- LUSTILY**. *adv.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle. *Knolles*, *Southern*.
- LUSTINESS**. *f.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body. *Dryden*.
- LUSTLESS**. *a.* [from *lust*.] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenser*.
- LUSTRAL**. *a.* [*lustralis*, Fr. *lustralis*, Lat.] Used in purification. *Garth*.
- LUSTRATION**. *f.* [*lustratio*, Lat.] Purification by water. *Sandys*, *Prior*.
- LUSTRE**. *f.* [*lustre*, Fr.] 1. Brightness; splendour; glitter. *Davies*. 2. A scone with lights. *Pope*. 3. Eminence; renown. *Swift*. 4. The space of five years. *Bolingbroke*.
- LUSTRING**. *f.* [from *lustre*] A shining silk.
- LUSTROUS**. *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*.
- LUTANIST**. *f.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.
- LUTARIOUS**. *a.* [*lutarius*, Lat.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud. *Greav*.
- LUTE**. *f.* [*lut*, Fr.] 1. A stringed instrument of music. *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. *Wilkins*.
- LUTULENT**. *a.* [*lutulentus*, Lat.] Muddy; turbid.
- To **LUX**. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, Fr.] To put
To **LUXATE**. } out of joint; to disjoint. *Wiseman*.
- LUXATION**. *f.* [from *luxo*, Lat.] 1. The act of disjoining. 2. Any thing disjointed. *Floyer*.
- LUXE**. *f.* [French; *luxus*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuousness. *Prior*.
- LUXURIANCE**. } *f.* [from *luxurians*, Lat.]
LUXURIANCY. } Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth. *Speclator*.
- LUXURIANT**. *a.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous. *Arden*.
- To **LUXURIATE**. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Lat.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.
- LUXURIOUS**. *a.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Lat.] 1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table. 2. Admitting to luxury. *Anonym*. 3. Lustful; libidinous. *Shakespeare*. 4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure. *Milton*. 5. Softening by pleasure. *Dryden*. 6. Luxuriant; exuberant. *Milton*.
- LUXURIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *luxurians*.] Deliciously; voluptuously. *Shakespeare*, *Dryden*.
- LUXURY**. *f.* [*luxuria*, Lat.] 1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure. *Milton*. 2. Luit; lewdness. *Shakespeare*. 3. Luxuriance; exuberance. *Brown*. 4. Delicious fare. *Addison*.
- LY**. *v. n.* [When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*: as, *beastly*, *beast-like*.]
- LYCANTHROPY**. *f.* [*λύκος* and *άνθρωπος*.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts. *Taylor*.
- LYEKE**. *a.* For *like*. *Spenser*.
- LY'ING**. The participle of *lie*. *Shakespeare*.
- LYMPH**. *f.* [*lympba*, Lat.] Water, transparent colourless liquor. *Arbutnot*.
- LYMPHATED**. *a.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad.
- LYMPHA'TICK**. *f.* [from *lympba*, Lat.] The *lymphatics* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery.
- LYMPHEDUCT**. *f.* [*lymphs* and *ductus*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] A harp; a musical instrument. *Prior*.
- LYRICAL**. } *a.* [*lyricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to
LYRICK. } 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*, Lat.] A musician who plays upon the harp. *Pope*.

M,

M A C

M A C

- M** Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips: as, *mine*.
- MACARONE**. *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.
- MACA'W-TREE**. *f.* A species of the *palm tree*. *Miller*.
- MACA'W**. *f.* A bird in the West-Indies.
- MACE**. *f.* [*mazz*, Sax. *maza*, Spanish.] 1. An enlig

- ensign of authority worn before magistrates. *Spenser*. 2. [*Massue*, French; *massa*, Lat.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Kneller*. 3. [*Macis*, Lat.] A kind of spice The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace*. *Hill*
- MACE'ALE. *f.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with mace. *Wise man*.
- MA'CEBEARER. *f.* [*mace* and *bearer*.] One who carries the mace. *Spensator*.
- To MACERATE *v. a.* [*macer*, Lat.] 1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey*. 2. To mortify; to harash with corporal sufferings. *Barton*. 3. To steep almost to solution, either with or without heat. *Arbutnot*.
- MACERATION. *f.* [from *macerate*.] 1. The act of washing, or making lean. 2. Mortification; corporal hardship. 3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat, where in the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy*.
- MA'CHINAL. *a.* [from *machina*, Lat.] Relating to machines.
- To MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machiner*, Lat.] To plan; to contrive.
- MA'CHINATION. *f.* [*machinatio*, Lat.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme. *Sandys*, *Spratt*.
- MACHINE. *f.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, Fr.] 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*, Fr.] A constructor of engines or machines.
- MA'CIENCY. *f.* [from *macilent*.] Leanness.
- MA'CIENT. *a.* [*macilentus*, Lat.] Lean.
- MA'CKEREL. *f.* [*mackerel*, Dutch] A sea-fish. *Guy*.
- MA'CKEREL-GALE. A strong breeze. *Dryden*
- MA'CROCOSM. *f.* [*μακρῶς*; and *κοσμῶς*.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.
- MA'CTATION. *f.* [*maclatus*, Lat.] The act of killing for sacrifice.
- MA'CU'LA. *f.* [Lat.] 1. A spot. *Burnet*. 2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.
- To MA'CU'ULATE. *v. a.* [*macule*, Lat.] To stain; to spot.
- MACULATION. *f.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; spot; taint. *Shakespeare*.
- MACULE. *f.* [*macula*, Lat.] A spot; a stain.
- MAD. *a.* [*zemaad*, Sax.] 1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted. *Taylor*. 2. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire. *Rymer*. 3. Enraged; furious. *Decay of Piety*.
- To MAD. *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*, Sax.] An earth worm. *Ainsworth*.
- MA'DAM. *f.* [*ma dame*, Fr. my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. *Spenser*, *Philips*.
- MA'DBRAIN. } *a* [*mad* and *brain*.] Disor-
- MA'DBRAINED. } dered in the mind; hot-headed. *Shakespeare*.
- MA'DCAP. *f.* A madman; a wild hotbrained 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. *Thompson*.
- MA'DDER. *f.* A plant.
- MADE. participle preterite of *make*. *John*.
- MADEFA'CTION. *f.* [*maefacio*, Lat.] The act of making wet. *Bacon*.
- To MA'DEFY. *v. a.* [*maeficio*, Lat.] To moisten; to make wet.
- MADGEHO'WLET. *f.* An owl. *Ainsworth*.
- MA'DHOUSE. *f.* [*mad* and *house*.] A house where madmen are cured or confined. *L'Estrange*.
- MA'DLY. *adv.* [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. *King Charles*.
- MADRIER. *f.* A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate. *Bailey*.
- MA'DRIGAL. *f.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and Fr.] A pastoral song. *Dryden*
- MA'DWORT. *f.* [*mad* and *wort*.] An herb.
- MA'RE. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon *mer*, famous, great. *Gibson*.
- To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To stammer. *Ainsworth*.
- MA'FFLER. *f.* [from the verb.] A stammerer. *Ainsworth*.
- MAGAZINE. *f.* [*magazine*, Fr.] 1. A store-house, commonly an arsenal or armory, 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*, Lat.] A magician. *Spenser*.
- MA'GGOT. *f.* [*maðu*, Sax.] 1. A small grub which turns into a fly. *Ray*. 2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. *Arbutnot*.
- MA'GOTTINESS. *f.* [from *magotty*.] The state of abounding with maggots.
- MA'GOTTY. *a.* [from *maggot*.] 1. Full of maggots. 2. Capricious; whimsical. *Norris*.
- MA'GICAL. *a.* [from *magick*.] Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers. *Dryden*.
- MA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *magical*.] According to the rites of magick. *Camden*.
- MAGICK. *f.* [*magica*, Lat.] 1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits. *Rogers*. 2. The secret operations of natural powers. *Bacon*.
- MA'GICK. *a.* Incantating; necromantick. *Milt*.
- MAGICIAN.

MAGICIAN. *f.* [*magicus*, Lat.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Locke*.

MAGISTERIAL. *a.* [from *magister*, Lat.] 1. Such as suits a master. *King Charles*. 2. Loity; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick. *South*. 3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistrery. *Grew*.

MAGISTERIALLY. *adv.* [from *magisterial*.] Arrogantly. *South*.

MAGISTERIALNESS. *f.* [from *magisterial*.] Haughtiness; airs of a master. *G. of the Tong*.

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 somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind. *Quincy, Boyle*.

MAGISTRACY. *f.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] Office or dignity of a magistrate. *Ben. Johnson*.

MAGISTRALLY. *adv.* [*magistralis*, low Lat.] Despotically; authoritatively; magistrerally. *B. Bramhall*.

MAGISTRATE. *f.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] A man publicly invested with authority; a governor. *Decay of Piety*.

MAGNALITY. *f.* [*magnalia*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [from *magnanimus*.] Bravely; with greatness of mind. *Milton*.

MAGNET. *f.* [*magnes*, Lat.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron. *Dryden*.

MAGNETICAL. } *a.* [from *magnet*.] 1. Re-

MAGNETICK. } lating 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 loadstone; power of attraction. *Glanville*.

MAGNIFIABLE. *a.* [from *magnify*.] To be extolled or praised. Unusual. *Brown*.

MAGNIFICENT. } *a.* [*magnificus*, Lat.] Illu-

MAGNIFICICK. } strious; grand. *Chron*.

MAGNIFICENCE. } *f.* [*magnificentia*, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour. *Milton*.

MAGNIFICENT. *a.* [*magnificus*, Lat.] 1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. *Addison*. 2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to show. *Sidney*.

MAGNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [from *magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly. *Grew*.

MAGNIFICO. *f.* [Ital.] A grandee of Venice. *Shakesp*.

MAGNIFIER. *f.* [from *magnify*.] 1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller. *Brown*. 2. A glass that encreases the bulk of any subject.

To **MAGNIFY.** *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Lat.] 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. *Daniel*. 4. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye. *Locke*.

MA'NITUDE. *f.* [*magnitudo*, Lat.] 1. Greatness; grandeur. *Milton*. 2. Comparative bulk. *Raleigh, Newton*.

MA'GPIE. *f.* [from *pie*, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk. *Peacham*.

MA'GYDARE. *f.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainworth*.

MAID. } *f.* maiden, magden, Sax.] 1.

MA'IDEN. } An unmarried woman; a virgin. *Dryden*. 2. A woman servant. *Prior*. 3. Female.

MAID. *f.* A species of skate fish.

MA'IDEN. *a.* 1. Consisting of virgins. *Addison*. 2. Fresh; new; unried; unpolluted. *Shakesp*.

MA'IDENHAIR. *f.* [*maiden* and *hair*.] A plant. *Peacham*.

MA'IDENHEAD. } *f.* [from *maiden*.] 1. Vir-

MA'IDENHODE. } ginity; virgin purity; free-

MA'IDENHOOD. } dom from contamination. *Fairfax, Shakesp, Milton*. 2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. *Watson*.

MA'IDENLIP. *f.* An herb. *Ainworth*.

MA'IDENLY. *a.* [*maiden* and *like*.] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent. *Shakesp*.

MA'IDHOOD. *f.* [from *maid*] Virginity. *Shakesp*.

MA'ISMARIAN. *f.* [*puer ludius*, Lat.] A kind of dance. *Temple*.

MA'IDPALE. *a.* [*maid* and *pale*.] Pale like a sick virgin. *Shakesp*.

MA'IDSEKVANT. *f.* A female servant. *Swift*.

MAJESTICAL. } *a.* [from *majesty*] 1. August;

MAJESTICK. } having dignity; grand; imperial. *Derham*. 2. Stately; pompous; splendid. *Hooker*. 3. Sublime; elevated; lofty. *Dryden*.

MAJESTICALLY. *adv.* [from *majestical*.] With dignity; with grandeur. *Graunville*.

MA'JESTY. *f.* [*majestas*, Lat.] 1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance. *Milton*. 2. Power; sovereignty. *Daniel*. 3. Dignity & elevation. *Dryden*. 4. The title of kings and queens. *Shakesp*.

MAIL. *f.* [*maille*, Fr.] 1. A coat of steel network for defence. *Fairfax*. 2. Any armour. *Gay*. 3. A postman's bundle; a bag.

To **MAIL.** *v. a.* To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour. *Shakesp*.

To **MAIM.** *v. a.* [*mebaigner*, to maim, old Fr.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb. *Shakesp*.

MAIM. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, produced by a wound or amputation. *Hooker*. 2. Injury; mischief. *Shakesp*. 3. Essential defect. *Hayward*.

MAIN. *a.* [*magne*, old Fr.] 1. Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker*. 2. Violent; strong; overpowering; vast. *Shakesp*. 3. Gross; containing

taining the chief part. *Shakesp.* 4. Important; forcible. *Davies.*

MAIN. *f.* The grofs; the bulk; the greater part. *Locke.* 2. The fum; the whole; the general. *King Charles.* 3. The ocean. *Prior.* 4. Violence; force. *Hudibras.* 5. A hand at dice. *Shakesp Dorset.* 6. The continent. *Bacon.* 7. A hamper. *Answerthb.*

MA'INLAND. *f.* [*main and land.*] Continent. *Spenser.*

MA'INLY. *adv.* [*from main.*] 1. Chiefly; principally. *Woodward.* 2. Greatly; powerfully. *Bacon.*

MA'INMAST. *f.* [*main and mast.*] The chief or middle mast. *Dryden.*

MA'INPERNABLE. *a.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give security.

MA'INPERNOR. *f.* Surety; bail. *Davies.*

MA'INPRISE. *f.* [*main and pris.*, Fr.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance. *Davies.*

To MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL. *f.* [*main and sail.*] The sail of the mainmast. *Aits.*

MA'INSHEET. *f.* [*main and sheet.*] The sheet or fail of the mainmast. *Dryden.*

MA'INYARD. *f.* [*main and yard.*] The yard of the mainmast. *Arbutnot.*

To MAINTAIN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.] 1. To preserve; to keep. *Harvey.* 2. To defend; to hold out; to make good. *Grew.* 3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakesp.* 4. To continue; to keep up. *Dryden.* 5. To keep up; to support the expence of. *Shakesp.* 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; sustenance; sustentation. *Hooker.* 2. Support; protection; defence. *Spenser.* 3. Continuance; security from failure. *South.*

MA'INTOP. *f.* [*main and top.*] The top of the mainmast. *Addison.*

MA'JOR. *a.* [*major*, Lat.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent. *Hooker.* 2. Greater in dignity. *Shakesp.*

MA'JOR. *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-demo.* One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

MAJORATION. *f.* [*from major.*] 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. *Shakesp.* 6. The office of a major.

MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat.* *f.* *Miller.*

To MAKE. *v. a.* [*macan*, Sax. *machen*, Germ. *maken*, Dutch.] 1. To create. *Genesis.* 2. To form of materials. *Holder.* 3. To compose; as, materials or ingredients. *Waller.* 4. To form by art what is not natural. *Spenser.* 5. To produce as the agent. *Hooker.* 6. To produce as a cause. *Proverbs.* 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. *Rome.* 11. To hold; to keep. *Dryden.* 12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. *Shakesp.* 13. To suffer; to incur. *Dryden.* 14. To commit. *Shakesp.* 15. To compel; to force; to constrain. *Locke.* 16. To intend; to purpose to do. *Dryden.* 17. To raise as profit from any thing. *Shakesp.* 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. *Leviticus.* 23. To put; to place. *Bacon.* 24. To turn to some use. *Dryden.* 25. To incline; to dispose. *Brown.* 26. To prove as an argument. *Hooker.* 27. To represent; to show. *Baker.* 28. To constitute. *Locke.* 29. To amount to. *Gal.* 30. To mould; to form. *Bacon.* 31. *To MAKE away.* To kill; to destroy. *Sidney.* 32. To transfer. *Waller.* 33. *To MAKE account.* To reckon; to believe. *Bacon.* 34. *To MAKE account of.* To esteem; to regard. 35. *To MAKE free with.* To treat without ceremony. *Dunciad.* 36. *To MAKE good.* To maintain; to defend; to justify. *Knolles.* 37. To fulfil; to accomplish. *Shakesp.* 38. *To MAKE light of.* To consider as of no consequence. *Matthew.* 39. *To MAKE love.* To court; to play the gallant. *Addison.* 40. *To MAKE merry.* To feast; to partake of an entertainment. *Shakesp.* 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 produce from; to effect. *Addison.* 44. To consider; to account; to esteem. *Dryden.* 45. To cherish; to foster. *Knolles.* 46. *To MAKE over.* To settle in the hands of trustees. *Hudibras.* 47. To transfer. *Hammond.* 48. *To MAKE out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self. *Arbutnot.* 49. To prove; to evince. *Locke.* 50. *To MAKE sure of.* To consider as certain. *Dryden.* 51. To secure to one's possession. *Dryden.* 52. *To MAKE up.* To get together. *Locke.* 53. To reconcile; to repair. *Hooker.* 54. To repair. *Ezek.* 55. To compose as of ingredients. *South.* 56. To shape. *Arbut.* 57. To supply; to repair. *Hooker.* 58. To clear. *Rogers.* 59. To accomplish; to conclude; to complete. *Locke.*

To MAKE. *v. n.* 1. To tend; to travel; to go any way; to rush. *Shakesp.* 2. To contribute. *Swift.* 3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause. 4. To concur. *Hooker.* 5. To shew; to appear; to carry appearance.

ance. *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, Sax.] Companion. *B 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. *Afham*.

MA'KEPEACE. *f.* [make and peace] Peace-maker; reconciler. *Shakespeare*.

MA KEWEIGHT. *f.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Phillips*.

MALACHITE. *f.* This stone is green, so as in colour to resemble the mallow, *μαλαχίη*; sometimes it is veined or spotted. *Woodward*.

MALADY. *f.* [maladie, Fr.] A disease; a disorder; a disorder of body; sickness. *South*.

MALANDERS. *f.* [from mal andare, Ital.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MA'LAPERT. *f.* [mal and pert.] Saucy; quick with impudence. *Dryden*.

MA'LAPERTNESS. *f.* [from malapert.] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

MA'LAPERTLY. *adv.* [from malapert.] Impudently; saucily.

To MALAXATE. *v. a.* [μαλαχίζω.] To soften, or knead to softness.

MALAXATION. *f.* [from malaxate.] The act of softening.

MALE. *a.* [male, Fr.] Of the sex that begets young; not female. *Swift*.

MALE. *f.* The he of any species. *Gravatt*.

MALE. In composition, signifies ill.

MALEADMINISTRATION. *f.* Bad management of affairs. *Ayliffe*.

MALECONTENT. } *a* [male and content.]
MALECONTENTED. } Discontented; dissatisfied. *Shakespeare*.

MALECONTENTEDLY. *adv.* [from male content] With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS. *f.* [from malecontent.] Discontentedness; want of affection to government. *Spectator*

MALEDICTED. *a.* [maledictus, Lat.] Accursed. *Diſa*.

MALEDICTION. *f.* [malediction, Fr.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil. *Wotton*.

MALEFACTION. *f.* [male and factio, Lat.] A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare*.

MALEFACTOR. *f.* [male and factio, Lat.] An offender against law; a criminal. *Rojcommon*.

MALEFICK. } *a.* [maleficus, Lat.]
MALEFIQUE. } [Mischievous; hurtful.]

MALEPRACTICE. *f.* [male and practice] Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE. *f.* [malevolentia, Lat.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity. *Shakespeare*.

MALEVOLENT. *a.* [malevolus, Lat.] Ill disposed towards others. *Dryden*.

MALEVOLENTLY. *adv.* [from malevolence.] Malignly; malignantly. *Howell*.

MA'LICE. *f.* [malice, Fr.] 1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief. *Taylor*. 2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting. *Shakespeare*.

To MA'LICE *v. a* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will. *Spenser*.

MALICIOUS. *a.* [malicieux, Fr. malitiosus, Lat.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill. *Shakespeare Milton*

MALICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from malicious.] With malignity; with intention of mischief. *Gulliver*.

MALICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from malicious.] Malice; intention of mischief to another. *Herbert*.

MALIGN. *a.* [maligne, Fr.] 1. Unfavourable; ill disposed to any one; malicious. *South*. 2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential. *Bacon*.

To MALIGN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To regard with envy or malice. *South*. 2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

MALIGNANCY. *f.* [from malignant.] 1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness. *Shakespeare* 2. Destructive tendency. *Wiseman*.

MALIGNANT. *a.* [malignant, Fr.] 1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious. *Watts*. 2. Hostile to life; as, malignant fevers. *Temple*.

MALIGNANT. *f.* 1. A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed. *Hosker*. 2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY. *adv.* [from malignant.] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

MALIGNER. *f.* [from malign.] 1. One who regards another with ill will. *Gulliver*. 2. Sarcastical censurer.

MALIGNITY. *f.* [malignité, Fr.] 1. Malice; maliciousness. *Tickell*. 2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency. *Hayward*. 3. Evilness of nature. *South*.

MALIGNLY. *adv.* [from malign.] Enviously; with ill will. *Pope*.

MALIKIN. *f.* A dirty wench. *Shakespeare*.

MALL. *f.* [malleus, Lat. a hammer.] 1. A stroke; a blow. *Huſſbras*. 2. A kind of beater or hammer. [mail, Fr.] *Addison*. 3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Pope*.

To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a mall.

MALLARD. *f.* [mallard, Fr.] The drake of the wild duck. *Walton*.

MALLEABILITY. *f.* [from malleable.] Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke*

MALLEABLE. *a.* [malleable, Fr. from malleus, Lat. a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating; this is a quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold. *Quincy*.

MALLEABLENESS. *f.* [from malleable.] Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke*.

To MALLEATE. *v. a.* [from malleus, Lat.] To hammer. *Derham*.

MA'LETT. *f.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*
MA'LLOWS. *f.* [*malva*, Lat. *mzlepe*, Sax.] A plant.
MA'LMSEY. *f.* 1. A fort of grape. See **VINE**. 2. A kind of wine. *Shakeſp.*
MAL'T. *f.* [*mele*, Sax.] Grain ſteeped in water and fermented, then dried in a kiln. *Bacon.*
MALTDUST. *f.* It is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*
MA'LT'FLOOR. *f.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt. *Mortimer.*
TO MAL'T. *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.*
MALVACEOUS. *a.* [*malva*, Lat.] Relating to mallows.
MA'LVERSATION. *f.* [Fr.] Bad ſhifts; mean artifices.
MAM. } *f.* [*mamma*, Lat.] The fond word
MAMMA } for mother. *Prior*
MA'MMET. *f.* [from *man* or *mamma*.] A puppet; a figure dreſſed up. *Shakeſp.*
MA'MMIFORM. *a.* [*mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of pups or dugs.
MA'MMILLARY. *a.* [*mammillaris*, Lat.] Belonging to the pups or dugs.
MA'MMOCK. *f.* A large ſhapeleſs piece.
TO MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to pull to pieces. *Shakeſp.*
MAM'MON. *f.* [Syriack.] Riches.
MAN. *f.* [man, mon, Sax] 1. Human being. *Creech* 2. Not a woman. *Shakeſp.* 3. Not a boy. *Dryden.* 4. A ſervant; an attendant; a dependant. *Raleigh, Cowley.* 5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt. *Shakeſp.* 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 independent 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. To ſortly; to ſtrengthen. *Adiſon.* 4. To tame a hawk. *Shakeſp.* 5. To attend, tolerate; to wait on. *Ben Jonſon.* 6. To direct in hoſtility; to point. *Shakeſp.*
MA'NACLES. *f.* [*manica* from *manus*, Lat.] Chains for the hands. *Eccluf.*
TO MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to ſhackle. *Shakeſp.*
TO MA NAGE. *v. a.* [*menager*, Fr.] 1. To conduct; to carry on. *Sallingfleet.* 2. To train a horſe to graceful action. *Kneller.* 3. To govern; to make tractable. *Asbuthnot.* 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 MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To ſuperintend affairs;

to tranſact. *Dryden.*
MANA'GE. *f.* [*menage*, Fr.] 1. Conduct; adminiſtration. *Bacon.* 2. Uſe, instrumentality. *Bacon.* 3. Government of a horſe. *Peacham.*
MA'NAGEABLE. *a.* [from *manage*.] 1. Eaſy in the uſe. *Newton.* 2. Governable; tractable.
MA'NAGEABLENESS. *f.* [from *manageable*.] 1. Accommodation to eaſy uſe. *Boyle.* 2. Tractableneſs: eaſineſs to be governed.
MA'NAGEMENT. *f.* [*menagement*, Fr.] 1. Conduct; adminiſtration. *Swift.* 2. Practice; tranſaction; dealing. *Addiſon.*
MA'NAGER. *f.* [from *manage*.] 1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South.* 2. A man of frugality; a good huſband. *Temple.*
MA'NAGERY. *f.* [*managerie*, Fr.] 1. Conduct; direction; adminiſtration. *Clarendon.* 2. Huſbandry; frugality. *Decay of Piety.* 3. Manner of uſing. *Decay of Piety.*
MANA'TION. *f.* [*manatio*, Lat.] The act of iſſuing from ſomething elſe.
MAN'CHE. *f.* [Fr.] A ſieve.
MA'NCHE'T. *f.* [*miche*, Fr. *Skinner*.] A ſmall loaf of fine bread. *Morc.*
MANCHINE'EL tree. *f.* [*mancanilla*, 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 theſe 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 riſe bliſters on the ſkin, and burn holes in linen; and if it ſhould happen to fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of loſing their ſight: the fruit is of the colour and ſize of the golden pippin: many Europeans have loſt their lives by eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat: cattle never ſhelter themſelves under them, and ſcarcely will any vegetable grow under their ſhade. *Miller.*
TO MA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancip*, Lat.] To enſlave; to bind; to tie. *Hale.*
MANCIPATION. *f.* [from *mancipate*.] Slavery; involuntary obligation.
MA'NCIPLE. *f.* [*mancip*, Lat.] The ſteward of a community; the purveyor. *Beiterton.*
MANDAMUS. *f.* [Lat.] A writ granted by the king, ſo called from the initial word.
MANDARIN. A Chineſe nobleman or magiſtrate.
MA'NDATARY. *f.* [*mandataire*, Fr.] He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a *mandate* for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*
MA'NDATE. *f.* [*mandatum*, Lat.] 1. Command. *Howel.* 2. Precept; charge; commiſſion, ſent or tranſmitted. *Dryden.*
MANDATOR. *f.* [Lat.] Director. *Ayliffe.*
MA'NDATORY. *a.* [*mandare*, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.
MA'NDIBLE.

M A N

MA'NDIBLE, *f.* [*mandibula*, Lat.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation. *Grew*.
MANDIBULAR, *f.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] Belonging to the law.
MANDILION, *f.* [*mandiglione*, Ital.] A soldier's coat.
MANDREL, *f.* [*mandrin*, Fr.] *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*.
MA'NDRAKE, *f.* [*mandragora*, Lat.] The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The report 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 MA'NDUCATE, *v. a.* [*manduco*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.
MANDUCA'TION, *f.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] Eating. *Taylor*.
MANE, [*maena*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses. *Kneller*.
MA NEATER, *f.* [*man* and *eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropophage.
MA'NED, *a.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.
MANES, *f.* [Lat.] Ghost; shade. *Dryden*.
MA'NFUL, *a.* [*man* and *full*.] Bold; stout; daring. *Ludibras*.
MA'NFULLY, *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; stoutly. *Ray*.
MA'NFULNESS, *f.* [from *manful*.] Stoutness; boldness.
MANGCORN, *f.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed.
MANGANES, *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*, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle. *Ben Johnson*.
MANG'ER, *f.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Estrange*.
MA'NGINESS, *f.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.
To MA'NGLE, *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher. *Milton*.
MA'NGLER, *f.* [from *mangle*] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly. *Tickell*.
MA'NGO, *f.* [*mangois*, Fr.] A fruit of the title of Java, brought to Europe pickled. *King*.
MANGY, *f.* [from *mange*.] Infected with the mange; *sa* by *Shakep*.
MANHATER, *f.* [*man* and *bater*.] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.
MANHOOD, *f.* [from *man*.] 1. Human nature. *Milton*. 2. Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden*. 3. Virility; not childhood. 4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude. *Sidney*.
MANIAC, } *a.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Raging
MANIACAL, } with madness. *Grew*.
MA'NIFEST, *a.* [*manifestus*, Lat.] 1. Plain; open; not concealed. *Rem*. 2. Detected. *Dryden*.

M A N

MANIFEST, *f.* [*manifesto*, Ital.] Declaration; publick protestation. *Dryden*.
To MANIFEST, *v. a.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifeste*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to shew plainly; to discover. *Hammond*.
MANIFESTA'TION, *f.* [from *manifest*.] Discovery; publication. *Tillotson*.
MANIFE'STIBLE, *a.* [rather *manifestable*.] Easy to be made evident. *Brown*.
MA'NIFESTLY, *adv.* [from *manifest*.] Clearly; evident. *Swift*.
MANIFESTNESS, *f.* [from *manifest*.] Perspicuity; clear evidence.
MANIFESTO, *f.* [Ital.] Publick protestation. *Addison*.
MA'NIFOLD, *a.* [*many* and *fold*.] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied. *Shakep*.
MANIFOLDED, *a.* [*many* and *fold*] Having many complications. *Spenser*.
MA'NIFOLDLY, *adv.* [from *manifold*] In a manifold manner. *Sidney*.
MANIGLIONS, *f.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance. *Bailey*.
MA'NIKEN, *f.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A little man. *Shakep*.
MA'NIPL, *f.* [*manipulus*, Lat.] 1. A handful. 2. A small band of soldiers.
MANIPULAR, *a.* [from *manipulus*, Lat.] Relating to a manipule.
MANKILLER, *f.* [*man* and *killer*.] A 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. *Shakep*.
MA'NLESS, *a.* [*man* and *less*.] Without men; not manned. *Bacon*.
MA'NLIKE, *a.* [*man* and *like*.] Having the complexion of man. *Sidney*.
MA'NLINESS, *f.* [from *manly*.] Dignity; bravery; stoutness. *Locke*.
MA'NLY, *a.* [from *man*.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undimayed. *Dryden*.
MA'NNA, *f.* *Manna* is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concentered 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*.
MA'NNER, *f.* [*maniere*, Fr.] 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; sort. *Atterbury*. 8. Character of the mind. *Addison*. 9. Manners in the plural. General way of life; morals; habits. *L'Estran*. 10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility. *Dryden*.

MA'NNERLINESS. *f.* [from *mannerly*.] Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale*.
MA'NNERLY. *a.* [from *manner*.] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. *Rogers*.
MA'NNERLY. *adv.* Civilly; without rudeness. *Shaksp.*
MA'NNIKIN. *f.* [*man* and *klein*, Germ.] A little man; a dwarf.
MA'NNISH. *a.* [from *man*.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent. *Sidney*.
MA'NOR. *f.* [*manoir*, old Fr.] *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 compals or circuit of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Cruvel*
MANQUELLER, *f.* [*man* and *cpellan*, Sax.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer. *Careso*.
MANS' *f.* [*mansio*, Lat.] A parsonage house.
MANSION. *f.* [*mansio*, Lat.] 1. Place of residence; abode; house. *Dryden*. 2. Residence; abode. *Denham*.
MANSLAUGHTER. *f.* [*man* and *slaughter*.] 1. Murder; destruction of the human species. *Ascham*. 2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.
MANS'LAYER. *f.* [*man* and *slay*] Murderer; one that has killed another. *Numbers*.
MANSUETE. *a.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious. *Ray*.
MANSUETUDE. *f.* [*mansuetudo*, Lat.] Tame-ness; gentleness. *Herbert*.
MANTEL. *f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it. *Wotton*.
MANTELET. *f.* [*mantelet*, Fr.] 1. A small cloke 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*.
MANTLE. *f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloke or garment. *Hayward*.
TO MANTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover. *Shaksp.*
TO MANTLE. *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. *South*.
MA'NTUA. *f.* A lady's gown. *Pope*.
MA'NTUAMAKER. [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes gowns for women. *Addison*.
MA'NUAL. *a.* [*manuatus*, Lat.] 1. Performed by the hand. *Dryden*. 2. Used by the hand. *Clarendon*.

MA'NUAL. *f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. *Stillingfleet*.
MANUBIAL. *a.* [*manubie*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war.
MANUBRIUM. *f.* [Lat.] A handle. *Boyle*.
MANUDUCTION. *f.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand. *Brown*, *South*.
MANUFACTURE. *f.* [*manus* and *facis*, Lat.] 1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship. 2. Any thing made by art. *Addison*.
TO MANUFACTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, Fr.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.
MANUFACTURER. *f.* [*manufacturier*, Fr.] A workman; an artificer. *Watts*
TO MANUMISE. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.
MANUMISSION. *f.* [*manumissio*, Fr. *manumissio*, 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.* [*manuor*, 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*.
MA'NY. *a.* comp *more*, superl. *most*. [mæng, Sax.] 1. Consisting of a great number; numerous. *Digby*. 2. Marking number indefinite. *Exodus*.
MA'NY. *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*.
MANYLANGUAGED. *a.* [*many* and *language*.] Having many languages. *Pope*.
MANYPEOPLED. *a.* [*many* and *people*.] Numerously populous. *Sandys*.
MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. *Ostea*; frequently. *Addison*.
MAP. *f.* [*mappa*, low Lat.] 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. *Shaksp.*
MAPLE tree. *f.* A tree frequent in hedge-rows. *Mortimer*.
MAPPERY. *f.* [from *map*.] The art of planning and designing. *Shaksp.*

To MAR. *v. a.* [αμάρησαν, Sax.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. *Dryden.*

MARANATHA. *f.* [Syriack.] It was a form of denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *St. Paul.*

MARASMUS. *f.* [μαρασμὸς.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*

MARBLE. *f.* [marbre, French; marmor, Lat.] 1. Stones 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.*

MARBLE. *a.* 1. Made of marble. *Waller.* 2. Variegated like marble. *Sidney.*

To MARBLE. *v. a.* [marbrer, Fr. from the noun] To variegate, or vein like marble. *Boyle.*

MARBLEHEARTED. *a.* [marble and heart.] Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted. *Shakespeare.*

MARCASITE. *f.* The *marcasite* is a solid hard fossil, of an obscurely and irregular 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 workman call it *mundick.* *Hill, Newton.*

MARCH. *f.* [from *Mars.*] The third month of the year. *Peacham.*

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. *Knolles.* 5. *Marches*, without singular. Borders; limits; confines. *Davies.*

MARCHER. *f.* [from *marcheur*, Fr.] President of the marches or borders. *Davies.*

MARCHIONESS. *f.* The wife of a marquis. *Shakespeare.*

MARCHPANE. *f.* [massépane, Fr.] A kind of sweet bread. *Sidney.*

MARCID. *a.* [marcidus, Lat.] Lean; pining; withered. *Dryden.*

MARCOUR. *f.* [marcor, Lat.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh. *Brown.*

MARE. *f.* [mare, Sax.] 1. The female of a horse. *Dryden.* 2. A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag. *Drayton.*

MARESCHAL. *f.* [mareschal, Fr.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*

MARGARITE. *f.* [margarita, Lat.] A pearl. *Peacham.*

MARGARITES. *f.* An herb.

MARGE. *f.* [margo, Lat.] 1. The border;

M'ARGENT. *f.* [m'argent, Lat.] 1. The brink; the edge; the

M'ARGIN. *f.* [m'argin, Lat.] 1. The edge

of a page left blank. *Hammond.* 3. The edge

of a wound or sore. *Sharp.*

MARGINAL. *f.* [marginal, Fr.] Placed, or

written on the margin. *Watts.*

MARGINATED. *a.* [marginatus, Lat.] Having

a margin.

MARGRAVE. *f.* [marck and graff, Ger.] A

title of sovereignty.

MARIETS. *f.* A kind of violet.

MARIGOLD. *f.* [Mary and gold.] A yellow

flower. *Cleveland.*

To MARINATE. *v. a.* [mariner, Fr.] To salt

fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.

King.

MARINE. *a.* [marinus, Lat.] Belonging to the

sea. *Woodward.*

MARINE. *f.* [la marine, Fr.] 1. Sea affairs.

Arbutnot. 2. A soldier taken on shipboard

to be employed in descents upon the land.

MARINER. *f.* [from *mare*, Lat.] A seaman;

a sailor. *Swift.*

MARJORAM. *f.* [marjorana, Lat.] A fragrant

plant of many kinds. *Peacham.*

MARISH. *f.* [marais, Fr.] A bog; a fen; a

swamp; watry ground. *Hayward, Knolles,*

Sandys, Milton.

MARISH. *a.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy.

Bacon.

MARITAL. *f.* [maritus, Lat.] Pertaining to an

husband. *Ayliffe.*

MARITATED. *a.* [from *maritus*, Lat.] Having

a husband.

MARITIMAL. *a.* [maritimus, Lat.] 1. Per-

maritime. } formed on the sea; marine.

Raleigh. 2. Relating to the sea; naval.

Watson. 3. Bordering on the sea. *Chapman,*

Milton.

MARK. *f.* [marc, Welsh.] 1. A token by which

any thing is known. *Spenser.* 2. A token; an

impression. *Addison.* 3. A proof; an evidence.

Arbutnot. 4. Notice taken. 5. Convenience

of notice. *Carow.* 6. Any thing at which a

missile weapon is directed. *Davies.* 7. The

evidence of a horse's age. *Bacon.* 8. [*Marque*,

French.] Licence of reprisals. 9. A sum of

thirteen shillings and four pence. *Camden.* 10.

A character made by those who cannot write

their names. *Dryden.*

To MARK. *v. a.* [marken, Dutch; mearcen,

Sax.] 1. To impress with a token, or evidence.

Grew. 2. To note; to take notice of. *Rom.*

Smith.

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Dryden.

MARKER. *f.* [from *mark.*] 1. One that puts

a mark on any thing. 2. One that notes, or

takes notice.

MARKET. *f.* [anciently written *mercat*, of

mercatus, Lat.] 1. A publick time of buying

and

- and selling. *Spenser, Wisdom.* 2. Purchase and sale. *Temple.* 3. Rate; price. *Dryden.*
- To MARKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell.
- MARKET-BELL. *f.* [*market and bell.*] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shaksp.*
- MARKET-CROSS. *f.* [*market and cross.*] A cross set up where the market is held. *Shaksp.*
- MARKET-DAY. *f.* [*market and day.*] The day on which things are publicly bought and sold. *Addison.*
- MARKET-FOLKS. *f.* [*market and folks.*] People that come to the market. *Shaksp.*
- MARKET-MAN. *f.* One who goes to the market to sell or buy. *Swift.*
- MARKET-PLACE. *f.* [*market and place.*] Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*
- MARKET-PRICE. } *f.* [*market and price or*
MARKET-RATE. } *rate.*] The price at which any thing is currently sold. *Locke.*
- MARKET-TOWN. *f.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village. *Gay.*
- MARKETABLE. *a.* [from *market.*] 1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found. *Shaksp.* 2. Current in the market. *Decay of Piety.*
- MARK-MAN. } *f.* [*mark and man.*] A man
MARKSMAN. } skilful to hit a mark. *Herbert.*
- MARL. *f.* [*marl, Welsh; mergel, Dutch.*] A kind of clay, which is become tatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain 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. *Child.*
- To MARL *v. a.* [from *marline.*] To fasten the sails with marline.
- MARLINE. / [*marlin, Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded. *Dryden.*
- MARLINSPIKE. *f.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.
- MARLPIT. *f.* [*marl and pit.*] A pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*
- MARLY. *a.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl. *Mortimer.*
- MARMALADE. } *f.* [*marmelade, Fr.*] The
MARMALLET. } pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.
- MARMORATION. *f.* [*marmor, Lat.*] Incrustation with marble.
- MARMOREAN. *a.* [*marmoreus, Lat.*] Made of marble.
- MARMOSET. *f.* [*marmoset, Fr.*] A small monkey. *Shaksp.*
- MARMOT. } *f.* [Italian] The *marmotta*,
MARMOTTO. } or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abounds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*
- MARQUETRY. *f.* [*marqueterie, Fr.*] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.
- MARQUIS. *f.* [*marquis, Fr.*] 1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke. *Peacbam.* 2. *Marquis* is used by *Shakspere* for *marcbionejsi*.
- MARQUISATE. *f.* [*marquisat, Fr.*] The feignery of a marquis.
- MARRER. *f.* [from *mar.*] One who spoils or hurts. *Afcham.*
- MARRIAGE. *f.* [*mariage, Fr.*] The act of uniting a man and woman for life. *Taylor.*
- MARRIAGEABLE. *a.* [from *marriage.*] 1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married. *Swift.* 2. Capable of union. *Milton.*
- MARRIED. *a.* [from *marry.*] Conjugal; conjugal. *Dryden.*
- MARROW. *f.* [*menng, Sax.*] 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.*
- MARROWBONE. *f.* [*marrow and bone.*] 1. Bone boiled for the marrow. 2. In burlesque language, the knees. *L'Estrange.*
- MARROWFAT. *f.* A kind of pea.
- MARROWLESS. *a.* [from *marrow.*] Void of marrow. *Shaksp.*
- To MARRY. *v. a.* [*marier, Fr.*] 1. To join a man and woman. *Gay.* 2. To dispose of in marriage. *Bacon.* 3. To take a husband or wife. *Shaksp.*
- To MARRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state. *Shaksp.*
- MARSH, }
MARS, } are derived from the Saxon *menysc*,
MAS. } a fen. *Gibson.*
- MARSH. *f.* [*menysc, Sax.*] A fen; a bog; a swamp. *Drayton.*
- MARSH-MALLOW. *f.* [*althea, Latin.*] A plant.
- MARSH-MARIGOLD. *f.* [*populago, Lat.*] A flower. *Dryden.*
- MARSHAL. *f.* [*mareschal, Fr.*] 1. The chief officer of arms. *Shaksp.* 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 purveyor. *Sidney.*
- To MARSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To arrange; to rank in order. *Glanville.* 2. To lead as an harbinger. *Shaksp.*
- MARSHALLER. *f.* [from *marshal.*] One that arranges; one that ranks in order. *Trapp.*
- MARSHALSEA. *f.* [from *marshal.*] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
- MARKSHALSHIP. *f.* [from *marshal.*] The office of a marshal.
- MARSHELDER. *f.* A gelder-rote.
- MARKSHROCKET. *f.* A species of water-cresses.
- MARKSHY. *a.* [from *marsh.*] 1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. *Dryden.* 2. Applied in mathesis. *Dryden.*
- MAKT. *f.* [contracted from *markt.*] 1. The place of publick traffick. *Hosker.* 2. Bargain; purchase and sale. *Shaksp.* 3. Letters of *markt*. To

To **MART. v. a.** [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell. *Shakeſp.*

M'ARTEN. } *f.* [*marté*, Fr.] 1. A large

M'ARTERN. } kind of weasel, whoſe fur is

2. [*Martelus*, Fr.] A kind of

swallow that builds in houſes; a martlet.

Peaſham.

M'ARTIAL. a. [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*; Lat.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spencer, 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. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemiſts.

M'ARTIALIST. f. [from *martial*.] A warrior; a ſoldier. *Howel.*

M'ARTINGAL. f. [*martingale*, Fr.] 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 noſe-band of the bridle.

M'ARTINMAS. f. [*Martin* and *maſs*] The feaſt of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly called *martilmaſs* or *martlemasſ*. *Tuſſer.*

M'ARTINET. } *f.* [*martinet*, Fr.] A kind of

M'ARTLET. } ſwallow. *Shakeſp.*

M'ARTNETS. f. Small lincs ſiſtened to the leetch of the ſail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard arm cloſe up to the yard. *Bailey.*

M'ARTYR. f. [*μαρτυρ*] One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth. *K. Charles.*

To **M'ARTYR. v. a.** [from the noun] 1. To put to death for virtue. 2. To murder; to deſtroy. *Suckling.*

M'ARTYRDOM. f. [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr. *Hooker.*

M'ARTYRO'LOGY. f. [*martyrologium*, Lat.] A register of martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

M'ARTYRO'LOGIST. f. [*martyrologiſte*, Fr.] A writer of martyrology.

M'ARVEL. f. [*marveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing aſtoniſhing. *Shakeſp.*

MARVEL. cf Peru. A flower.

To **MARVEL. v. n.** [*marveiller*, Fr.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed. *Shakeſp.*

MARVELLOUS. a. [*marveileux*, Fr.] 1. Wonderful; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing. *Shakeſp.* 2. Surpaſſing credit. *Pope.* 3. The *marvellous* is any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſed to the probable.

MARVELLOUSLY. adv. [from *marvellous*] Wonderfully. *Clarendon.*

MARVELLOUSNESS. f. [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfulness; ſtrangeneſs; aſtoniſhingneſs.

M'ASCULINE. a. [*maſculin*, Fr.] 1. Male; not female. *Milton.* 2. Reſembling man; virile; not ſoft; not effeminate. *Addiſon.* 3. The gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

M'ASCULINELY. adv. [from *maſculine*.] Like a man. *Ben. Johnſon.*

M'ASCULINENEſS. f. [from *maſculine*.] Man- niſhneſs; 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 conſuſed body. 3. A mixture for a horſe. *Mortimer.*

To **MASH. v. n.** [*maſcher*, Fr.] 1. To beat into a conſuſed maſs. *More.* 2. To mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer.*

MASK. f. [*maſque*, Fr.] 1. A cover to diſguiſe the face; a viſor. *Shakeſp.* 2. Any pretence or ſubterfuge. *Priſt.* 3. A feſtive entertainment, in which the company is maſked. *Shakeſp.* 4. A revel; a piece of mummery. *Milton.* 5. A dramatick performance written in a tragick ſtyle without attention to rules or probability. *Peaſham.*

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. *Priſt.* 2. To be diſguiſed any way.

MASKER. f. [from *maſk*.] One who revels in a maſk; a mummer. *Denné.*

MA SON. f. [*maçon*, Fr.] A builder with ſtone. *Wotton.*

MASONRY. f. [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a maſon.

MASQUERA'DE. f. [from *maſque*, Fr.] 1. A diversion in which the company is maſked. *Pope.* 2. Diſguiſe. *Felton.*

To **MASQUERA'DE. v. n.** [from the noun.] 1. To go in diſguiſe. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To aſſemble in maſks. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER. 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 indiftinct. *Dryden.* 5. Grols body; the general. *Dryden.* 6. [*Miſſa*, Lat.] The ſervice of the Romiſh church. *Atterbury.*

To **MASS. v. n.** [from the noun.] To celebrate maſs. *Hooker.*

MASSACRE. f. [*maſſacre*, Fr.] 1. Butchery; indifcriminate deſtruction. *Milton.* 2. Murder. *Shakeſp.*

To **MASSACRE. v. a.** [*maſſacrer*, Fr.] 1. To butcher; to ſlaughter indifcriminate. *Jecſy of Pitty, Atterbury.*

MASSICUT. f. [French.] Ceruſe, compounded of a moderate degree of we: of this there 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.

MASSINEſS. } *f.* [from *maſſy*] Weight;

MASSIVENEſS. } bulk; ponderuſineſs. *Hake.*

MASSIVE. } *a.* [*maſſif*, Fr.] Heavy; weighty;

MASSY. } ponderous; bulky; continuous.

Dryden.

MAST. f. [*maſt*, *mât*, French; *μαρτ*, *Six*.] 1. The beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed. *Dryden.* 2. The fruit of the oak and beech. *Bacon.*

MASTED.

MA'STED. *a.* [from *maſt.*] Furniſhed with maſts.

MASTER. *f.* [*meeſter*, Dutch; *maître*, Fr.] 1. One who has ſervants; oppoſed to man or ſervant. *Shakeſp.* 2. A director; a governor. *Eccluj.* 3. Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.* 4. A lord; a ruler *Guardian.* 5. Chief; head. *Shakeſp.* 6. Poſſeſſor. *Addiſon.* 7. Commander of a trading ſhip. *A. cham.* 8. One uncontrolled *Shakeſp.* 9. A compellation of reſpect. *Shakeſp.* 10. A young gentleman. *Dryden.* 11. One who teaches; a teacher. *South.* 12. A man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience. *Davies.* 13. A title of dignity in the univerſities; as, maſter of arts.

To **MASTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To be a maſter to; to rule; to govern. *Shakeſp.* 2. To conquer; to overpower. *Davies, Calamy.* 3. To execute with ſkill. *Bacon.*

MA'STERDOM. *f.* [from *maſter*] Dominion; rule. *Shakeſp.*

MASTER-HAND. *f.* The hand of a man eminently ſkilful. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *f.* A 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. *Shakeſp.*

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.* A principal ſtring *Revue*

MASTER-STROKE. *f.* A capital performance. *Blackmore.*

MASTERLESS. *a.* [from *maſter.*] 1. Wanting a maſter or owner. *Spencer.* 2. Ungoverned, unſubdued.

MASTERLINESS. *f.* [from *maſterly*] Eminent ſkill.

MA'STERLY. *adv.* With the ſkill of a maſter. *Shakeſp.*

MA'STERLY. *a.* [from *maſter.*] 1. Suitable to a maſter; artful; ſkilful. *Dryden.* 2. Imperious; with the way of a maſter.

MA'STERPIECE. *f.* [*maſter and piece.*] 1. A capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill. *Davies.* 2. Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP. [*from maſter.*] 1. Dominion, rule, power. 2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden.* 3. Chief work. *Dryden.* 4. Skill; knowledge. *Shakeſp.* 5. A title of ironical reſpect. *Shakeſp.*

MASTER-TEETH. *f.* [*maſte. 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. Leſtranc. c. 3.* Skill. *Waſton.* 4. Attainment of ſkill or power. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL. *a.* [from *maſt.*] Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech or cheſnut. *Dryden.*

MA'STICATION. *f.* [*maſtatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing. *Ray.*

MA'STICATORY. *f.* [*maſticatoire*, Fr.] A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed. *Bacon*

MA'STICH. *f.* [*maſtic*, Fr.] 1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name. *Wajem.* 2. A kind of mortar or cement. *Addiſon.*

MA'STICOT. *f.* See **MA'SSICOT.**

MA'STIFF. *f.* [*maſtives*, plur *maſtin*, Fr.] A dog of the largeſt ſize; a bandog. *Spencer.*

MA'STLESS. *a.* [from *maſt.*] Bearing no maſt. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN. *f.* Mixed corn; as, wheat or rye. *Tuſſer.*

MAT. *f.* [*meatte*, Sax.] 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.*

MATADORE. *f.* [*mattador*, Spaniſh.] A hand of cards. *Pope.*

MATACHIN. *f.* [Fr.] An old dance. *Sidney.*

MATCH. *f.* [*mache*, Fr.] 1. Any thing that catches fire. *Bacon.* 2. A conteſt; a game. *Shakeſp.* 3. One equal to another; one able to conteſt with another. *Rogers.* 4. One who ſuits or tallies with another. 5. A marriage. *Shakeſp.* 6. One to be married. *Clarendon.*

To **MATCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To be equal to. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ſhow an equal. *South.* 3. To equal; to oppoſe. *Milton.* 4. To ſuit; to proportion. *Reſurrexion.* 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.

MATCHABLE. *a.* [from *match.*] 1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spencer.* 2. Corriſpondent. *Woodward.*

MATCHLESS. *a.* [from *match.*] Without an equal. *Waller.*

MATCHLESSLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS. *f.* [from *matchleſs.*] State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER. *f.* [*match and make.*] 1. One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.* 2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE. *f.* [*maca*, Sax.] 1. A huſband or wife. *Spencer.* 2. A companion, male or female. *Milton.* 3. The male or female of animals. *Milton.* 4. One that ſuits in the ſame ſhip. *Reſurrexion.* 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. *Spencer.* 2. To be equal to. *Dryden.* 3. To oppoſe; to equal. *Shakeſp.* 4. [*mat*, Fr.] To ſubdue; to confound; to crush. *Shakeſp.*

MATERIAL. *a.* [*materiel*, Fr.] 1. Conſiſting of matter; corporeal; not ſpiritual. *Davies.* 2. Important; momentous; eſſential. *White.*

MATERIALS. *f.* The ſubſtance of which any thing is made. *Brown.*

MATERIALIST. *f.* [from *material.*] One who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances. *Dryden.*

MATERIA-

MATERI'ALITY. *f.* [*materialité*, Fr.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality. *Digby.*

MATERIALLY. *adv.* [from *material*] 1. In the state of matter. *Boyle.* 2. Not formally. *South.* 3. Importantly; essentially. *Spenser.*

MATERIALNESS. *f.* [from *material*.] State of being material; importance.

MATE'RIATE. } *a.* [*materialis*, Lat.] Con-

MATERIATED. } sisting of matter. *Bacon.*

MATERIATION. *f.* [from *materialis*, Lat.] The act of forming matter.

MATE'RNAL. *a.* [*materna*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden.*

MATERNITY. *f.* [from *maternus*, Lat.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON. *f.* A species of knap-weed.

MATHEMATICAL. } *a.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.]

MATHEMATICK. } Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Denham.*

MATHEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *mathematicus*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATICIAN. *f.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] A man versed in the mathematics. *Addison.*

MATHEMATICKS. *f.* [*μαθηματικα*.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *Harris.*

MATHES. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MATHE'SIS. *f.* [*μαθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematicks.

MATIN. *a.* [*matine*, Fr.] Morning; used in the morning. *Milton.*

MATIN. *f.* Morning. *Shakespeare.*

MATINS. *f.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worship. *Cleveland.* *Stillingfleet.*

MATRASS. *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.*

MATRICE. *f.* [*matrix*, Lat.] 1. The womb; the cavity where the foetus is formed. *Bacon.* 2. A mould; that which gives form to something included. *Woodward.*

MATRICIDE. *f.* [*matricidum*, Lat.] 1. Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.* 2. A mother-killer.

To MATRICULATE. *v. a.* [from *matricula*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England. *Walton.*

MATRICULATE. *f.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated. *Arbutnot.*

MATRICULATION. *f.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMONIAL. *a.* [*matrimonial*, Fr.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. *Dryden.*

MATRIMONIALLY. *adv.* [from *matrimonial*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMONY. *f.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state. *Common Prayer.*

MATRIX. *f.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a

place where any thing is generated or formed. *Brown.*

MATRON. *f.* [*matrone*, Fr.] 1. An elderly lady. *Tatler.* 2. An old woman. *Pope.*

MATRONAL. *a.* [*matronalis*, Lat.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. *Bacon.*

MATRONLY. *a.* [*matron* and *like*.] Elderly; ancient. *L'Estrange.*

MATROSS. *f.* *Matrosses* are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in travelling, spunging, firing, and loading them. *Barley.*

MAT'TER. [*materialis*, Lat.] 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 substance. *Shakespeare.* 7. Subject of suit or complaint. *Acts.* 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. *Wijeman.* 13. Upon the MATTER. With respect to the main; nearly. *Bp Sanderfon.*

To MAT'TER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be of importance; to import. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. To generate matter by supposition. *Sidney.*

To MAT'TLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect.

MAT'TERY. *a.* [from *matter*.] Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*

MATTOCK. *f.* [*matteuc*, Sax.] 1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up wood. *Shakespeare.* 2. A pickax. *Kneller.*

MAT'TRESS. *f.* [*matras*, Fr.] A kind of quilt to lie upon. *Dryden.*

MATURA'TION. *f.* [from *maturus*, Lat.] 1. The act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. *Bentley.* 2. The suppuration of excrementitious or extricated juices into matter. *Quincy.*

MATURATIVE. *a.* [from *maturus*, Lat.] 1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness. *Brown.* 2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore. *Wijeman.*

MATURE. *a.* [*maturus*, Lat.] 1. Ripe; perfected by time. *Prior.* 2. Brought near to completion. *Shakespeare.* 3. Well-digested; fit for execution; well digested.

To MATURE. *v. a.* [*maturus*, Lat.] To ripen; to advance to ripeness. *Bacon.*

MATURELY. *adv.* [from *mature*.] 1. Ripely; completely. 2. With counsel well digested. *Swift.* 3. Early; *from Bentley.*

MATURITY. *f.* [*maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion. *Keger.*

MA'UDLIN. *a.* Drunk; fuddled. *Southern.*

MA'UDLIN. *f.* [*operatum*, Lat.] A plant.

MAUGRE. *a.* [*maigre*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *f.* [*maucis*, Fr.] A thrush. *Spenser.*

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from *maucus*, Lat.] To beat;

to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner *Dryden*.

MAUL. *f.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A heavy hammer. *Proverbs*.

MAUND. *f.* [*mand*, Saxon; *mande*, Fr.] A hand basket.

To **MA'UNDER**. *v. n.* [*maud're*, Fr.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wrightman*.

MA UNDERER. *f.* [from *maunder*.] A murderer.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *f.* The Thursday before Good Friday.

MAUSOLEUM. *f.* [Latin.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW. *f.* [*magā*, Sax.] 1. The stomach of animals. *Sidney*. 2. The craw of birds *Arbut.*

MAWKISH. *a.* Apt to give satiety *Pepe*.

MAWKISHNESS. *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*.

MAXILLAR. *f.* [*maxillaris*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw-bone. *Bacon*

MAXIM. *f.* [*maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Rogers*.

MAY, auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [*magan*, Sax.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. To have power. *Bacon*. 5. A word expressing desire. *Dryden*.

MAY be Perhaps. *Spenser*, *Creech*.

MAY. *f.* [*maius*, Lat.] The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer; the early or gay part of life. *Shakeſp.*

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*. *Shakeſp.*

MAY-FLOWER. *f.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant. *Bacon*.

MAY-FLY. *f.* [*May* and *fly*.] An insect. *Walt.*

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*. *Pepe*.

MAY-WED. *f.* [*May* and *wed*.] A species of chamemile. *Mier*.

MAYOR. *f.* [*major*, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London, and York, is called *Lord Mayor*. *Kneller*.

MAYGRALTY. *f.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor. *Bacon*.

MA YORESS. *f.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of a mayor.

MAZARD. *f.* [*maſchire*, Fr.] A jaw. *Hud. brat.*

MAZE. *j.* 1. A labyrinth, a place of per-

plexity and winding passages. *Thomson*. 2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity. *Sidney*.

To **MAZE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confound. *Spenser*.

MA'ZY. *a.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed; confused. *Dryden*.

MAZER. *f.* [*maſer*, Dutch.] A maple cup. *Spenser*.

M. D. Medicina d'ſ r. doctor of phyſick.

ME. The oblique case of *I. Pope*.

MEACOCK. *f.* [*mees eeg*, *Skinner*.] An uxorious or effeminate man.

MEACOCK. *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shakeſp.*

MEAD. *f.* [*mædo*, Sax.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Dryden*

MEAD. *f.* [*mæde*, Sax.] Ground sown.

MEADOW. *f.* what watery, not plowed. *Walt.*

MEADOW-SAFFRON. *f.* [*colicteum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

MEADOW-SWEET. *f.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.

MEAGER. *a.* [*maigre*, Fr.] Lean; wanting flesh; starved. *Dryden*. 2. Poor; hungry. *Dryden*.

To **MEAGER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean. *Kneller*.

MEAGLERNES. *f.* [from *meager*.] 1. Leanness; want of flesh 2. Scantiness; barrenness. *Bacon*.

MEAK. *f.* A hook with a long handle. *Taylor*.

MEAL. *f.* [*mæle*, Sax.] 1. The act of eating at a certain time. *Ruth*. 2. A repast. *Shakeſp.* 3. A part; a fragment. *Bacon*. 4. The flower or edible part of corn. *Watton*.

To **MEAL**. *v. a.* [*meier*, Fr.] To sprinkle; to mingle. *Shakeſp.*

MEALMAN. *f.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.

MEALY. *a.* [from *meal*.] 1. Having the taste or fat insipidity of meal. *Arbutnot*. 2. Besprinkled as with meal. *Bacon*.

MEALY-MOUTHED. *a.* Soft-mouthed; unable to speak freely. *L'Estrange*.

MEALYMOUTHEDNESS. *f.* Baseness; restraint of speech.

MEAN. *a.* [*mæne*, Sax.] 1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth. *Sidney*. 2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless. *Smalridge*. 3. Contemptible; despicable. *Pepe*. 4. Low in the degree of any property; low in worth. *Dryden*. 5. [*Mæzen*, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without excess. *Sidney*. 6. Intervening; intermediate. 1. *King*.

MEAN [*meyen*, Fr.] 1. Mediocrity; middle-rater; medium. *Shakeſp.* 2. Measure; regulation. *Spenser*. 3. Interval; interim; mean time. *Spenser*. 4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end. *Hosker*. 5. *By all* MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation. 6. *By no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all. *Shakeſp.* 7. Revenue; fortune. *Shakeſp.* 8. **MEAN-TIME**, or **MEAN-WHILE**. In the intervening time. *See it.*

To MEAN. *v. n.* [*mezen*, 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.* A maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding. *Hale*.
 MEANDROUS. *a.* [from *meander*.] Winding. flexuous.
 MEANING. *f.* [from *mean*.] 1. Purpose. intention. *Shaksp* 2. Habitual intention. *Resurrection*. 3. The sense; the thing understood. *Pope*.
 MEANLY. *adv.* [from *mean*.] 1. Moderately. not in a great degree. *Dryden* 2. Without dignity; poorly. *Milton*. 3. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously. *Prior*. 4. Without respect. *Watts*.
 MEANNESS. *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. *Answarth*.
 MEASLES. *f.* 1. *Measles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy*. 2. A disease of wine. *Ben Johnson*. 3. A disease of trees. *Mortimer*.
 MEASLED. *a.* [from *measles*.] Infected with the measles. *Hudibras*
 MEASLY. *a.* [from *measles*.] Scabbed with the measles. *Swift*.
 MEASURABLE. *a.* 1. Such as may be measured. *Bentley*. 2. Moderate; in small quantity.
 MEASURABLENESS. *f.* [from *measurable*.] Quality of admitting to be measured.
 MEASURABLY. *adv.* [from *measurable*.] Moderately. *Ecluf*.
 MEASURE. *f.* [*mesure*, Fr.] 1. That by which any thing is measured. *Arbutnot*. 2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. *Mere*. 3. Proportion; quantity settled. *Hooker*. 4. A stated quantity: as, a measure of wine. *Shaksp* 5. Sufficient quantity. *Shaksp* 6. Allotment; portion allotted. *Milton*, *Tillotson* 7. Degree. *Abbt*. 8. Proportionate time; musical time. *Prior*. 9. Motion harmonically regulated. *Dryden*. 10. A stately dance. *Shaksp*. 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. *Clarendon*. 17. To have hard measure; to be hardly dealt by.
 To MEASURE. *v. a.* [*mesurer*, Fr.] 1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule. *Bacon*. 2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Dryden*. 3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness. *Milton*. 4. To adjust; to proportion

Taylor. 5. To mark out in stated quantities. *Addison* 6. To allot or distribute by measure. *Matt*.
 MEASURELESS. *a.* [from *measure*.] Immeasurable; immeasurable. *Shaksp*.
 MEASUREMENT. *f.* [from *measure*.] Mensuration; act of measuring.
 MEASURER. *f.* [from *measure*.] One that measures.
 MEAT. *f.* [*met*, Fr.] 1. Flesh to be eaten. *Bacon*. 2. Food in general. *Shaksp*.
 MEATED. *a.* [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered. *Tusser*.
 MEATHE. *f.* [*medd*, Welsh.] Drink. *Milton*.
 MECHANICAL. *a.* [*mechanicus*, Lat. from *MECHANICK*.] 1. Mean; service; of mean occupation. *Resurrection*. 2. Constructed by the laws of mechanics. *Dryden*. 3. Skilled in mechanics.
 MECHANICK. *f.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *South*.
 MECHANICKS. *f.* [*mechanica*, Lat.] Dr. *Wallis* defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion.
 MECHANICALLY. *adv.* [from *mechanick*.] According to the laws of mechanic. *Ray*, *Newton*.
 MECHANICALNESS. *f.* [from *mechanick*.] 1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanic. 2. Meaness.
 MECHANICIAN. *f.* A man professing or studying the construction of machines. *Byl*.
 MECHANISM. *f.* [*mechanisme*, Fr.] 1. Action according to mechanic laws. *Arbutnot*. 2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.
 MECOACAN. *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 bottoms: it is brought from the province of *mechacan* in South America: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill*
 MECONIUM. *f.* [*meconium*] 1. Expressed juice of poppy. 2. The first excrement of children. *Arbutnot*.
 MEDAL. *f.* [*medaille*, Fr.] 1. An ancient coin. *Addison*. 2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.
 MEDALLICK. *a.* [from *medal*.] Pertaining to medals. *Addison*.
 MEDALLION. *f.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal. *Addison*.
 MEDALIST. *f.* [*medalliste*, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals. *Addison*.
 To MEDDLE. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.] 1. To have to do. *Bacon*. 2. To interpose; to act in any thing. *Dryden*. 3. To interpose or intervene impudently or officiously. *Pope*.
 To MEDDLE. *v. a.* [from *mesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser*.
 MEDDLER. *f.* [from *meddle*.] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon*.
 MEDDLESOME. *a.* Intermeddling. *Answarth*

MEDIASTINE. *f.* The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved *Arbutnot.*

TO MEDIATE. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Lat.] 1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties. *Rogers.* 2. To be between two. *Digby.*

TO MEDIATE. *v. a.* 1. To form by mediation. *Clarendon.* 2. To limit by something in the middle. *Hilder.*

MEDIATE. *a.* [*mediat*, Fr.] 1. Interposed; intervening *Prior.* 2. Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.* 3. Acting as a means. *Wotton.*

MEDIATELY. *adv.* [from *mediate*.] By a secondary cause. *Raleigh.*

MEDIATION. *f.* [*mediation*, Fr.] 1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend. *Bacon.* 2. Agency; an intervening power. *South.* 3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR. *f.* [*mediateur*, Fr.] 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.*

MEDIATORIAL. } *a.* [from *mediator*.] Be-
MEDIATORY. } longing to a mediator.
Fidler.

MEDIATORSHIP. *f.* [from *mediator*.] The office of a mediator.

MEDIA TRIX. *f.* [*medius*, Lat.] A female mediator. *Ainsworth.*

MEDIC. *f.* [*medica*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MEDICAL. *a.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*

MEDICALLY. *adv.* [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. *adv.* [from *medicament*.] After the manner of medicine. *Brown.*

TO MEDICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Rambler.*

MEDICATION. *f.* [from *medicate*.] 1. The act or tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon.* 2. The use of physick. *Brown.*

MEDICINABLE. *a.* Having the power of physick. *Bacon.*

MEDICINAL. *a.* 1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue. *Milton.* 2. Belonging to physick. *Butler.*

MEDICINALLY. *adv.* [from *medicinal*.] Physically. *Dryden.*

MEDICINE. *f.* [*medicene*, Fr. *medicina*, Lat.] Any remedy administered by a physician. *Dry.*

TO MEDICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as physick. *Shakespeare.*

MEDIATE. *f.* [*mediate*, Fr.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half. *Brown.*

MEDIOCRITY. *f.* [*mediocritas*, Lat.] 1. Small degree; middle rate; middle state. *Wotton.* 2. Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*

TO MEDITATE. *v. a.* [*meditor*, Lat.] 1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive. *Dryden.* 2. To think on; to revolve in the mind. *Spenser.*

TO MEDITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate. *Taylor.*

MEDITATION. *f.* [*meditatio*, Lat.] 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 *ter-*
MEDITERRANEAN. } *ra*, Lat.] 1. En-
MEDITERRANEOUS. } circled with land.
Brewerwood. 2. Inland; remote from the sea. *Brown.*

MEDIUM. *f.* [*medium*, Lat.] 1. Any thing intervening. *Bacon.* 2. Any thing used in ratification, in order to a conclusion. *Baker.* 3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes. *L'Esrange.*

MEDIAR. *f.* [*mesplus*, Lat.] 1. A tree. *Miller.* 2. The fruit of that tree. *Cleveland.*

TO MEDLE. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*
TO MEDLY. }

MEDLY. *f.* A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. *Walfb.*

MEDLEY. *a.* Mingled; confused. *Dryden.*

MEDULLAR. } *a.* [*medullaire*, Fr.] Pertain-
MEDULLARY. } ing to the marrow. *Cheyne.*

MEED. *f.* [med. Sax.] 1. Reward; recompence. *Milton.* 2. Present; gift. *Shakespeare.*

MEEK. *a.* [*minkr*, Islandick.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; soft; gentle. *Collier.*

TO MEEKEN. *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften. *Thomson.*

MEEKLY. *adv.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently. *Stepney.*

MEEKNESS. *f.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper. *Atterbury.*

MEER. *a.* [See *MERE*.] Simple; unmixed.

MEER. *f.* [See *MERE*.] A lake; a boundary.

MEERED. *a.* Relating to a boundary. *Shakespeare.*

MEET. *a.* 1. Fit; proper; qualified. Now rarely used. *Whitegift.* 2. **MEET with.** Even with. *Shakespeare.*

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.* 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 join. *Shakespeare.* 6. To encounter; to engage. *Shakespeare.* 7. A latinism. To obviate. *Bacon.* 8. To advance half way. *South.* 9. To unite; to join.

METER. *f.* [from *meet*.] One that accosts another. *Shakespeare.*

MEETING.

MEETING. *f.* [from *meet.*] 1. An assembly; a convention. *Spratt.* 2. A congress. *Shakeſp.*
3. A conventicle; an assembly of diſſenters.
4. A conflux: as, the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE. *f.* [*meeting* and *houſe.*] Place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip. *Addiſon.*

MEETLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.

METENESS. *f.* [from *meet.*] Fitneſs; propriety.

MÉGRIM. *f.* [from *Migrain*, an *Hemicrany.*] Diſorder of the head. *Bacon.*

To **MEINE.** *v. a.* To mingle.

MEINY. *f.* [menſu, Sax.] A retinue; domeſtick ſervants. *Shakeſp.*

MELANAGO'GUES. *f.* [μελαγος and ἄγος.] Such medicines as are ſuppoſed to purge off black choler.

MELANCHOLICK. *a.* [from *melaucholy.*] Diſordered with melancholy; ſanciful; hypo-chondrichal. *Clarendon.*

MELANCHOLY. *f.* [from μελαγχολία and χαλδή.] 1. A diſeaſe ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile. *Quincy.* 2. A kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Shakeſp.* 3. A gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper. *Taylor.*

MELANCHOLY. *a.* [*melaſcolique*, Fr.] 1. Gloomy; diſmal. *Denham.* 2. Diſeaſed with melancholy; ſanciful; habitually dejected. *Locke.*

MELICERIS. *f.* [μελικρησις.] *Meliceris* is a tumour included in a cyſtis, and conſiſting of matter like honey; it gathers without pain, and gives way to preſſure, but returns again. *Sharp.*

MELILOT. *f.* [*melilot*, Fr. *melilotus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To **MELIORATE.** *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*, Lat.] To better; to improve. *South.*

MELIORATION. *f.* [*melioration*, Fr.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon.*

MELIORITY. *f.* [from *melior*, Lat.] State of being better. *Bacon.*

To **MELL.** *v. n.* [*meler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. *Spencer.*

MELLIFEROUS. *a.* Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION. *f.* [*meliſifico*, Lat.] The art or praſtice of making honey. *Arbutnot.*

MELLIFLUENCE. *f.* [*mel* and *fluus*, Lat.] A honied flow; a flow of ſweetneſs.

MELLIFLUENT. } *a.* [*mel* and *fluus*, Lat.]
MELLIFLUOUS. } Flowing with honey. *Raleigh.*

MELLOW. *a.* 1. Soft with ripeneſs; full ripe. *Digby.* 2. Soft in ſound. *Dryden.* 3. Soft; unctuous. *Bacon.* 4. Drunk; melted down with drink. *Rofcommon.*

To **MELLOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ripen; to mature; to ſoften by ripeneſs. *Addiſ.* 2. To ſoften. *Mortimer.* 3. To mature to perfection. *Dryden.*

To **MELLOW.** *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Doane.*

MELLOWNESS. *f.* [from *mell-w.*] 1. Maturi-

ty of fruits; ripeneſs; ſoftneſs by maturity. *Digby.* 2. Maturity; full age.

MELOCOTON. *f.* [*melocotone*, Spaniſh.] A quince.

MELODIOUS. *a.* [from *melody.*] Muſical; harmonious. *Milton.*

MELODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *melodious.*] Muſically; harmoniouſly.

MELODIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *melodious.*] Harmoniouſneſs; muſicalneſs.

MEL'ODY. *f.* [μελωδία.] Muſick; harmony of ſound. *Hooker.*

MELON. *f.* [*melo*, Lat.] 1. A plant. *Miller.* 2. The fruit. *Numb.*

MELON-THISTLE. *f.* A plant.

To **MELT.** *v. a.* [meltan, Sax.] 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. *Shakeſp.*

To **MELT.** *v. n.* 1. To become liquid; to diſſolve. *Dryden.* 2. To be ſoftened to pity, or any gentle paſſion. *Shakeſp.* 3. To be diſſolved; to loſe ſubſtance. *Shakeſp.* 4. To be ſub-

duced by affliction. *Pſalms.*

MELT'ER. *f.* [from *melt.*] One that melts metals. *Sidney.*

MELTINGLY. *adv.* [from *melting.*] Like ſomething melting. *Sidney.*

MELVELL. *f.* A kind of fiſh.

MEMBER. *f.* [*membre*, Fr.] 1. A limb; a part appendant to the body. *James.* 2. A part of a diſcourſe or period; a head; a claule. *Watts.*

3. Any part of an integral. *Addiſon.* 4. One of a community. *Addiſon.*

MEMBRANE. *f.* [*membrana*, Lat.] 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 CE'OUS. } *a* [*membraneux*, Fr.]

MEMBRANE'OUS. } Conſiſting of mem-

MEMBRAN'OUS. } branes. *Boyle.*

MEMENTO. *f.* [Latin] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon.*

MEMO'IR. *f.* [*memoire*, Fr.] 1. An account of tranſactions familiarly written. *Prior.* 2. Hint; notice; account of any thing. *Arbutnot.*

MEMORABLE. *a.* [*memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten. *Sidney.*

MEMORABLY. *adv.* [from *memorable.*] In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM. *f.* [Lat.] A note to help the memory. *Sewſt.*

MEMORIAL. *a.* [*memorialis*, Lat.] 1. Preſervative of memory. *Brome.* 2. Contained in memory. *Watts.*

MEMORIAL. *f.* A monument; ſomething to preſerve memory. *South.*

MEMORIALIST. *f.* [from *memorial.*] One who writes memorials. *Speſtator.*

MEMORIZE. *v. a.* [from *memory.*] To record; to commit to memory by writing. *Wotton.*

MEMORY.

MEMORY. *f.* [*memoria*, Lat.] 1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retentions; reminiscence; recollection. *Locke*. 2. Exemption from oblivion. *Shakesp.* 3. Time of knowledge. *Milton*. 4. Memorial; monumental record. *Addison*. 5. Reflection; attention. Not in use. *Shakesp.*

MEN, the plural of man. *Clarendon*.

MEN-PLEASER. *f.* [*men* and *pleaser*.] One too careful to please others. *Eph.*

TO MENACE. *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr.] To threaten; to threat. *Shakesp.*

MENACE. *f.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat. *Brown*.

MENACER. *f.* [*menaceur*, Fr.] A threatener; one that threatens. *Pratt*.

MENAGE. *f.* [French] A collection of animals. *Addison*.

MENAGOGUE. *f.* [*μαίνας* and *εργα*.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

TO MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] 1. To repair from breach or decay. 2. *Chren*. 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*.

MENDABLE. *a.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY. *f.* [from *mendax*, Lat.] Falshood. *Brown*.

MENDER. *f.* [from *mend*.] One who makes any change for the better. *Shakesp.*

MENDICANT. *a.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary. *Fidler*.

MENDICANT. *f.* [*mendicant*, Fr.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity.

TO MENDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Lat. *mender*, Fr.] To beg; to ask alms.

MENDICITY. *f.* [*mendicitas*, Lat.] The life of a beggar.

MENDS for *amends*. *Shakesp.*

MENIAL. *a.* [from *meiny*.] Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.

MENIAL. *f.* One of the train of servants.

MENINGES. *f.* [*μηνίγγες*.] 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. *Wiseman*.

MENOLOGY. *f.* [*μηνολόγιον*] A register of months. *Stillingfleet*.

MENOW. *f.* commonly *minnow*. A fish. *Ainsw.*

MENSAL. *a.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table. *Clarissa*.

MENSTRUAL. *a.* [*menstruus*, Lat.] 1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month. *Bentley*. 2. Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon*.

MENSTRUOUS. *a.* [*menstruus*, Lat.] Having the catamenia. *Brown*.

MENSTRUUM. *f.* All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, or 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*, Lat.] Relating to measure.

TO MENSURATE. *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURATION. *f.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; reul: of measuring. *Arbutnot*.

MENTAL. *a.* [*mentis*, Lat.] Intellectual; existing in the mind. *Milton*.

MENTALLY. *adv.* [from *mental*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley*.

MENTION. *f.* [*mentio*, Lat.] Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing. *Regers*.

TO MENTION. *v. a.* [*mentianer*, Fr.] To write or express in words or writing. *Ishah*.

MEPHITICAL. *a.* [*mephitus*, Lat.] Ill favoured; stinking. *Quincy*.

MERACIOUS. *a.* [*meracius*, Lat.] Strong; racy.

MERCABLE. *a.* [*mercor*, Lat.] To be sold or bought. *Dick*.

MERCANTANT. *f.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] A foreigner, or foreign trader. *Shakesp.*

MERCANTILE. *a.* Trading; commercial. *Watts*

MERCAT. *f.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] Venal; hired; sold for money. *Haywood*.

MERCENARY. *f.* [*mercenare*, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay. *Sandys*.

MERCER. *f.* [*mercier*, Fr.] One who sells silks. *Howel*.

MERCERY. *f.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *mercier*.] Trade of mercers; dealing in silks. *Graunt*.

TO MERCHANT. *v. n.* [*merchander*, Fr.] To transact by traffick. *Bacon*.

MERCHANTISE. *f.* [*merchandise*, 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.* [*merchand*, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addison*.

MERCHANTLY. } *a.* Like a merchant.

MERCHANTLIKE. } *Answerable.*

MERCHANT-MAN. *f.* A ship of trade. *Taybr*.

MERCHANTABLE. *a.* [from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or sold. *Brown*.

MERCIABLE. *a.* This word in *Spenser* signifies merciful.

MERCIFUL. *a.* [*mercy* and *full*.] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare. *Deut*.

MERCI-

MERCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *merciful*] Tenderly; mildly; with pity. *Atterbury.*

MERCIFULNESS. *f.* [from *merciful*] Tenderness; willingness to spare. *Hammond.*

MERCILESS. *a.* [from *mercy*] Void of mercy; pitiless; hard hearted. *Shaksp. Denham.*

MERCILESSLY. *adv.* [from *merciless*] In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS. *f.* [from *merciless*] Want of pity.

MERCURIAL. *a.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] 1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly. *Bacon.* 2. Consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICATION. *f.* [from *mercury*] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*

MERCURY. *f.* [*mercurius*, Lat.] 1. The chemist's name for quicksilver is *mercury*. *Hill.* 2. Sprightly qualities. *Pope.* 3. A news paper. 4. It is now applied to the carriers of news.

MERCURY. *f.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MERCY. *f.* [*merci*, Fr.] 1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to save, clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish. *Psalms.* 2. Pardon. *Dryden.* 3. Dilcretion; power of acting at pleasure. *Swift.*

MERCY-SEAT. *f.* [*mercy* and *seat*] The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal, which with their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a throne. *Exod.*

MERE. *a.* [*merus*, Lat.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only. *Atterbury.*

MERE or *mer.* [mepe, Sax] A pool or lake. *Gibson.*

MERE. *f.* [mepe, Sax.] 1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake. *Camden.* 2. A boundary. *Bacon.*

MERELY. *adv.* [from *mere*] Simply; only. *Swift.*

MERETRICIOUS. *a.* [*meretricius*, Lat.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.

MERETRICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meretricious*] False allurements like those of strumpets.

MERIDIAN. *f.* [*meridien*, Fr.] 1. Noon; mid-day. *Dryden.* 2. The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon. *Watts.* 3. The particular place or state of any thing. *Hale.* 4. The highest point of glory or power. *Waller.*

MERIDIAN. *a.* 1. At the point of noon. *Milton.* 2. Extended from north to south. *Boyle.* 3. Raised to the highest point.

MERIDIONAL. *a.* [*meridional*, Fr.] 1. Southern. *Brown.* 2. Southerly; having a southern aspect. *Wotton.*

MERIDIONALITY. *f.* [from *meridional*] Position in the south; aspect towards the south.

MERIDIONALLY. *adv.* [from *meridional*] With a southern aspect. *Brown.*

MERIT. *f.* [*meritum*, Lat.] 1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward. *Dryden.* 2. Reward deserved. *Prior.* 3. Claim; right. *Dryden.*

To MERIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, Fr.] 1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved. *South.* 2. To deserve; to earn. *Shaksp.*

MERITORIOUS. [*meritoire*, Fr. from *merit*] Deserving of reward; high in desert. *Bishop Sanderfen.*

MERITORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meritorious*] The act or state of deserving well. *South.*

MERITOT. *f.* [*meritum*, Lat.] A kind of play.

MERLIN. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Sidney.*

MERMAID. *f.* [*mer*, the sea, and *maid*] A sea woman. *Davies.*

MERMAID'S TRUMPET. *f.* A kind of fish.

MERRILY. *adv.* [from *merry*] Gaily; merrily; cheerfully; with mirth. *Granville.*

MERRIMAKE. *f.* [*merry* and *make*] A festival; a meeting for mirth. *Spenser.*

To MERRIMAKE. *v. n.* To feast; to be jovial. *Gay.*

MERRIMENT. *f.* [from *merry*] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter. *Hosker.*

MERRINESS. *f.* [from *merry*] Mirth; merry disposition. *Shaksp.*

MERRY. *a.* 1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart. *Addison.* 2. Causing laughter. *Shaksp.* 3. Prosperous. *Dryden.* 4. To make **MERRY.** To jocket; to be jovial. *L'Estrange.*

MERRY-ANDREW. *f.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Estrange.*

MERRY THOUGHT. *f.* [*merry* and *thought*] A forked bone on the body of tows. *Eckard.*

MERSION. *f.* [*mergio*, Lat.] The act of sinking.

MESSEMS imperional verb. I think; it appears to me. *Sidney.*

MESENTERY. *f.* [*mesenterion*] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbutnot.*

MESENTERICK. *a.* [*mesenterique*, Fr.] Relating to the mesentery. *Cicero.*

MESERATICK. *f.* [*meseratik*] Belonging to the mesentery. *Brown.*

MESH. *f.* [*maesche*, Dutch.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net. *Blackmore.*

To MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to ensnare. *Drayton.*

MESHY. *a.* [from *mesh*] Reticulated; of network. *Carew.*

MESLIN. *f.* [from *miscellane*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Hosker.*

MESOLUCYS. *f.* [*mesolucys*] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle.

MESOLOGARITHMS. *f.* [*mesologarithmos*] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by *Kepler*, *Harris*.

MESOMELAS. *f.* [*mesomelas*] A precious stone.

MESPISE. *f.* [probably misprinted for *mespris*, *mespris*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn. *Spenser.*

MESS.

MESS. *f.* [*mes*, old Fr.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together. *Decay of Piety.*
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. *Suth, Dryden.*
MESSENGER. *f.* [*messenger*, Fr.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing. *Clarendon.*
MESSIAH. *f.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ. *Watts.*
MESSEURS. *f.* [Fr. plural of *mercfeur*.] Sirs; gentlemen
MESSMATE. *f.* [*mest* and *mate*] One who eats at the same table.
MESSUAGE. *f.* [*messuagium*, low Lat.] The houte and ground set apart for household uses.
MET. The preticite and part. of *meet*. *Ast:jin*
METABASIS. *f.* [Greek.] In the orick, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Diet.*
METABOLA. *f.* [*μεταβολή*.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.
METACARPAL. *a.* [from *metacarpus*] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Diet.*
METACARPUS. *f.* [*μετακαρπιον*.] In anatomy, a bone of the hand made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Wijeman.*
METAGRAMMATISM. *f.* [*μεταγραμματισμος*.] 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. *Camden.*
METAL. *f.* [*metal*, Fr.] 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. *Clarendon.*
METALEPSIS. *f.* [*μεταληψις*.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.
METALLICAL. } *a.* [from *metallum*, Lat.]
METALLICK. } Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal. *Wetton.*
METALLIFEROUS. *a.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing metals
METALLINE. *a.* [from *metal*.] 1. Impregnated with metal. *Bacon.* 2. Consisting of metal. *Boyle.*
METALLIST. *f.* [*metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals. *M:xon.*
METALLOGRAPHY. *f.* [*metallum* and *γραφειν*.] 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 METAMORPHOSE. *v. a.* [*μεταμορφωση*.] To change the form or shape of any thing. *Wetton.*

METAMORPHOSIS. *f.* [*μεταμορφωση*.] Transformation; change of shape. *Dryden.*
METAPHOR. *f.* [*μεταφορα*.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprized in a word. *Dryden.*
METAPHORICAL. } *a.* [*metaphorique*, Fr.]
METAPHORICK. } Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative. *Hooker.*
METAPHRASE. *f.* [*μεταφρασις*.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another. *Dryden.*
METAPHRAST. *f.* [*μεταφραστης*.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.
METAPHYSICAL. } *a.* 1. Verbed in me-
METAPHYSICK. } taphysicks; relating to metaphysicks. 2. In *Shakepeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.
METAPHYSICK. } *f.* [*metaphysique*, Fr.]
METAPHYSICKS. } [*μεταφυσικη*.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing. *Claveland.*
METAPHYSIS. *f.* [*μεταφυσικη*.] Transformation; metamorphosis.
METAPLASM. *f.* [*μεταπλασματις*.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Di:z.*
META STASIS. *f.* [*μεταστασις*.] Translation or removal. *Harvey.*
METATARSAL. *a.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus. *Sharp.*
METATARSUS. *f.* [*μετα και ταρσος*.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Wijeman.*
METATHESIS. *f.* [*μεταθεσις*.] A transposition.
To METE. *v. a.* [*metior*, Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure. *Helder, Creech.*
METEWARD. } *f.* [*mete* and *yard*, or *wand*.]
METEYARD. } A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken. *Ajcham.*
To METEMPSYCHOSE. *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. *Peac.*
METEMPSYCHOSIS. *f.* [*μετεμψυχωση*.] The transmigration of souls from body to body. *Brown.*
METEOR. *f.* [*μετεωρα*.] 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. *Hewel.*
METEOROLOGIST. *f.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them. *Hewel.*
METEOROLOGY. *f.* [*μετεωρα και λογω*.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*
METEOROUS. *a.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*
METTER. *f.* [from *mette*.] A measurer.
METHYGLIN. *f.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh.] Drink made

made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*

METHINKS, verb impersonal. I think; it seems to me, *Spenser.*

METHOD. *f.* [*methode*, Fr. *μεθόδος*.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order. *Watts.*

METHODICAL. *a.* [*methodique*, Fr. from *method.*] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order. *Addison.*

METHODICALLY. *adv.* [from *methodical.*] According to method and order. *Suckling.*

TO METHODISE. *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.

METHOUGHT. *f.* The pret. of *metbinks.*

METONYMICAL. *a.* [from *metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *metonymical.*] By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

METONYMY. *f.* [*metonymia*, Fr. *μετωνυμία*.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by steel*, that is, by a sword. *Tillotson.*

METOPSCOPY. *f.* [*μετωπικον* and *σκοπιω*.] The study of physiognomy.

METRE. *f.* [*μετρον*.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables. *Afcham.*

METRICAL. *a.* [*metricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS. *f.* [*μητηρ* and *πολις*.] The mother city; the chief of any country or district. *Addison.*

METROPOLITAN. *f.* [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

METROPOLITAN. *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

METROPOLITICAL. *a.* [from *metropolis.*] Chief or principal of cities. *Kneller.*

METTLE. *f.* Spirit; sprightliness; courage. *Clarendon.*

METTLED. *a.* Sprightly; courageous. *Ben. Johnson.*

METTLESOME. *a.* [from *mettle.*] Sprightly; lively; gay; brisk; airy. *Tatler.*

METTLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *mettlesome.*] With sprightliness.

MEW. *f.* [*mue*, Fr.] 1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined. *Fairfax.* 2. [*mez*, Sax.] A sea-towl. *Carew.*

TO MEW. *v. a.* [from the noon.] 1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose. *Spens.* 2. To shed the feathers. *Walton.* 3. To cry as a cat. *Grew.*

TO MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, Fr.] To squall as a child. *Shaksp.*

MEZE REON. *f.* A species of spurge laurel. *Hill.*

MEZZOTINTO. *j.* [Ital.] A kind of graving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the work

importing half-painted: it is done by beating the whole into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone.

MEYNT. *adv.* Mingled. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

MI'ASM. *f.* [from *μαίωω iniquo*, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from dis tempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies. *Harvey.*

MICE, the plural of *mouse*. 1 *Sam.*

MICHAELMAS. *f.* [*Michael* and *mas*.] 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. *a.* [micel, Sax.] Much; great. *Camden.*

MICROCO'SM. *f.* [*μικροσμος* and *κοσμος*.] The little world. Man is so called. *Derham.*

MICROGRAPHY. *f.* [*μικρος* and *γραφω*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope. *Grew.*

MICROSCOPE. *f.* [*μικροσπος* and *σκοπιω*.] 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.* [*μικρομετρον* and *μετρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPICAL. *a.* [from *microscope.*] 1. **MICROSCOPICK**. } Made by a microscope. *Arbutnot* 2. Assisted by a microscope. *Thomf.* 3. Resembling a microscope. *Pepe.*

MID. *a.* 1. Middle; equally between two extremes. *Rowe.* 2. It is much used in composition.

MID-COURSE. *f.* [*mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way. *Milton.*

MID-DAY. *j.* [*mid* and *day*.] Noon; meridian. *Denne.*

MIDDEST. superl. of *mid*. *Spenser.*

MIDDLE. *a.* [middle, Sax.] 1. Equally distant from the two extremes. *Bacon, Rogers.* 2. Intermediate; intervening. *Davies.* 3. Middle finger; the long finger. *Sharp.*

MIDDLE. *f.* 1. Part equally distant from two extremities. *Judges.* 2. 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*] 1. Of middle rank. *L'Estrange.* 2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Graunt.*

MIDLAND. *a.* [*mid* and *land*.] 1. That which is remote from the coast. *Havel.* 2. In the mid of the land; mediterranean. *Dryden.*

MIDGE. *j.* [mige, Sax.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN. *f.* [*mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the sky. *Milton.*

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MIDLEG. *f.* [*mid* and *leg.*] Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*
MIDMOST. *a.* [*from mid.*] The middle. *Pope.*
MIDMOST. *f.* The depth of night; twelve at night. *Atterbury.*
MIDRUFF. *f.* [*mibhrufe*, Sax.] 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.*
MIDSTREAM. *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. *adv.* In the middle of the passage. *Dryden.*
MIDWIFE. *f.* A woman who assists women in childbirth. *Donne.*
MIDWIFERY. *f.* [*from midwife.*] 1. Assistance given at childbirth. 2. Act of production; help to production. *Child.* 3. 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.* [*might*, Sax.] Power; strength; force. *Ayliffe.*
MIGHTILY. *adv.* [*from mighty.*] 1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly. *Hesker.* 2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently. *Shakespeare.* 3. In a great degree, very much. *Speitator.*
MIGHTINESS. *f.* [*from mighty.*] Power; greatness; height of dignity. *Shakespeare.*
MIGHTY. *a.* [*from might.*] 1. Powerful; strong. *Genesis.* 2. Excellent, or powerful in any act. *Dryden.*
MIGHTY. *adv.* In a great degree. *Prior.*
MIGRATION. *f.* [*migratio*, Lat.] Act of changing place. *Woodward.*
MILCH. *a.* [*from milk.*] Giving milk. *Graunt.*
MILD. *a.* [*milb*, Saxon] 1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; not cruel. *Rogers.* 2. Soft; gentle; not violent. *Pope.* 3. Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious. *Arbutnot.* 4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies.*
MILDEW. *f.* [*milbeape*, Sax] *Mildew* is a disease that happens in plants, by a dewy

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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 exsulation. 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. *adv.* [*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*, Lat.] 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. *Chayne.*
MILIARY fever. A fever that produces small eruptions.
MILICE. *f.* [Fr.] 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.] 1. Engaged
MILITARY. } in the life of a soldier; soldierly. *Hesker.* 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.* [*meele*, Sax.] 1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast. *Wifeman, Fleyer.* 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.*] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk. *Fleyer.*
MILKLIVERED. *a.* [*milk* and *liver.*] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted. *Shakespeare.*
MILKMAID. *f.* [*milk* and *maid.*] A 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.*
MILKMAN.

MILK PAN. *f.* [*milk and pan.*] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*

MILKPOTTAGE. *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*] Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before, when a foal is about three months old. *Farriner'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. *Rescommon.* 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 have appeared; which have then become invisible again. *Creech.*

MILL. *f.* [*μύλον.*] 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; *μύλειν.*] 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 in to 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.*

MILLMOUNTAINS. *f.* An herb.

MILL-TEETH. *f.* [*mill and teeth.*] The grinders. *Arbutnot.*

MILLENNARIAN. *f.* [from *millenarius*, Lat.] One who expects the millennium.

MILLENNARY. *a.* [*millenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbutnot.*

MILLENIST. *f.* One that holds the millennium.

MILLENNIUM. *f.* [Lat.] 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 Apocalyptic, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection. *Burnet.*

MILLENNIAL. *a.* [from *millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLEPEDES. *f.* [*mille and pes*, Lat.] Woodlice, 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.

MILLESIMAL. *a.* [*millesimus*, Lat.] 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.* [*milligne*, Ital.] 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.* [*mildt*, Dutch.] 1. The sperm of the male fish. *Walton.* 2. [Milt, Sax.] The spleen.

To **MILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

MILTER. *f.* [from *milt*.] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner. *Walton.*

MILT-WORT. *f.* An herb.

MIME. *f.* [*μῖμος*.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth. *Ben. Johnson.*

To **MIME.** *v. n.* To play the mime. *Ben. Johnson.*

MIMIC. *f.* [from *mime*.] A mimick; a buffoon. *Milton.*

MIMICAL. *a.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative; besetting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Dryden.*

MIMICALLY. *adv.* [from *mimical*.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

MIMICK. *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*, Lat.] Imitative. *See f.*

To **MIMICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation. *Granville.*

MIMICKRY. *f.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation. *Spectator.*

MIMOGRAPHER. *f.* [*mimus and γραφειν*.] A writer of farces.

MINACIOUS. *a.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINACITY. *f.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Disposition to use threats.

- MI'NATORY.** *a.* [minor, Lat.] Threatening. *Bacon.*
- To MINCE** *v. a.* [from *minisb.*] 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 imperiectly. *Dryden.*
- MINCINGLY.** *adv.* [from *mince.*] In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.*
- MIND.** *f.* [gemind, Sax.] 1. Intelligent power. *Shakefp.* 2. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection. *Hooker.* 3. Thoughts; sentiments. *Dryden.* 4. Opinion. *Granville.* 5. Memory; remembrance. *Asterbury.*
- 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.*
- MIND'ED.** *a.* [from *mind.*] Disposed; inclined; affected. *Tillotson.*
- MINDFUL.** *a.* [mind and full.] Attentive; having memory. *Hammond.*
- MINDFULLY.** *adv.* [from *mindful.*] Attentively.
- MINDFULNESS.** *f.* [from *mindful.*] Attention; regard.
- MINDLESS.** *a.* [from *mind.*] 1. Inattentive; regardless. *Prior.* 2. Not endued 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.* [mawyn or mawn, 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. *Shakefp.*
- MINER.** *f.* [mineur, Fr.] 1. One that digs for metals. *Dryden.* 2. One who makes military mines. *Tatler.*
- MINERAL.** *f.* [minérale, Lat.] A fossile body; matter dug out of mines. *Woodward.*
- MINERAL.** *a.* Consisting of fossile bodies. *Woodward.*
- MINERALIST.** *f.* [from *mineral.*] One skilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle.*
- MINER'ALOGIST.** *f.* [from *mineral* and *λόγος.*] One who discourses on minerals. *Brown.*
- MINER'ALOGY.** *f.* [from *mineral* and *λόγος.*] The doctrine of minerals.
- MIN'EVER.** *f.* A skin with specks of white.
- To MINGLE.** *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass. *Rogers, Thomjon.*
- To MINGLE.** *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with. *Rowe.*
- MI'NGLE.** *f.* [from the verb] Mixture; medley; confused mass. *Dryden.*
- MINGLER.** *f.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.
- MI'NIATURE.** *f.* [miniature, Fr.] Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality. *Philips.*
- MI'NIKIN.** *a.* Small; diminutive. *Shakefp.*
- MI'NIKIN.** *f.* A small sort of pins.
- MINIM.** *f.* [from *minimus*, Lat.] A small being; a dwarf. *Milton.*
- MINIMUS.** *f.* [Lat.] A being of the least size. *Shakefp.*
- MI'NION.** *f.* [mignon, Fr.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant. *Swift.*
- MI'NIOUS.** *a.* [from *minium*, Lat.] Of the colour of red lead or vermilion. *Brown.*
- To MI'NISH.** *v. a.* [from *diminire.*] To lessen; to lop; to impair. *Psalms.*
- MI'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. *Shakefp.* 5. An agent from a foreign power.
- To MI'NISTER.** *v. a.* [minister, Lat.] To give; to supply; to afford. *Otway.*
- To MI'NISTER.** *v. n.* 1. To attend; to serve in any office. *1 Cor.* 2. To give medicines. *Shakefp.* 3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance. *South, Smalridge.* 4. To attend on the service of God. *Romans.*
- MI'NIST'ERIAL.** *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.
- MI'NIST'ERY.** *f.* [ministerium, Lat.] Office; service. *Digby.*
- MI'NISTRAL.** *a.* [from *minister.*] Pertaining to a minister.
- MI'NISTRANT.** *a.* [from *minister.*] Attendants; acting at command. *Pope.*
- MI'NISTR'ATION.** *f.* [from *minister*, Lat.] 1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned. *Taylor.* 2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function. *Asterbury.*
- MI'NIUM.** *f.* [Lat.] 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.*
- MI'NIST'RY.** *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. 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. The state of being leis. *Brown.* 3. The smaller number.

MINOTAUR. [*Minos* and *taurus*] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull. *Shakeſp.*

MINSTER. *f.* [minſtere, Sax.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Litchfield.

MINSTREL. *f.* [*menefril*, Span] A musician; one who plays upon instruments. *Sandys.*

MINSTRELY. *f.* [from *minſtreil*.] 1. Music; instrumental harmony. *Davies.* 2. A number of musicians. *Milton.*

MINT. *f.* [mintre, Sax.] A plant.

MINT. *f.* [*munte*, Dutch.] 1. The place where money is coined. *Adarſon.* 2. Any place of invention. *Shakeſp.*

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*.] A 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.* [*minutus*, Lat.] 1. The sixtieth part of an hour. *Shakeſp.* 2. Any small space of time. *South.* 3. The first draught of any green in writing.

To MINUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, Fr.] To set down in short hints. *Spiciator.*

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. *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a small point; exactly. *Locke.*

MINUTELY. *adv.* [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.*

MIX. *f.* A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shakeſp.*

MIRACLE. *f.* [*miraculum*, Lat.] 1. A wonder; something above human power. *Shakeſp.* 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. *adv.* [from *miraculeux*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Dryden.*

MIRACULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *miraculeux*.] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.

MIRADO'R. *f.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony. *Dryden.*

MIRE. *f.* [*meer*, Dutch] Mud; dirt. *Roscommon.*

To MIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud. *Shakeſp.*

MIRE. *f.* [*mýra*, Sax.] An ant; a pismire.

MIRINESS. *f.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness; fulness of mire.

MIRKSOME. *f.* Dark; obscure. *Spenser.*

MIRROR. *f.* [*mirer*, Fr.] 1. A looking glass, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. *Davies.* 2. It is used for pattern. *Hickel.*

MIRROR STONE. *f.* [*selenites*, Lat.] A kind of transparent stone.

MIRTH. *f.* [myrthde, Sax.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter. *Pope.*

MIRTHFUL. *a.* [*mirth* and *full*.] Merry; gay; cheerful. *Ben. Johnson.*

MIRTHLESS. *a.* [from *mirth*.] Joyless; cheerless.

MIRY. *a.* [from *mire*.] 1. Deep in mud; muddy. *Temple.* 2. Consisting of mire. *Shakeſp.*

MIS. An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or deprivation of the meaning; as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, 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.* [*mi-aventure*, Fr.] 1. Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune. *Clarendon.* [In law.] Manslaughter.

MISADVENTURED. *a.* [from *mi-aventure*.] Unfortunate. *Shakeſp.*

MISADVISED. *a.* [*mis* and *advised*.] Ill directed.

MISADIMED.

MIS

MISAIMED. *a.* [*mis* and *aim.*] Not aimed rightly. *Spenser.*

MISANTHROPE. } *f.* [*mis* and *anthropos.*] A
MISANTHROPOS } hater of mankind. *Shak.*

MISANTHROPY. *f.* [from *mis* and *anthropos*] 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. *Havel.*

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. *B:yle.*

TO MISASSIGN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign.*] To assign erroneously. *Boyle.*

TO MISBECOME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*] Not to become; to be unbecomingly; not to suit. *Sidney.*

MISBEGET. } *a.* [*begot*, or *begotten*, with
MISBEGETTEN. } *mis*] Unlawfully 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.*

TO MISCALCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate.*] To reckon wrong.

TO MISCALL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*] To name improperly. *Glanville.*

MISARRIAGE. *f.* [*mis* and *carriage.*] 1. Unhappy event of an undertaking. *Woodward.*
 2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time. *Graunt.*

TO MISARRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*] 1. To fail; not to have the intended event. *Addison.*
 2. To have an abortion. *Pope.*

MISCELLANE. *f.* [*miscellaneous*, Lat.] Mixed corn. *Bacon.*

MISCELLANEOUS. *a.* [*miscellaneous*, Lat.] Mingled; composed of various kinds. *Brown.*

MISCELLANEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *miscellaneous*.] Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANOUS. *a.* [*miscellaneous*, Lat.] Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

MICELLANOUS. *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.* [*meschef*, 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 *mischievous* and *maker.*] One who causes mischief.

MIS

MISCHIEVOUS. *a.* [from *mischievous*.] 1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious. *South.* 2. Spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY. *adv.* Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly. *Dryden.*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mischievous*.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness. *South.*

MISCIABLE. *a.* [from *miscere*, Lat.] Possible to be mingled. *Asbathnot.*

MISCITATION. *f.* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair or false quotation. *Collier.*

TO MISQUOTE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM. *f.* [*mis* and *claim.*] Mistaken claim. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTATION. *f.* [*mis* and *computation.*] False reckoning. *Clarendon.*

TO MISCONCEIVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive.*] To misjudge; to have a false notion of. *Spenser.*

MISCONCEIT. } *f.* [*mis* and *conceit*, and
MISCONCEPTION. } *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.

MISCONJECTURE. *f.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong guess. *Brown.*

MISCONSTRUCTION. *f.* [*mis* and *construction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things. *Shaksp.*

TO MISCONSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *construe.*] To interpret wrong. *Raleigh.*

MISCONTINUANCE. *f.* [*mis* and *continuance.*] Cessation; intermission.

TO MISADVISE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *advise.*] To advise wrong. *Spenser.*

TO MISCOUNT. *v. a.* [*miscount*, Fr. *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong.

MISCREANCE. } *f.* [from *miscreance*, or
MISCREANCY. } *mescreance*, Fr.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion. *Spenser.*

MISCREANT. *f.* [*miscreant*, Fr.] 1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods. 2. A vile wretch. *Addison.*

MISCREATE. } *a.* [*mis* and *created.*] Form-
MISCREATED. } ed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature. *Shaksp.*

MISDEED. *f.* [*mis* and *deed*] Evil action. *Dryden.*

TO MISDEEM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to mistake. *Davies.*

TO MISDEMEAN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] To behave ill. *Shaksp.*

MISDEMEANOR. *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.*

MISDOER. *f.* [from *misdo.*] An offender; a criminal. *Spenser.*

To

To MISDO'URT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To suspect of deceit or danger. *Shakeſp.*
 MISDO'UBT. *f.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] 1. Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shakeſp.* 2. Irreſolution; hesitation. *Shakeſp.*
 MISE. *f.* [French] Iſſue. Law term.
 To MISEMPLY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To uſe to wrong purpoſes. *Atterbury.*
 MISEMPLYMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application. *Hale.*
 MISER. *f.* [*mifer*, Lat.] 1. A wretched perſon; one overwhelmed with calamity. *Sidney.* 2. A wretch; a mean fellow. *Shakeſp.* 3. A wretch covetous to extremity. *Otway.*
 MISERABLE. *a.* [*miferable*, Fr.] 1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched. *South.* 2. Wretched; wrongleſs. *Job.* 3. Culpably pariſimonious; ſtingy.
 MISERABLENESS. *f.* [from *miferable.*] State of miſery.
 MISERABLY. *adv.* [from *miferable.*] 1. Unhappily; calamitoully. *South.* 2. Wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney.*
 MIS'ERY. *f.* [*miferia*, Lat.] 1. Wretchedneſs; unhappineſs. *Locke.* 2. Calamity; miſfortune; cauſe of miſery. *Shakeſp.* 3. [from *mifer.*] Covetouſneſs; avarice. *Wotton.*
 To MISFASHION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *faſhion.*] To form wrong. *Hakewill.*
 MISFORTUNE. *f.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune. *Sidney.*
 To MISGIVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. *Milton.*
 MISGOVERNMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *government.*] 1. Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs. *Raleigh.* 2. Ill management. *Taylor.* 3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour. *Shakeſp.*
 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. *Spencer.*
 MISHMASH. *f.* *Ainſworth.* A low word. A mingle.
 To MISINFER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong. *Hooker.*
 To MISINFORM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by falſe accounts. 2. *Mac.*
 MISINFORMATION. *f.* [from *miſinform.*] Falſe intelligence; falſe accounts. *South.*
 To MISINTERPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong ſenſe. *Ben. Johnson.*
 To MISJOIN. *v. a.* *mis* and *join.* To join unſtily or improperly. *Dryden.*
 To MISJUDGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form falſe opinions; to judge ill. *Pope.*
 To MISLAY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place. *Dryden.*
 MISLAYER. *f.* [from *miſlay.*] One that puts in a wrong place. *Bacon.*
 To MISLEAD. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to miſchief or miſtake. *Bacon.*
 MISLEADER. *f.* [from *miſlead.*] One that

leads to ill. *Shakeſp.*
 To MISLIKE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to be not pleaſed with. *Herbert.*
 MISLI'KE. [from the verb.] Diſapprobation; diſtaſte. *Fairfax.*
 MISLIKER. *f.* [from *miſlike.*] One that diſapproves. *Aſcham.*
 MISLEN. *f.* [corrupted from *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn. *Morimer.*
 To MISLE. *v. n.* [from *miſt.*] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick miſt: properly *miſt.* *Spencer.*
 To MISLIVE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To live ill. *Spencer.*
 To MISMANAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill. *Locke.*
 MISMANAGEMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *management.*] Ill management; ill conduct. *Locke.*
 To MISMATCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unſuitably. *South.*
 To MISNAME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name. *Boy'e.*
 MISNOMER. *f.* [French] In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.
 To MISOBSERVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *obſerve.*] Not to obſerve accurately. *Locke.*
 MISOGAMIST. *f.* [*μισος* and *γάμος.*] A marriage hater.
 MISOGYNY. *f.* [*μισος* and *γυνή.*] Hatred of women.
 To MISORDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Shakeſp.*
 MISORDER. *f.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; diſorderly proceedings. *Camden.*
 MISORDERLY. *a.* [from *miſorder.*] Irregular. *Aſcham.*
 To MISPEND. *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſive *miſpend.* [*mis* and *ſpend.*] 1. To ſpend ill; to waſte; to conſume to no purpoſe. *B. Johnson.* 2. To waſte, with the reciprocal pronoun. *Philips.*
 MISPENDER. *f.* [from *miſpend.*] One who ſpends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*
 MISPERSUASION. *f.* [*mis* and *perſuaſion.*] Wrong notion; falſe opinion. *Decay of Piety.*
 To MISPLACE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place. *South.*
 To MISPRISE. *v. a.* 1. To miſtake. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ſlight; to ſcorn; to deſpise. *Shakeſp.*
 MISPRISON. *f.* [from *miſpriſe.*] 1. Scorn; contempt. *Shakeſp.* 2. Miſtake; miſconception. *Glasville.* 3. [In common law] It ſignifies neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Miſpriſon* 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. *Cowell.*
 To MISPROPORTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *propor-tion.*] To join without due proportion.

MISPRO'UD.

M I S

M I S

MISPROUD. *a.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Viciously proud. *Shaksp.*
To MISQUOTE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falsely. *Shaksp.*
To MISRECITE. *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 MISRELATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falsely. *Boyle.*
MISRELATION. *f.* [from *misrelate*] False or inaccurate narrative. *Bishop Bramhall.*
To MISREMEMBER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To mistake by trusting to memory. *Leyle.*
To MISREPORT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a false account of. *Hoover.*
MISREPORT. *f.* [from the verb.] False account; false and malicious representation. *Dryden.*
To MISREPRESENT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *represent.*] To present not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage. *Swift.*
MISREPRESENTATION. *f.* [from *misrepresent.*] 1. The act of misrepresenting. *Swift.*
 2. Account maliciously false. *Atterbury.*
MISRULE. *f.* Tumult; confusion; revel. *Pope.*
MISS. *f.* [contracted from *mistress*] 1. The term of honour to a young girl. *Swift.* 2. Aumpet; 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 *Shaksp.* 6. To omit. *Prior.* 7. To perceive want of. *Sauth.*
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. *Shaksp.* 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. *Afcham.*
MISSAL. *f.* [*missale*, Lat. *missel*, Fr.] The mass book. *Sittingfleet.*
To MISSAY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *say.*] To say ill or wrong. *Hakewill.*
To MISSEEM. *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem*] 1. To make false appearance. *Spenser.* 2. To misbecome. *Spenser.*
To MISERVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully. *Arbutnot.*
To MISSHAPE. *v. a.* part. *misshaped* and *misshapen.* [*mis* and *shape*] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Bentley.*
MISSILE. *a.* [*missilis*, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance. *Pope.*
MISSION. *f.* [*missio*, Lat.] 1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. *Atterbury.* 2. Persons sent on any account. *Bacon.* 3. Dismission; discharge. *Bacon.* 4. Faction; party. Not in use. *Shaksp.*
MISSIONARY. *f.* [*missionaria*, Fr.] One
MISSIONER. *f.* sent to propagate religion. *Dryden.*

MISSIVE. *a.* [*missive*, Fr.] 1. Such as may be sent. *Aylffe.* 2. Used at a distance. *Dryden.*
MISSIVE. *f.* [French] 1. A letter sent; it is retained in Scotland in that sense. *Bacon.* 2. A messenger. *Shaksp.*
MISSPEAK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *speak.*] To speak wrong. *Donne.*
MIST. *f.* [*myrt*, Sax.] 1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in drops. *Reycow.* 2. Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden.*
To MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam. *Shaksp.*
MISTAKABLE. *a.* [from *mistake.*] Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*
To MISTAKE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not. *Sittingfleet.*
To MISTAKE. *v. a.* To err; not to judge right. *Keightb.*
MISTAKEN. pret. and part. pass. of *mistake*, for *mistaken*. *Shaksp.*
To be MISTAKEN. To err. *Waller.*
MISTAKE. *f.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error. *Tillotson.*
MISTAKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mistaking.*] Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*
To MISSTATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *state*] To state wrong. *Bishop Sanderfon.*
To MISTEACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong. *Bishop Sanderfon.*
To MISTEMPER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill. *Shaksp.*
MISTIER. *a.* [from *mestier*, trade, Fr.] What *mistier*, what kind. *Spenser.*
To MISTERM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneously. *Shaksp.*
To MISTHINK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill; to think wrong. *Milton.*
To MISTIME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.
MISTINESS. *f.* [from *misty*] Cloudiness; state of being overcast. *Bacon.*
MISTION. *f.* [from *missus*, Lat.] The state of being mingled.
MISTLETOE. *f.* [*myrtletan*, Saxon, *missel*, Danish, *birdlime*, 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-plant, who thought it to be an excrescence on the tree without the seed being previously lodged there, which opinion is now generally confuted. This *mistletoe* fruit, 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 fallen 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,

- self, 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.* [*mist* and *like*.] Resembling a mist. *Shakefp.*
- MISTO'LD.** particip. pass. of *mistell*.
- MISTO'OK.** particip. pass. of *mistake*. *Milton.*
- MISTRESS.** *f.* [*maistrisse*, Fr.] 1. A woman who governs: correlative to subject or to servant. *Arbutnot.* 2. A woman skilled in any thing. *Addison.* 3. A woman teacher. *Swift.* 4. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.* 5. A term of contemptuous address. *Shakefp.* 6. A whore; a concubine.
- MISTRUST.** *f.* [*mis* and *trust*] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence. *Milton.*
- To MISTRUST.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust*] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Cowley.*
- MISTRUSTFUL.** *a.* [*mistrust* and *full*.] Diffident; doubting. *Waller.*
- MISTRUSTFULNESS.** *f.* [from *mistrustful*.] Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney.*
- MISTRUSTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *mistrustful*.] With suspicion; with mistrust.
- MISTRUSTLESS.** *a.* [from *mistrust*.] Confident; unsuspecting. *Carew.*
- MISTY.** *a.* [from *mist*.] 1. Clouded; overspread with mists. *Wotton.* 2. Obscure; dark; not plain.
- To MISUNDERSTAND.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *understand*.] To misconceive; To mistake. *South.*
- MISUNDERSTANDING.** *f.* [from *misunderstand*.] 1. Difference; disagreement. *Swift.* 2. Error; misconception. *Bacon.*
- 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 MISWE'EN.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween*.] To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser.*
- To MISWEND.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *wendan*, Sax.] To go wrong. *Fairfax.*
- MISY.** *f.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*
- MITE.** *f.* [*mite*, Fr. *mijt*, Dutch.] 1. A small insect found in cheele or corn; a weevil. *Philips.* 2. The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbutnot.* 3. Any thing proverbially small. *Dryden.* 4. A small particle. *Ray.*
- MITTELLA.** *f.* A plant.
- MITHRIDATE.** *f.* *Mithridate* is one of the capital medicines of the thops, 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.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.
- To MITIGATE.** *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitigere* Fr.] 1. To soften; to make less rigorous. *Hooker.* 2. To alleviate; to make mild; to alluage. *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*, Lat.] 1. An ornament for the head. *Dryden.* 2. A kind of episcopal crown. *Watts.*
- MITRE.** } *f.* [among workmen.] A kind of
MIT'ER. } joining two boards together.
- MIT'RED.** *a.* [*mitré*, Fr. from *mitre*.] Adorned with a mitre. *Prior.*
- MIT'TENT.** *a.* [*mittens*, Lat.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wifeman.*
- MIT'TENS.** *f.* [*mittains*, Fr.] 1. Coarse gloves for the winter. *Peacham.* 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*, Lat.] 1. To unite different bodies into one mass; to put various ingredients together. 2 *Ejdr.* 2. To form out of different considerations. *Bacon.* 3. To join; to mingle. *Shakefp.*
- MIXEN.** *f.* [mixen, Sax.] A dunghill; a laystalk.
- MIXTION.** *f.* [*mixtion*, Fr.] Mixture; confusion of one body with another. *Brown.*
- MIX'TLY.** *adv.* [from *mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.
- MIXTURE.** *f.* [*mixtura*, Lat.] 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed. *Arbu.* 2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients. *Shakefp.* 3. That which is added and mixed. *Atterbury.*
- MIZMAZE.** *f.* A maze; a labyrinth. *Locke.*
- MIZZEN.** *f.* [*mexzen*, 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. *Bail.*
- MIZZY.** *f.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsworth.*
- MNEMONICKS.** *f.* [*μνημονικη*.] The art of memory.
- MO. a.** [ma, Sax.] Making greater number; more. *Spenser.*
- MO. adv.** Further; longer. *Shakefp.*
- To MOAN.** *v. a.* [from *mznan*, Sax. 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*, Fr.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.
- To MOAT.** *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr. from the noun.] To surround with canals; by way of defence. *Dryden.*
- MOB.** *f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Lat.] The crowd; 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.
- MO'BBY.** *f.* An American drink made of potatoes.

MOBILE. *f.* [*mobile*, Fr.] The populace; the rout; the mob. *L'Esrange*.

MOBILITY. *f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Lat.] 1. Nimbleness; activity. *Blackmore*. 2. [In cant language.] The populace. *Dryden*. 3. Fickleness; inconstancy.

To **MO'BLE**. *v. a.* To dress grossly or inelegantly. *Shakespeare*.

MOCHO-STONE. *f.* *Moch-stones* are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear hoary grey, with declinations representing masses, thubs, and branches, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward*.

To **MOCK**. *v. a.* [*mequer*, Fr.] 1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule. *Shakespeare*. 2. To deride by imitation; to mimic 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. *J. b.*

MOCK. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; saucer. *Tillotson*. 2. Imitation; mimicry. *Craighero*.

MOCK. *a.* False; counterfeit; not real. *Dryden*.

MOCKABLE. *a.* [from *mock*] Exposed to derision. *Shakespeare*.

MOCK-PRIVET. } *f.* Plants. *Ansau*.

MOCK-WILLOW. }

MOCKEL. *a.* [the same with *mickle*.] Much; many. *Spenser*.

MOCKER. *f.* [from *mock*] 1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer. *South*. 2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MO'CKERY. *f.* [*mequerie*, Fr.] 1. Derision; scorn; sportive 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*.

MO'CKING-BIRD. *f.* [*mocking* and *bird*.] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MO'CKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mockery*.] In contempt; p. tulantly; with insult.

MOCKING-STOCK. *f.* [*mocking* and *stock*.] A butt for merriment.

MODAL. *a.* [*modale*, French; *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence. *Glennville*.

MODALITY. *f.* [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder*.

MODE. *f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.] 1. Form; external variety; accidental discrimination; accidental. *Watts*. 2. Gradation; degree. *Pope*. 3. Manner; method; form; fashion. *Taylor*. 4. State; appearance. *Shakespeare*. 5. [*Mode*, Fr.] Fashion; custom. *Temple*.

MODEL. *f.* [*modulus*, Lat.] 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 incloses. *Shakespeare*. 4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured. *South*.

To **MO'DEL**. *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] To plan; to

shape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Add*.

MODELLER. *f.* [from *model*.] A planner; schemer; contriver. *Spenser*.

MODERATE. *a.* [*moderatus*, Lat.] 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. *Smart Jge*. 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker*. 6. Of the middle rate. *Dryden*.

To **MODERATE**. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat. *moderor*, Fr.] 1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress. *Spenser*. 2. To make temperate. *Blackmore*.

MODERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate*.] 1. Temperately; mildly. 2. In a middle degree. *Waller*.

MODERATENESS. *f.* [from *moderate*.] State of being moderate; temperateness.

MODERATION. *f.* [*moderatio*, Lat.] 1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence. *Atterbury*. 2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. *Milton*. 3. Frugality in expence.

MODERATOR. *f.* [*moderator*, Lat.] 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*.

MODERN. *f.* [*moderne*, Fr.] 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 **MODERNISE**. *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MODERNNESS. *f.* [from *modern*.] Novelty.

MODEST. *a.* [*modeste*, Fr.] 1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous. *Young*. 2. Not impudent; not forward. *Dryden*. 3. Not loose; not unchaste. *Addison*.

MODESTLY. *adv.* [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.

MODESTY. *f.* [*modestia*, Fr. *modestas*, Lat.] 1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness. *Hooker*. 2. Not impudence; not forwardness. 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

- To **MODIFY**. *v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.] 1. To change the form or accidents of any thing; to shape. *Newton*. 2. To soften; to moderate. *Dryden*.
- MODILLON**. *f.* [French.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Harris*.
- MODISH**. *a.* [from *mode*.] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom. *Addison*.
- MODISHLY**. *adv.* [from *modish*.] Fashionably.
- MODISHNESS**. *f.* [from *modish*.] Affectation of the fashion.
- To **MODULATE**. *v. a.* [*modulus*, Lat.] To form found to a certain key, or to certain notes. *Anonym*.
- MODULATION**. *f.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, Fr.] 1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Woodsward*. 2. Sound modulated; agreeable harmony. *Thomson*.
- MODULATOR**. *f.* [from *modulate*.] He who forms found to a certain key; a tuner. *Derb*.
- MODULE**. *f.* [*modulus*, Lat.] An empty representation; a model. *Shakespeare*.
- MODUS**. *f.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift*.
- MODWALL**. *f.* A bird.
- MOE**. *a.* [ma, Sax. See Mo.] More; a greater number. *Hesler*.
- MO HAIR**. *f.* [*mothere*, Fr.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair. *Pope*.
- MO HOCK**. *f.* The name of a cruel nation of America, given to rustians who were imagined to infest the streets of London. *Gay*, *Dennis*.
- MOI DERED**. *a.* Crazed.
- MOIDORE**. *f.* [*moeda*, Fr.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.
- MOIETY**. *f.* [*moitie*, Fr. from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts. *Clarendon*.
- To **MOIL**. *v. a.* [*moilier*, Fr.] 1. To dawb with dirt. *Kneller*. 2. To weary. *Chapman*.
- To **MOIL**. *v. n.* [*moiller*, Fr.] 1. To labour in the mire. *Bacon*. 2. To toil; to drudge. *L'Estrange*.
- MOIST**. *a.* [*moiste*, Fr.] 1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree. *Pope*. 2. Juicy; succulent.
- To **MOIST**. } *v. a.* [from *moist*.] To make
To **MOISTEN**. } damp; to make wet in a
small degree; to damp. *Shakespeare*.
- MOISTENER**. *f.* [from *moisten*.] The person or thing that moistens.
- MOISTNESS**. *f.* [from *moist*.] Dampness; wetness in a small degree. *Addison*.
- MOISURE**. *f.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from *moist*.] Small quantity of water or liquid. *Sidney*.
- MOKES** of a net. The Meshes.
- MOKY**. *a.* Dark.
- MOLE**. *f.* [mæl, Sax.] 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. *Misc*.
- MOLEBAT**. *f.* A fish.
- MOLECAST**. *f.* [*mole* and *cast*.] An hillock cast up by a mole. *Mortimer*.
- MOLECATCHER**. *f.* [*mole* and *catcher*.] One whose employment is to catch moles. *Tulser*.
- MOLEHILL**. *f.* [*mole* and *hill*.] An hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. *Fairfax*.
- To **MOLEST**. *v. a.* [*molester*, Fr.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex. *Locke*.
- MOLESTATION**. *f.* [*molestia*, Lat.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation. *Norris*.
- MOLESTER**. *f.* [from *molest*.] One who disturbs.
- MOLETRACK**. *f.* [*mole* and *tract*.] Course of the mole under ground. *Mertimer*.
- MOLEWARP**. *f.* [from *mole* and peoppan, Sax.] A mole. *Drayton*.
- MOLLENT**. *a.* [*mollens*, Lat.] 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.* [*mollis*, Lat.] 1. To soften; to make soft. 2. To appease. *Isaiah*. 3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet. *Spenser*. 4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome. *Clarendon*.
- MOLTEN**. *part. pass.* from *melt*. *Bacon*.
- MOLLY**. *f.* [*moly*, Lat.] *Asclepi*, or wild garlic, is of several sorts; as the great moly of Homer, the Indian moly, the moly of Hungary, serpents moly, the yellow moly. *Asstimer*.
- MOLASSES**. } *f.* [*mollaxa*, Italian.] Treacle;
MOLASSES. } the spume or cum of the juice
of the sugar-cane.
- MOME**. *f.* A dull, stupid blockhead; a flog; a post. *Shakespeare*.
- MOMENT**. *f.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Lat.] 1. Consequence; importance; wet; value. *Bentley*. 2. Force; impulsive weight. *Sen. Johnson*. 3. An indivisible particle of time. *Prior*.
- MOMENTALLY**. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] For a moment. *Brown*.
- MOMENTANEOUS**. } *a.* [*momentanus*, Lat.]
MOMENTANY. } Lasting but a moment.
Bacon.
- MOMENTARY**. *a.* [from *moment*.] Lasting for a moment; done in a moment. *Dryden*.
- MOMENTOUS**. *a.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] Importance; weighty; of consequence. *Addison*.
- MOMMERY**. *f.* [*mimerie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which masters play tricks. *Rovee*.
- 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 thing.
MONADE. } *More*.

MON'NARCH. *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. *Shakeſp.*

MON'ARCHAL. *a.* Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial. *Milton*.

MON'ARCHICAL. *a.* [*μοναρχικός*.] Vested in a single ruler. *Brown*.

To **MON'ARCHISE.** *v. n.* [from *monarch*.] To play the king. *Shakeſp.*

MON'ARCHY. *f.* [*monarchie*, Fr. *μοναρχία*.] 1. The government of a single person. *Atterbury*. 2. Kingdom; empire. *Shakeſp.*

MON'ASTERY. *f.* [*monasterium*, Lat.] Houſe of religious retirement; convent. *Dryden*.

MON'ASTICK. } *a.* [*monaſticus*, Lat.] Re-
MON'ASTICAL. } ligiouslꝝ recluſe. *Brown*.

MON'ASTICALLY. } *adv.* [from *monaſtick*.]
Recluſely; in the manner of a monk. *Swift*.

MO'NDAY. *f.* [from *moon* and *day*.] The ſecond day of the week.

MONEY. *f.* [*moneta*, Lat.] Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce. *Swift*.

MONEYBAG. *f.* [*money* and *bag*.] A large purſe. *Shakeſp.*

MONEYCHANGER. *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*.

MONEYER. *f.* [from *money*.] 1. One that deals in money; a banker. 2. A coiner of money.

MO'NEYLESS. *a.* [from *money*.] Wanting money; pennyleſs. *Swift*.

MONEYMATTER. *f.* [*money* and *matter*.] Account of debtor and creditor. *Arbutnot*.

MO'NEYSKRIVENER. *f.* [*money* and *ſcrivener*.] One who raiſes money for others. *Arbutnot*.

MONEYWORT. *f.* A plant.

MO'NEYSWORTH. *f.* [*money* and *worth*.] Something valuable. *L'Eſtrange*.

MO'NGCORN. *f.* [*mang*, Sax. and *corn*.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

MONGER. *f.* [*mangepe*, Sax. a trader.] A dealer; a ſeller; as, a *ſhymonger*. *Hulibras*.

MONGREL. *a.* [from *mang*, Sax. or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed. *Dryden*.

MONIMENT. *f.* [from *monco*, Lat.] It ſeems to ſignify inſcription in *Spenser*.

To **MO'NISH.** *v. a.* [*mones*, Lat.] To admoniſh. *Aſham*.

MO'NISHER. *f.* [from *moniſh*.] An admoniſher; a monitor.

MON'ITION. *f.* [*monitio*, Lat.] 1. Information; hint. *Hoelder*. 2. Inſtruction; document. *L'Eſtrange*.

MONITOR. *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'Eſtra*.

MONITORY. *f.* Admonition; warning. *Bacon*.

MONK. *f.* [*μοναχός*.] One of a religious com-

munity bound by vows to certain obſervances. *Kneller*.

MONKEY. *f.* [*monikin*, a little man] 1. An ape; a baboon; a jacksonape. An animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man. *Granville*. 2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

MONKERY. *f.* [from *monk*.] The monaſtick life. *Hall*.

MONKHOOD. *f.* [from *monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk. *Atterbury*.

MONKISH. *a.* [from *monk*.] Monaſtick; pertaining to monks. *Smith*.

MONK'S-HOOD. *f.* A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB. *f.* A ſpecies of dock.

MO'NOCHORD. *f.* [*μόνον* and *χορδή*.] An inſtrument of one ſtring.

MONOCULAR. } *a.* [*μόνον* and *oculus*.] One-
MONOCULOUS. } eyed. *Glanville*.

MONODY. *f.* [*μονωδία*.] A poem ſung by one perſon not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST. *f.* [*μόνον* and *γάμος*.] One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONO'GAMY. *f.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος*.] Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM. *f.* [*μόνος* and *γράμμα*.] A cypher; a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MONOLOGUE. *f.* [*μόνον* and *λόγος*.] A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy. *Dryden*.

MO'NOMACHY. *f.* [*μονομαχία*.] A duel; a ſingle combat.

MO'NOME. *f.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris*.

MONOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*μόνον* and *πέταλον*.] It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howſoever they may be ſeemingly cut into ſmall ones.

MONO'POLIST. *f.* [*monopoleur*, Fr.] One who by engroſſing, or by patent, obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To **MONO'POLIZE.** *v. a.* [*μόνον* and *πωλεῖν*.] To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Arbutnot*.

MONO'POLY. *f.* [*μονοπωλία*, *monopole*, Fr. *μόνον* and *πωλεῖν*.] The excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing. *Shakeſp* *Dryden*.

MONO'PTOTE. *f.* [*μόνον* and *πτῶσις*.] Is a noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe. *Clarke*

MONO'STICH. *f.* [*μονόστιχος*.] A compoſition of one verſe.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *monosyllable*.] Conſiſting of words of one ſyllable.

MONOSYLLABLE. *f.* [*μόνον* and *σύλλαβη*.] A word only of one ſyllable. *Dryden*.

MONOSYLLABLED. *a.* [from *monosyllable*.] Conſiſting of one ſyllable. *Cleaveland*.

MONO'TONY. *f.* [*μονοτονία*.] Uniformity of ſound; want of variety in cadence. *Pope*.

MO'NSIEUR. *f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakeſp.*

MONSOON. *f.* [*monſon*, Fr.] *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*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp*

MONSTROSITY. } *f.* The state of being

MONSTRUOUSITY. } monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Bacon.*

MONSTROUS. *a.* [*monſtruoſus*, Lat.] 1. Deviating from the ſtated order of nature. *Locke.* 2. Strange; wonderful. **Shakeſp.* 3. Irregular; enormous. *Pope.* 4. Shocking; hateful. *Bacon.*

MONSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. *Bacon*

MONSTROUSLY. *adv.* [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. *Shakeſp*

MONTANI. *f.* [French.] A term in fencing. *Shakeſp.*

MONTÉRO. *f.* [Spanish.] A horſeman's cap. *Bacon.*

MONTETH. *f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A veſſel in which glaſſes are waſhed. *King.*

MONTH. *f.* [monað, Sax.] A ſpace of time either meaſured by the ſun or moon: the lunar month is the time between change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the ſame points: the ſolar month is the time in which the ſun paſſes through a ſign of the zodiac: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one and thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

MONTH'S mind. *f.* Longing deſire. *Shakeſp.*

MONTHLY. *a.* [from *month*.] 1. Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley.* 2. Happening every month. *Dryden.*

MONTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month. *Hoſker.*

MONTOIR. *f.* [French.] In horſemanſhip, a ſtone as high as the ſtirrups, which Italian riding-maſters mount their horſes from. *Diſt.*

MONTROSS. *f.* An under gunner, or aſſiſtant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-maſter. *Diſt.*

MONUMENT. *f.* [*monument*, Fr.] 1. Any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved; a memorial. *K. 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*, Lat.] 1. The form of an argument. *Baker.* 2. Style of muſick. *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.*

MO'ODY. *a.* [from *mood*.] 1. Angry; out of humour. *Shakeſp.* 2. Mental; intellectual.

MOON. *f.* [*luna*.] 1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 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.

MOON-FERN. *f.* A plant.

MOON-FISH. *f.* *Moon-fiſh* is ſo called, becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half-moon. *Greav.*

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. *Shakeſp.* 2. [In burleſque.] A month. *Shakeſp.*

MOONSHINE. } *a.* [*moon* and *ſhine*.] Illumi-

MOONSHINY. } nated by the moon. *Clarend.*

MOONSTONE. *f.* A kind of ſtone.

MOONSTRUCK. *a.* [*moon* and *ſtruck*.] Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milton.*

MOON-TREFOIL. *f.* [*medicago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MOONWORT. *f.* [*moon* and *wort*.] Station-flower; honeſty. *Miller.*

MO'ONY. *a.* [from *moon*.] Lunated; having a crenel for the ſtandard reſembling the moon. *Philips.*

MOOR. *f.* [*meer*, Dutch; modder, Teutonick, clay.] 1. A marſh; a ſen; a bog; a track of low and watry grounds. *Spencer.* 2. A negro; a black-a-moor. *Shakeſp.*

To **MOOR.** *v. a.* [*morer*, Fr.] To faſten by anchors or otherwiſe. *Dryden.*

To **MOON.** *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. *Anſworth.*

MOORCOCK. *f.* [*moor* and *cock*.] The male of the moorhen.

MOORHEN. *f.* [*moor* and *hen*.] A fowl that feeds in the ſens, without web feet. *Bacon.*

MOORISH. *f.* [from *moor*.] Fenny; marſhy; watry. *Hale.*

MOORLAND. *f.* [*moor* and *land*.] Marſh; ſen; watry ground. *Swift.*

MOORSTONE. *f.* A ſpecies of granite. *Wood.*

MO'ORY. *a.* [from *moor*.] Marſhy; fenny. *Fairfax.*

MOOSE. *f.* The large American deer.

To MOOT. *v. a.* To plead a mock cause; to flate 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 unfettled and disputable. *Locke.*

MOOTED. *a.* Plucked up by the root.

MOOTER. *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 lie stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream. *Rowe.*

To MOPE. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers. *Locke.*

MOPE-EYED. *a.* Blind of one eye.

MO'PET. } *f.* A puppet made of rags as a

MO'PSEY. } mop; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*

MO'PUS. *f.* A drone; a dreamer. *Swift.*

MORAL. *a.* [*moral*, Fr. *moralis*, Lat.] 1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad. *Hobbes.* 2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shakespeare.* 3. Popular; such as is known in general bulinets 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 moralize; to make moral reflections. *Shakespeare.*

MORALIST. *f.* [*moraliste*, Fr.] 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. *South.*

To MORALIZE. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense. *L'Estrange.*

To MORALIZE. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER. *f.* [from *moralize.*] He who moralizes.

MORALLY. *adv.* [from *moral.*] 1. In the ethical sense. *Rymer.* 2. According to the rules of virtue. *Dryden.* 3. Popularly. *L'Estrange.*

MORALS. *f.* The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others. *South.*

MORASS. *f.* [*marais*, Fr.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts.*

MORBID. *f.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health. *Arbutnot.*

MORBIDNESS. *f.* [from *morbid.*] State of being diseased.

MORBIFICAL. } *a.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Lat.]

MORRIFICK. } Causing diseases. *Arbutnot.*

MORBOSE. *a.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

MORBOSITY. *f.* [from *morbosus*, Lat.] A diseased state. *Brown.*

MORDACIOUS. *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDACITY. *f.* [*mordacitas*, Lat.] A biting quality. *Bacon.*

MO'RDICANT. *a.* [*mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid. *Boyle.*

MORDICATION. *f.* [from *mordicant.*] The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon.*

MORE. *a.* [mappe, Sax.] 1. In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree. *Shakespeare.* 2. Greater. *Acts.*

MORE. *adv.* 1. To a greater degree. *Bacon.* 2. The particle that forms the comparative degree; as, *more* happy. *Bacon.* 3. Again; a second time. *Taitler.* 4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle. *Shakespeare.*

MORE. *f.* 1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. *Shakespeare.* 2. Greater thing; other thing. *Locke.* 3. Second time; longer time.

MOREL. *f.* [*planum*, Lat.] 1. A plant. 2. A kind of cherry. *Mortimer.*

MORELAND. *f.* [mopland, Sax.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Merclands.*

MOREOVER. *f.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been mentioned. *Shakespeare. Psalms.*

MORGLAY. *f.* A deadly weapon. *Amfearth.*

MORIGEROUS. *a.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious.

MORION. *f.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque. *Raleigh.*

MORISCO. *f.* [*morisco*, Span.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance. *Shakespeare.*

MOR'KIN. *f.* A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

MORLING. } *f.* Wool plucked from a dead

MORTLING. } sheep. *Amfearth.*

MORMO. *f.* [*morpa*,] Bugbear; lallie terror.

MORN. *f.* [mapne, Sax.] 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.*

MORNING-GOWN. *f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. *Addison.*

MORNING-STAR. *f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning. *Spenser.*

MOROSE. *a.* [*morosus*, Lat.] Sour of temper; peevish; fullen. *Watts.*

MOROSELY. *adv.* [from *morose.*] Sourly; peevishly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

MOROSNESS. *f.* [from *morose.*] Sourness; peevishness. *Watts.*

MOROSITY. *f.* [*morositas*, Lat.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness. *Ciarendon.*

MORRIS. } [*that is, morris dance.*]

MORRIS-DANCE. } 1. A dance in which bells are ginged, 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. *Shakeſp.*

MORRIS-DANCER. *f.* [*morris* and *dance.*] One who dances à la moreſco, the mooriſh dance. *Temple.*

MORPHEW. *f.* [*morphee*, Fr.] A ſcurf on the face.

MORROW. *f.* [*morſgen*, Sax.] 1. The day after the preſent day. *Cowley.* 2. To Morrow. On the day after the current day. *Prior.*

MORSE. *f.* A ſea-horſe. *Brown.*

MORSEL. *f.* [*morſellus*, low Lat.] 1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. *South.* 2. A piece; a meal. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. A ſmall quantity. *Boyle.*

MORSURE. *f.* [*morſure*, Fr. *morſura*, Lat.] The act of biting.

MORT. *f.* [*morſte*, Fr.] 1. A tune ſounded at the death of the game. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. Power of deſtruction. *Shakeſp.* 4. Frequency of death. *Graunt.* 5. Human nature. *Pope.*

MORTALLY. *adv.* [from *mortal.*] 1. Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.* 2. Extremely; to extremity. *Graunville.*

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. *Gran.*

MORTAR. *f.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.] Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join bones or bricks. *Mertimer.*

MORTGAGE. *f.* [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.] 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.*

MORTGAGEE. *f.* [from *mortgage.*] He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*

MORTGAGER. *f.* [from *mortgage.*] He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS. *a.* [*mortifer*, Lat.] 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. *Tilloſon.* 5. Vexation; trouble. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MORTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.] 1. To deſtroy vital qualities. 2. To deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities. *Bacon.* 3. To

ſubdue inordinate paſſions. *Shakeſp.* 4. To macerate or haraſs the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.* 5. To humble; to depreſs; to vex. *Addiſon.*

To MORTIFY. *v. n.* 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. *Shakeſp. Ray.*

To MORTISE. *v. a.* To cut with a mortife; to join with a mortife. *Drayton.*

MORTMAIN. *f.* [*morſte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable. *Spencer.*

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*, Lat.] 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.* [*moſaique*, Fr.] *Moſtick* is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours. *Milton.*

MOSCHATEL. *f.* A plant.

MOSQUE. *f.* [*moſchit*, Turkiſh.] A Mahometan temple

MOSS. *f.* [*meoſ*, Sax.] A plant. Though *moſs* was formerly ſuppoſed to be only an excreſcence produced from the earh 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. *Shakeſp.*

MOSSINESS. *f.* [from *moſſy.*] The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs. *Bacon.*

MOSSY. *a.* [from *moſs*] Overgrown with moſs. *Pope.*

MOST. *a.* The ſuperlative of *more*, [*moſt*, Sax.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity. *Pope.*

MOST. *adv.* 1. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree; as, the *moſt* incentive. *Cheyne.* 2. In the greateſt degree. *Locke.*

MOST. *f.* 1. The greateſt number. *Addiſon.* 2. The greateſt value. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity. *Bacon.*

MOSTICK. *f.* A painter's ſtaff. *Amſworth.*

MOSTLY. *adv.* [from *moſt.*] For the greateſt part. *Bacon.*

MOSTWHAT. *f.* [*moſt* and *what*] For the moſt part. *Hammond.*

MOTION. *f.* The act of moving.

MOTE. *f.* [*moet*, Sax.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*

MOTE for *night*. *Spencer.*

MOTH. *f.* [*moet*, Sax.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloth and hangings. *Dryden.*

MOTHER. *f.* [*moedon*, Sax. *moeder*, Dutch.] 1. A woman that has borne a child; conſecutive to a ſon or daughter. *Shakeſp.* 2. That which

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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.*

MOTHER. *a.* Had at the birth; native. *Shakeſp.*
TO MOTHER. *v. n.* To gather concretion. *Dryden.*

MOTHER of pearl A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated. *Hakeſwell.*

MOTHERHOOD *f.* [from *mother.*] The office or character of a mother. *Donne.*

MOTHERLESS *a.* [from *mother.*] Deſtitute of a mother. *Waller.*

MOTHERLY. *a.* Belonging to a mother; ſuitable to a mother. *Raleigh.*

MOTHERLY. *adv.* [from *mother.*] In manner of a mother. *Donne.*

MOTHERWORT. *f.* [*cardiaca*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MOTHERY. *a.* [from *mother.*] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; ſeculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN. *f.* [*b'attaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MOTHWORT. *f.* [*motb* and *wort.*] An herb.

MOTHY. *a.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths. *Shakeſp.*

MOTION. *f.* [*motio*, Lat.] 1. The act of changing place. 2. Manner of moving the body; poſt; gait. *Waller.* 3. Change of poſture; action. *Dryden.* 4. Tendency of the mind; thought. *South.* 5. Propoſal made. *Shakeſp.* 6. Impulſe communicated. *Dryden.*

TO MOTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propoſe.

MOTIONLESS. *a.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion. *Blackmore.*

MOTIVE. *a.* [*motivus*, Lat.] 2. Cauſing motion; having moment. *Hoſker.* 2. Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins.*

MOTIVE. *f.* [*motif*, Fr.] 1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action. *Shakeſp.* 2. Mover. *Shakeſp.*

MOTLEY. *a.* Mingled of various colours. *Shak.*

MOTOR. *f.* A mover. *Brown.*

MOTORY. *a.* [*motorius*, Lat.] Giving motion. *Ray.*

MOTTO. *f.* [*motto*, Ital.] 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. *Davies.* 4. To perſuade; to prevail on the mind. *Knolles.* 5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to ſtir paſſion. *Shakeſp.* 6. To make angry. *Shakeſp.* 7. To put into commotion. *Ruſb.* 8. To conſiſt regularly in motion. *Milton.*

TO MOVE. *v. n.* To go from one place to another. *Shakeſp.* 2. To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden.* 3. To go forward. *Dryden.* 4. To change the poſture of the body in ceremony. *Eſther.*

MOVEABLE. *a.* [from *move.*] 2. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Addiſon.*

2. Changing the time of the year. *Holder.*

MOVEABLES. *f.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture; diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions. *Shakeſp.*

MOVEABLENESS *f.* [from *moveable*] Mobility; poſſibility to be moved.

MOVEABLY. *adv.* [from *moveable.*] So as it may be moved. *Grew.*

MOVELESS. *a.* Unmov'd; not to be put out of the place. *Boyle.*

MOVEMENT. *f.* [*mouvement*, Fr.] 1. Manner of moving. *Pope.* 2. Motion.

MOVENT. *a.* [*movens*, Lat.] Moving. *Grew.*

MOVENT. *f.* [*movens*, Lat.] That which moves another. *Glanville.*

MOVER. *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.*

MOVING. *part. a.* Pathetick; 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.* [*møgel*, 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 anything is caſt; in which any thing receives its form. *Blackmore.* 5. Caſt; form. *Prior.* 6. The future or con-texture 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. *Walton.* 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 of wood or ſtone. *Mexon.*

MOULDWARP. *f.* [mold and *peorpan*, Sax.] A mole; a ſmall animal that throws up the earth. *Walton.*

MOULDY. *a.* [from *mould.*] Overgrown with concretions. *Addiſon.*

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To **MOULT**. *v. n.* [*mayten*, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers *Suckling*.
To MOUNCH. } *v. a.* To eat. *Shakeſp.*
To MAUNCH. }
MOUND. *f.* [*mundian*, Sax. 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 bank. *Bacon*.
To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] 1. To rise on high. *Shakeſp.* 2. To tower; to be built up to a great elevation. *Job*. 3. To get on horieback. *Shakeſp.* 4. [For amount.] To rise in value. *Pepe*.
To MOUNT. *v. a.* 1. To raise aloft; to lift on high. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ascend; to climb. *Dryden*. 3. To place on horieback. *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 let a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.
MO'UNTAIN. *f.* [*montaigne*, Fr.] A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth. *Shakeſp.*
MOUNTAIN. *a.* [*montanus*, Lat.] Found on the mountains. *Shakeſp.*
MOUNTAINEER. *f.* [from *mountain*.] 1. An inhabitant of the mountains. *Bentley*. 2. A savage; a free booter; a ruttick. *Milton*.
MO'UNTAINET. *f.* [from *mountain*.] A hillock. *Sidney*.
MO'UNTAINOUS. *a.* [from *mountain*.] 1. Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet*. 2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky. *Prior*. 3. Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon*.
MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mountainous*.] State of being full of mountains. *Brerewood*.
MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *f.* [*oreoselinum*, Lat.] A plant.
MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *f.* [*chamærbodadendron*, Lat.] A plant.
MO'UNTANT. *a.* [*montans*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Shakeſp.*
MO'UNTEBANK. *f.* [*montare in banco*, Ital.] 1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his intallible remedies and cures. *Hudibras*. 2. Any boattful and false pretender. *Shakeſp.*
To MO'UNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Shakeſp.*
MO'UNTENANCE. *f.* Amount of a thing. *Spenser*.
MO'UNTER. *f.* [from *mount*.] One that mounts. *Drayton*.
MO'UNTY. *f.* [*montée*, Fr.] The rise of a hawk. *Sidney*.
To MOURN. *v. n.* [*munnan*, Sax.] 1. To grieve; to be sorrowful. *Bacon*. 2. To wear the habit of sorrow. *Pepe*. 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*, Fr.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. *Sidney*.
MO'URNER. *f.* [from *mourn*.] 1. One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shakeſp.* 2. One who follows a funeral in black. *Dryden*. 3. Something used at funerals. *Dryden*.
MO'URNFUL. *a.* [*mourn* and *ful*.] 1. Having the appearance of sorrow. *Dryden*. 2. Causing sorrow. *Shakeſp.* 3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow. *Prior*. 4. Betweneing sorrow; expreſſive of grief. *Shakeſp.*
MO'URNFULLY. *adv.* [from *mournful*.] Sorrowfully; with sorrow. *Shakeſp.*
MO'URNFULNESS. *f.* [from *mournful*.] 1. Sorrow; grief. 2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.
MO'URNING. *f.* [from *mourn*.] 1. Lamentation; sorrow. 2 *Ejdras*. 2. The dress of sorrow. *Dryden*.
MO'URNINGLY. *adv.* [from *mourning*.] With the appearance of sorrowing. *Shakeſp.*
MOUSE. plural *mice*. *f.* [*muſ*, Sax.] The smallest of all beasts; a little animal, haunting houses and corn fields. *Derham*.
To MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch mice. *Shakeſp.*
MO'USEHUNT. *f.* [*mouse* and *hunt*.] Mouser; One that hunts mice. *Shakeſp.*
MO'USE-HOLE. *f.* [*mouse* and *hole*.] Small hole. *Stillingfleet*.
MO'USER. *f.* [from *mouse*.] One that catches mice. *Swift*.
MO'USETAIL. *f.* An herb.
MO'USE-TRAP. *f.* [*mouse* and *trap*.] A snare or gin in which mice are taken. *Hale*.
MOUTH. *f.* [*muð*, Sax.] 1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. *Locke*. 2. The opening; that at which anything enters; the entrance. *Arbutn*. 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 or loud voice; to vociferate. *Addison*.
To MOUTH. *v. a.* 1. To utter with a voice affectedly big. *Shakeſp.* 2. To chew; to eat; *Shakeſp.* 3. To seize in the mouth. *Dryden*. 4. To form by the mouth. *Brown*.
MO'UTHEd. *a.* [from *mouth*.] Furnished with a mouth. *Pepe*.
MOUTH-FRIEND. *f.* [*mouth* and *friend*.] One who professes friendship without intending it. *Shakeſp.*
MO'UTHFUL. *f.* [*mouth* and *ful*.] 1. What the mouth contains at once. 2. Any proverbially small quantity. *L'Eſtrange*.
MO'UTH-HONOUR. *f.* [*mouth* and *honour*.] Civility

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Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shakeſp.*
MOUTHLESS. *a.* [from *mouth*.] Without a mouth.
MOW. *f.* [mope, Sax. a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. *Tuſſer.*
To MOW. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*. [mapan, Sax] 1. To cut with a ſcythe. *Spencer.* 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.* [*mox*, Fr.] Wry mouth; diſtorted face. *Com. Prayer.* *Shakeſp.*
To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to diſtort the face. *Aſcham.*
To MOWBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn*.] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Merrimer.*
MOWER. *f.* [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a ſcythe. *Shakeſp.*
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.* [*muchs*, Span.] Large in quantity; long in time; many in number. *L'Eſtrange.*
MUCH. *adv.* 1. In a great degree; by far. *Heb.* 2. To a certain degree. *Mark.* 3. To a great degree. *Baker.* 4. Often, or long. *Granville.* 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. *Tilteſon.* 5. To make *Muck* of. To treat with regard; to fondle. *Sidney.*
MUCH at one *adv.* Of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*
MUCHWHAT. *adv.* [*much* and *what*] Nearly. *Atterbury.*
MUCHEL. *a.* [for *muckle* or *mickle*, mycel, Sax.] Much. *Spencer.*
MUCID. *f.* [*mucidus*, Lat.] Slimy; muſty.
MUCIDNESS. *f.* [from *mucid*.] Slimineſs; muſtineſs. *Ainſwertb.*
MUCILAGE. *f.* [*mucilage*, Fr.] A ſlimy or viſcous body; a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn.*
MUCILAGINOUS. *a.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr. from *mucilage*.] Slimy; viſcous; ſoit with ſome degree of tenacity. *Grew.*
MUCILAGINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mucilagineous*.] Slimineſs; viſcoſity.
MUCK. *f.* [*mcox*, Sax.] 1. Dung for manure of grounds. *Glanville.* 2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spencer.* 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. *Tuſſer.*

M U F

MUCKENDER. *f.* [*mouchoir*, Fr.] 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 *hill*.] A dunghill. *Burton.*
MUCKINESS. *f.* [from *mucky*.] Natiſtic; filth
MUCKLE. *a.* [mycel, Sax.] Much.
MUCKSWEAT. *f.* Prouſe ſweat.
MUCKWORM. *f.* [*muck* and *worm*.] 1. A worm that lives in dung. 2. A miler; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*
MUCKY. *a.* [from *muck*.] Naſty; filthy. *Spencer.*
MUCOUS. *a.* [*mucosus*, Lat.] Slimy; viſcous. *Brewer.*
MUCOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mucous*.] Slimy; viſcoſity.
MUCRO *f.* [Lat.] A point. *Brewer.*
MUCRONATED. *a.* [*mucro*, Lat.] Narrowed to a ſharp point. *Woodward.*
MUCULENT. *a.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viſcous. ſlimy.
MUCUS. *f.* [Lat.] Is moſt properly uſed for that which flows from the papillary proceſſes through the os cribriſorme into the noſtrils; but is alſo uſed for any ſlimy liquor or moiſture. *Arbuth.*
MUD. *f.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The ſlime and uliginous matter at the bottom of ſtill water. *Abb.*
To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bury in the ſlime or mud. *Shakeſp.* 2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt. *Glanville.*
MUDDILY. *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*
MUDDINESS. *f.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidneſs; foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment. *Addiſon.*
To MUDDELE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] 1. To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.* 2. To make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify. *Arbuthnot.*
MUDDY. *a.* [from *mud*.] 1. Turbid; ſoiled with mud. *Shakeſp.* 2. Impure; dark; groſs. *Shakeſp.* 3. Soiled with mud. *Dryden.* 4. Dark; not bright. *Swift.* 5. Cloudy; dull. *Shakeſp.*
To MUDDY. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to diſturb. *Grew.*
MU'DSUCKER. *f.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A ſea fowl. *Derham.*
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. *Chawelard.*
To MUFFLE. *v. a.* 1. To cover from the weather. *Dryden.* 2. To blindfold. *Shakeſp.* 3. To conceal; to involve. *Sandys.*
To MUFFLE. *v. n.* [*moffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch]

To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation. *Heller.*

MUFFLER. *f.* [from *muffle.*] A cover for the face. *Arbushnot.* 2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered. *Shakeſp.*

MUFTI. *f.* [A Turkiſh word] The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG. *f.* A cup to drink in. *Gay.*

MUGGY. } *a.* [cant word] Moiſt; damp;
MUGGISH. } mouldy. *Mortimer.*

MUGHOUSE. *f.* [*mug* and *houſe.*] An alehouſe; a low houſe of entertainment. *Tickell*

MUGIENT. *a.* [*mugiens*, Fr.] Bellowing. *Brown.*

MULATTO. *f.* [Spaniſh] One begot between a white and black

MULBERRY. } *f.* [moſberrug, Sax.]
MULBERRY tree. }

MULCT. *f.* [*multa*, Lat.] A fine; a penalty; uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty. *Dryden.*

To MULCT. *v. a.* [*multo*, Lat.] To puniſh by fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*

MULE. *f.* [*mul*, Fr. *mula*, Lat.] An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or ſometimes between a horſe and a the aſs. *Ray.*

MULETEER. *f.* [*muletier*, Fr.] A mule-driver; horſe-boy *Shakeſp.*

MULIEBRITY. *f.* [*muliebris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.

To MULL. *v. a.* [*mollitas*, Lat.] To ſoften, as wine when burnt and ſweetened. *Shakeſp.*

2. To heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it. *Gay.*

MULLAR. *f.* [*mouleur*, Fr.] A ſtone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone. *Peaſham.*

MULLEIN. *f.* [*verbaſcum*, Lat.] A plant. *Milt.*

MULLET. *f.* [*mullus*, Fr.] A ſea fiſh. *Pope.*

MULLIGRUBS. *f.* Twiſting of the guts *Ainſ.*

MULLOCK. *f.* Rubbiſh *Ainſworth.*

MULSE. *f.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diſt.*

MULTANGULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners. polygonal.

MULTANGULARITY *adv* [from *multangular*] Polygonally; with many corners. *Grew*

MULTANGULARNESS. *f.* [from *multangular*] The ſtate of being polygonal

MULTICAPSULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *capsula*, Lat.] Divided into many partitions or cells

MULTICA VOUS. *a.* [*multus*, and *cauus*, Lat.] Full of holes.

MULTIFARIOUS. *a.* [*multifarius*, Latin] Having great multiplicity; having different reſpects. *More, Evelyn.*

MULTIFARIOUSLY *adv* [from *multifarius*] With multiplicity. *Bentley.*

MULTIFARIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *multifarius*] Multiplied diverſity. *Norris.*

MULTIFIDOUS. *a.* [*multifidus*, Lat.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*

MULTIFORM. *a.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having

various ſhapes or appearances. *Milton.*

MULTIFORMITY. *f.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing

MULTILATERAL. *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Lat.] Having many ſides.

MULTILOQUOUS. *a.* [*multiloquus*, Lat.] Very talkative.

MULTINOMINAL. *a.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS. *a.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*

MULTIPEDE. *f.* [*multipeda*, Lat.] An inſect with many feet. *Bailey.*

MULTIPLE. *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] A term in arithmetic, when one number contains another ſeveral times, as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLIABLE. *a.* [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multiply*] Capable to be multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS. *f.* [from *multipliable*] Capacity of being multiplied,

MULTIPLICABLE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND. *f.* [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetic.

MULTIPLICATE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Conſiſting of more than one *Derham.*

MULTIPLICATION. *f.* [*multiplicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more or the ſame kind. *Brown.* 2. [In arithmetic.]

The increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICATOR. *f.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY. *f.* [*multiplicité*, Fr. 1. More than one of the ſame kind. *South.* 2. State of being many. *Dryden.*

MULTIPLICIOUS. *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] Manifold *Brown.*

MULTIPLIER. *f.* [from *multiply*] 1. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing. *Decay of Piety* 2. The multiplier or in arithmetic. *Cocker.*

To MULTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplico*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.*

MULTIPOTENT. *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power. *Shakeſp.*

MULTIPRESENCE. *f.* [*multus* and *preſentia*, Lat.] The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time. *Hall.*

MULTIPLICIOUS. *a.* [*multifidus*, Lat.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILIQUOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Lat.] The ſame with corniculate; uſed of plants,

M U C

Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shakeſp.*

MOUThLESS. *a.* [from *month*.] Without a mouth.

MOW. *f.* [mope, Sax. a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. *Tuſſer.*

To MOW. *v. a. prater. mowed*, part. *mown.* [mapan, Sax] 1. To cut with a ſcythe. *Spencer.* 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.* [*muē*, Fr.] Wry mouth; diſtoited face. *Com. Prayer. Shakeſp.*

To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to diſtort the face. *Aycham.*

To MOWBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn*.] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Martimer.*

MOWER. *f.* [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a ſcythe. *Shakeſp.*

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.* [*much*, Spin.] Large in quantity; long in time; many in number. *L'Eſtrange.*

MUCH. *adv.* 1. In a great degree; by far. *Heb.* 2. To a certain degree. *Mark.* 3. To a great degree. *Baker.* 4. Often, or long. *Grancille.* 5. Nearly. *Temple.*

MUCH. *f.* 1. A great deal; multiude in number; abundance in quantity. *Dryden.* 2. More than enough; a heavy ſervice or burthen. *Milton.* 3. Any ſignifiable quantity or degree. *South.* 4. An uncommon thing; ſomething ſtrange. *Tilletſon.* 5. To make much of. To treat with regard; to fondle. *Sidney.*

MUCH at one *adv.* Of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*

MUCHWHAT. *adv.* [*much* and *what*] Nearly. *Atterbury.*

MUCHEL. *a.* [for *muckle* or *mickle*, *mýcel*, 'Sax.] Much. *Spencer.*

MUCID. *f.* [*muçidus*, Lat.] Slimy; muſty.

MUCIDNESS. *f.* [from *muçid*.] Slimineſs; muſtineſs. *Ainſworth.*

MUCILAGE. *f.* [*muçilage*, Fr.] A ſlimy or vitious body; a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn.*

MUCILAGINOUS. *a.* [*muçilagineux*, Fr. from *muçilage*.] Slimy; vitious; ſoit with ſome degree of tenacity. *Grew.*

MUCILAGINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *muçilagineux*.] Slimineſs; vitioſity.

MUCK. *f.* [*meox*, Sax.] 1. Dung for manure of grounds. *Glanville.* 2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spencer.* 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. *Tuſſer.*

M U F

MUCKENDER. *f.* [*mouchoir*, Fr.] 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 *hill*.] A dunghill. *Burton.*

MUCKINESS. *f.* [from *mucky*.] Naſtineſs; filth.

MUCKLE. *a.* [*mýcel*, Sax.] Much.

MUCKSWEAT. *f.* Prouſe ſweat.

MUCKWORM. *f.* [*muck* and *worm*] 1. A worm that lives in dung. 2. A miter; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*

MUCKY. *a.* [from *muck*.] Naſty; filthy. *Spencer.*

MUCOUS. *a.* [*muçoſus*, Lat.] Slimy; vitious. *Brown.*

MUCOUSNESS. *f.* [from *muçoſus*.] Slime; vitioſity.

MUCRO. *f.* [Lat.] A point. *Brown.*

MUCRONATED. *a.* [*muçro*, Lat.] Narrowed to a ſharp point. *Woodward.*

MUCULENT. *a.* [from *muçus*, Lat.] Vitious, ſlimy.

MUCUS. *f.* [Lat.] Is moſt properly uſed for that which flows from the papillary proceſſes through the os cribriforme into the noſtrils: but is alſo uſed for any ſlimy liquor or moiſture. *Arbut.*

MUD. *f.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The ſlime and uliginous matter at the bottom of ſtill water. *Addi.*

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bury in the ſlime or mud. *Shakeſp.* 2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt. *Glanville.*

MUDDILY. *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*

MUDDINESS. *f.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidneſs; foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment. *Addiſon.*

To MUDELE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] 1. To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.* 2. To make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify. *Arbutnott.*

MUDDY. *a.* [from *mud*.] 1. Turbid; foul with mud. *Shakeſp.* 2. Impure; dark; groſs. *Shakeſp.* 3. Soiled with mud. *Dryden.* 4. Dark; not bright. *Swift.* 5. Cloudy; dull. *Shakeſp.*

To MUDDY. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to diſturb. *Grew.*

MU'DSUCKER. *f.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A ſea fowl. *Derham.*

MUDWALL. *f.* [*mud* and *wall*.] A wall built without mortar. *South.*

MUDWALLED. *a.* [*mud* and *wall*] Having a mudwall. *Prior.*

To MUE. *v. a.* [*muçr*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF. *f.* [*muſſ*, Swediſh.] A ſoft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleveland.*

To MUFFLE. *v. a.* 1. To cover from the weather. *Dryden.* 2. To blindfold. *Shakeſp.* 3. To conceal; to involve. *Sandys.*

To MUFFLE. *v. n.* [*muſſelen*, *muſſelen*, Dutch.] To

- To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation. *Heller*.
- MUFFLER.** *f.* [from *muffle*.] A cover for the face. *Arbutnot*. 2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered. *Shakefp.*
- MUFTI.** *f.* [A Turkish word] The high priest of the Mahometans.
- MUG.** *f.* A cup to drink in. *Gay*.
- MUGGY.** } *a.* [cant word] Moist; damp;
- MUGGISH.** } mouilly. *Mortimer*.
- MUGHOUSE.** *f.* [*mug* and *house*.] An ale-house; a low house of entertainment. *Tickell*
- MUGIENT.** *a.* [*mugiens*, Fr.] Bellowing. *Brown*.
- MULATTO.** *f.* [Spanish] One begot between a white and black
- MULBERRY.** }
- MULBERRY tree.** } *f.* [*morbepuz*, Sax.]
- MULCT.** *f.* [*multa*, Lat.] A fine; a penalty; used commonly of pecuniary penalty. *Dryden*.
- To MULCT. *v. a.* [*multo*, Lat.] To punish by fine or forfeiture. *Bacon*.
- MULE.** *f.* [*mul*, Fr. *mula*, Lat.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horie and a she ass. *Ray*
- MULETEER.** *f.* [*muletier*, Fr.] A mule-driver; horie-boy *Shakefp.*
- MULIEBRITY.** *f.* [*muliebris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.
- To MULL. *v. a.* [*mollitas*, Lat.] To soften, as wine when burnt and sweetened. *Shakefp.*
2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it. *Gay*.
- MULLAR.** *f.* [*mouleur*, Fr.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. *Peacbam*.
- MULLEIN.** *f.* [*verbascum*, Lat.] A plant. *Milt.*
- MULLET.** *f.* [*mullus*, Fr.] A sea fish. *Pope*.
- MULLIGRUBS.** *f.* Twisting of the guts *Ainsl.*
- MULLOCK.** *f.* Rubbish *Ainsworth*.
- MULSE.** *f.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diã*.
- MULTANGULAR.** *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners. polygonal.
- MULTANGULARITY** *adv* [from *multangular*] Polygonally; with many corners *Grew*
- MULTANGULARNESS.** *f.* [from *multangular*] The state of being polygonal
- MULTICAPSULAR.** *a.* [*multus* and *capsula*, Lat.] Divided into many partitions or cells
- MULTICAPOUS.** *a.* [*multus* and *capus*, Lat.] Full of horns.
- MULTIFARIOUS.** *a.* [*multifarius*, Latin] Having great multiplicity; having different respects. *More*, *Evelyn*.
- MULTIFARIOUSLY** *adv* [from *multifarius*.] With multiplicity. *Bentley*.
- MULTIFARIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *multifarius*.] Multiplied diversity. *Norris*.
- MULTIFIDOUS.** *a.* [*multifidus*, Lat.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown*.
- MULTIFORM.** *a.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having various shapes or appearances. *Milton*.
- MULTIFORMITY.** *f.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing
- MULTILATERAL.** *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Lat.] Having many sides.
- MULTILINGUOUS.** *a.* [*multilinguus*, Lat.] Very talkative.
- MULTINOMINAL.** *a.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names.
- MULTIPAROUS.** *a.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown*.
- MULTIPEDE.** *f.* [*multipecta*, Lat.] An insect with many feet. *Bailey*.
- MULTIPLE.** *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] 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 *multiplicis*, Lat.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.
- MULTIPLICAND.** *f.* [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick. *Cocker*.
- MULTIPLICATE.** *a.* [from *multiplicis*, Lat.] Consisting of more than one *Derham*.
- MULTIPLICATION.** *f.* [*multiplicatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more or 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 *multiplicis*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.
- MULTIPLICITY.** *f.* [*multiplicité*, Fr.] 1. More than one of the same kind. *South*. 2. State of being many *Dryden*.
- MULTIPLICIOUS.** *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] Manifold *Brown*.
- 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*, Lat.] 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. *Shakefp.*
- MULTIPOTENT.** *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power. *Shakefp.*
- MULTIPRESENCE.** *f.* [*multus* and *presentia*, Lat.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time. *Hall*.
- MULTISCIOUS.** *a.* [*multiscius*, Lat.] Having variety of knowledge.
- MULTISILIQUOUS.** *a.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Lat.] The same with corniculate; used of plants,

- plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.
- MULTIFEROUS.** *a.* [*multiferus*, Lat.] Having many seeds. *Dict.*
- MULTITUDE.** *f.* [*multitudo*, Lat.] 1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one. 2. Number; many; more than one. *Hale.* 3. A great number; loosely and indefinitely. *Watts.* 4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar. *Addison.*
- MULTITUDINOUS.** *a.* [from *multitudo*.] Having the appearance of a multitude. *Shakespeare.*
2. Manifold. *Shakespeare.*
- MULTIVAGANT.** } *a.* [*multivagus*, Lat.]
MULTIVAGOUS. } That wanders or strays much abroad.
- MULTIVIVIOUS.** *a.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold.
- MULTOCULAR.** *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two. *Derham.*
- MUM.** *interject.* A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence; hush. *Hudibras.*
- MUM.** *f.* [*maumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Boertmer.*
- 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.* 2. 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.** *adv.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.
- To **MUMM.** *v. a.* [*mumme*, Danish.] To mask; to frolic in disguise. *Spenser.*
- MUMMER.** *f.* [*mumme*, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress. *Milton.*
- MUMMERY.** *f.* [*momerie*, Fr.] Masking; frolic in masks; foolery. *Bacon.*
- MUMMY.** *f.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumca*, Lat. from the Arabick.] 1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon.* 2. *Adummy* is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*
- To **MUMP.** *v. a.* [*mumpelen*, 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. *Shannor.*
- MUMPS.** *f.* The squinancy. *Ainsworth.*
- To **MUNCH.** *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] 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*: to Ead-
- mund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Elmund, all peace. *Gibson.*
- MUNDANE.** *a.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Glanville.*
- MUNDATION.** *f.* [*mundus*, Lat.] The act of cleansing.
- MUNDATORY.** *a.* [from *mundus*, Lat.] Having the power to cleanse.
- MUNDICK.** *f.* A kind of marcasite or semi-metal found in tin mines.
- MUNDIFICATION.** *f.* [*mundus* and *facis*, Lat.] Cleansing any body. *Quincy.*
- MUNDIFICATIVE.** *a.* [*mundus* and *facis*, Lat.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Brown.*
- To **MUNDIFY.** *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facis*, Lat.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Harvey.*
- MUNDIVAGANT.** *a.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world.
- MUNDUNGUS.** *f.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*
- MUNERARY.** *a.* [from *munus*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation. *Dryden.*
- MUNIFICENCE.** *f.* [*munificentia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving. *Addison.*
- MUNIFICENT.** *a.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous. *Aitbury.*
- MUNIFICENTLY.** *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generously.
- MUNIMENT.** *f.* [*munimentum*, Lat.] 1. Fortification; strong hold. 2. Support; defence.
- To **MUNITE.** *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen. A word not in use. *Bacon.*
- MUNITION.** *f.* [*munitione*, Lat.] 1. Fortification; strong hold. *Hale.* 2. Ammunition; materials for war. *Fair.*
- MUNNION.** *f.* *Munnions* are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window frame. *Mox.*
- MURAGE.** *f.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.
- MURAL.** *n.* [*muratus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall. *Evelyn.*
- MURDER.** *f.* [*moþðop*, 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*, Lat.] An overseer of a wall. **MURIA-**

MURIA'TICK. *a.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine. *Arbutnot.*

MURK. *f.* [*mark*, Danish.] Darkness; want of light. *Shakesp.*

MURK. *f.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

MURKY. *a.* [*morck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Addison.*

MURMUR. *f.* [*murmur*, Lat.] 1. A low shrill noise. *Pope.* 2. A complaint half suppressed. *Dryden.*

No **MURMUR.** *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat.] 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. *Government of the Tongue, Blackmore.*

MURNIVAL. *f.* Four cards.

MURRAIN. *f.* The plague in cattle. *Garth.*

MURRE. *f.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

MURRY. *a.* [*morée*, Fr. *morell*, Italian, from *Moro*, a Moor.] Darkly red. *Boyle.*

MURRION. *f.* [often written *morion*.] A helmet; a casque. *King.*

MURTH. *f.* *Corn f.* Plenty of grain.

MUSCADEL. *f.* [*muscat*, *muscadel*, Fr. *mes-*

MUSCADINE. *f.* [*catello*, Italian.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine and sweet pear.

MUSCLE. *f.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat.] 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. *Hakewill.*

MUSCOSITY. *f.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Softness.

MUSCULAR. *a.* [from *musculus*, Lat.] Performed by muscles. *Arbutnot.*

MUSCULARITY. *f.* [from *muscular*.] The state of having muscles. *Grew.*

MUSCULOUS. *a.* [*musculeux*, Fr. *musculosus*, Lat.] 1. Full of muscles; brawny. 2. Pertaining to a muscle. *Mare.*

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. *Hosker.* 2. To be absent of mind. *Shakesp.* 3. To wonder; to be amazed. *Shakesp.*

MUSEFUL. *a.* [from *musar*.] Deep thinking. *Dryden.*

MUSER. *f.* [from *musar*.] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSET. *f.* [In hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Batley.*

MUSEUM. *f.* [*musœum*.] A repository of learned curiosities.

MUSHROOM. *f.* [*moucheron*, Fr.] 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.* [*musbroem* and *stone*.] A kind of fossil.

MUSICK. *f.* [*μουσική*.] 1. The science of harmonical sounds. *Dryden.* 2. Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Milton.*

MUSICAL. *a.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick*.] 1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Milton.* 2. Belonging to musick. *Addison.*

MUSICALLY. *adv.* [from *musical*] Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.*

MUSICALNESS. *f.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.

MUSICIAN. *f.* [*musicus*, Lat.] One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of musick. *Bacon.*

MUSK. *f.* [*muschio*, Italian, *musc*, Fr.] *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 highly 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*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower. *Miller.*

MUSKAPPLE. *f.* A kind of apple. *Ainsworth.*

MUSKCAT. *f.* [*musk* and *cat*.] The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKCHERRY. *f.* A sort of cherry.

MUSKET. *f.* [*musquet*, Fr.] 1. A soldier's handgun. *Bacon.* 2. A male hawk of a small kind. *Shakesp.*

MUSKETEEER. *f.* [from *musket*.] A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETGON. *f.* [*musqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.

MUSKNESS. *f.* [from *musk*.] The scent of musk.

MUSKMELOON. *f.* [*musk* and *meison*.] 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*, Fr.] The noisband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS. *f.* A scramble. *Shakesp.*

MUSSITATION. *f.* [*musjito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

MUSSULMAN. *f.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST. *verb. imperfect.* [*musse*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things. *Grew.*

MUST. *f.* [*mustum*, Lat.] New wine; new wort. *Dryden.*

To **MUST.** *v. a.* [*mus*, Welsh, sinking.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mertmer.*

To **MUST.** *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES.

- MUSTA'CHES.** *f.* [*mustaches*, Fr.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip *Spenser*.
- MUSTARD.** *f.* [*mouflard*, Welsh; *mustard*, Fr.] 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.* [*musteren*, Dutch.] 1. To review forces. *Locke*. 2. To bring together. *Shaksp. Woodw.*
- MUSTER.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A review of a body of forces. *B. Jobn*. 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. *Shaksp.*
- MUSTERMASTER.** *f.* [*muster and master*.] One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. *Kneller*.
- MUSTER-ROLL.** *f.* [*muster and roll*.] A register of forces. *Pope*.
- MUSTILY.** *adv.* [from *musty*] Mouldily.
- MUSTINESS.** *f.* [from *musty*] Mould; damp foulness. *Everlyn*.
- MUSTY.** *a.* [from *must*.] 1. Mouldy; spoiled with age; 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*, Fr.] 1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state. *Hooker, Suckling, Stillington*. 2. Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shaksp.*
- MUTABLE.** *a.* [*mutabilis*, Lat.] 1. Subject to change; alterable. *South*. 2. Inconstant, unsettled. *Shaksp. Milton*.
- MUTABLENESS.** *f.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; uncertainty.
- MUTATION.** *f.* [*mutation*, Fr. *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration. *Bacon*.
- MUTE.** *a.* [*mutus*, Fr. *mutus*, Lat.] Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice. *Dryden*.
- MUTE.** *f.* 1. One that has no power of speech. *Shaksp.* 2. A letter which can make no sound. *Hilder*.
- To **MUTE.** *v. n.* [*mutir*, Fr.] To dung as birds. *Tob*.
- MUTELY.** *adv.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally. *Milton*.
- To **MUTILATE.** *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr. *mutilo*, Lat.] To deprive of some essential part. *Addison*.
- MUTILATION.** *f.* [*mutilation*, Fr. *mutilatio*, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part. *Clarendon*.
- MUTINE.** *f.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer. *Shaksp.*
- MUTINEER.** *f.* [from *mutin*, Fr.] A mover of sedition. *Dryden*.
- MUTINOUS.** *a.* [*mutine*, Fr.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent. *Waller*.
- MUTINOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *mutineus*.] Seditiously; turbulently. *Sedacy*.
- MUTINOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *mutineus*.] Seditiousness; turbulence.
- To **MUTINY.** *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection. *South*.
- MUTINY.** *f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition. *Temple*.
- To **MUTTER.** *v. n.* [*mutire*, Lat.] To grumble; to murmur. *Burton, Dryden*.
- To **MUTTER.** *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation. *Creech*.
- MUTTER.** *f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton*.
- MUTTERER.** *f.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.
- MUTTERINGLY.** *adv.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice.
- MUTTON.** *f.* [*mouton*, Fr.] 1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food. *Swift*. 2. A sheep: now only in ludicrous language. *Hayward*.
- MUTTONPIST.** *f.* [*mutton and fist*.] A hand large and red. *Dryden*.
- MUTUAL.** *a.* [*mutuel*, Fr.] Reciprocal, each acting in return or correspondence to the other. *Pope*.
- MUTUALLY.** *adv.* [from *mutual*] Reciprocally; in return. *Newton*.
- MUTUALITY.** *f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocity. *Shaksp.*
- MUZZLE.** *f.* [*muzeau*, Fr.] 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. *Bramb.*
- MYNCHEN.** *f.* [*mynchen*, Saxon] A nun. *DiB.*
- MYOGRAPHY.** *f.* [*μυογραφία*] A description of the muscles.
- MYOLOGY.** *f.* [*myologie*, Fr.] The description and doctrine of the muscles. *Cibyne*.
- MYOPY.** *f.* Shortness of sight.
- MYRIAD.** *f.* [*μυριας*] 1. The number of ten thousand. 2. Proverbially any great number. *Milton*.
- MYRMIDON.** *f.* [*μυρμιδών*] Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles. *Swift*.
- MYROBOLAN.** *f.* [*myrobolanus*, Lat.] A fruit. The *myrobolans* 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 preferred. *Hill*.
- MYROPOLIST.** *f.* [*μυρον and πωλιω*] One who sells unguents.
- MYRRH.** *f.* [*myrrha*, Lat.] *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

M Y S

peculiar aromattick 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* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton*.
MYRTIFORM. *f*. [*myrtus* and *form*.] Having the shape of myrtle berries.
MYRTLE. *f*. [*myrtus*, Lat.] A fragrant tree. *Shakefp*.
MYSELF. *f*. [*my* and *self*.] An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself do it*; that is, not I by proxy; not another. *Shakefp*.
MYSTAGOGUE. *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. *f*. [*mysterieux*, Fr.] 1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure. *Derbam*. 2. Artfully perplexed. *Swift*.
MYSTERIOUSLY. *adv*. [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*.

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MYSTERY. *f*. [*μυστήριον*.] 1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure. *Taylor*. 2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shakefp*. 3. A trade; a calling: in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mystery*, from *mesier*, French, a trade. *Spenser*, *Shakefp*.
MYSTICAL. } *a*. [*mysticus*, Lat.] 1. Sacredly
MYSTICK. } obscure. *Hooker*. 2. Involving
 some secret meaning; emblematical. *Taylor*.
 3. Obscure; secret. *Dryden*.
MYSTICALLY. *adv*. [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*.
MYTHOLOGICALLY. *adv*. [from *mythological*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.
MYTHOLOGIST. *f*. [from *mythology*.] A relator or expounder 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*.] A system of fables. *Beutley*.

N.

N A K

N, A fernivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, *no*, *name*, *net*; it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn*, *contemn*.
To NAB. *v. a*. [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly.
NA'DIR. *f*. [Arabick] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith. *Creech*.
NAFF. *f*. A kind of tutted sea-bird.
NAG. *f*. [*wagge*, Dutch.] A small horse. A horse in familiar language. *Prior*.
NAIL. *f*. [*naeg*, Sax.] 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 bolt. 5. A kind of measure, two inches and a quarter. 6. *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*, Sax.] 1. Wanting cloaths; uncovered; bare. *Bacon*. 2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. *Shakefp*. 3. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shakefp*. 4. Merely; simply; abstracted. *Hooker*.

N A M

NAKEDLY. *adv*. 1. Without covering. 2. Simply; merely. *Holder*. 3. Discoverably; evidently. *Daniel*.
NAKEDNESS. *f*. [from *naked*.] 1. Nudity; want of covering. *Milton*. 2. Want of provision for defence. *Gen*. 3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakefp*.
NAME. *f*. [*nama*, Sax.] 1. The discriminative appellation of an individual. *Shakefp*. 2. The term by which any species is distinguished. 3. Person. *Dryden*. 4. Reputation; character. 5. Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon*. 6. Power delegated. *Shakefp*. 7. Fictitious imputation. *Dryden*. 8. Appearance; not reality. *Shakefp*. 9. An opprobrious appellation. *Granville*.
To NAME. *v. a*. 1. To discriminate by a particular appellation. *Shakefp*. 2. To mention by name. *Ecclef*. 3. To specify; to nominate. *Locke*. 4. To utter; to mention. *Gen*.
NAMELESS. *a*. [from *name*] 1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation. *Denham*. 2. One of which the name is not known. *Atterbury*. 3. Not famous.
NAMELY. *adv*. [from *name*.] Particularly; special. *Hooker*, *Addison*.

N A M E R.

NAMER. *f.* [from *name.*] One who calls any by name.

NAMESAKE. *f.* One that has the same name with another. *Addison.*

NAP. *f.* [hæppan, Sax.] 1. Slumber; a short sleep. *Sidney.* 2. [hnooppa, Sax.] Down; villous substance. *Spenser.*

TO NAP. *v. a.* [hæppan, Sax.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure. *Hudibras, Carew.*

NAPE. *f.* The joint of the neck behind. *Bacon.*

NAPERY. *f.* [naperia, Ital.] Table-linen.

NAPHEW. *f.* [napus, Lat.] An herb.

NAPHTHA. *f.* [naphtha, Lat.] *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 cases. *Hill.*

NAPPINESS. *f.* [from *nappy.*] The quality of having a nap.

NAPKIN. *f.* [from *nap.*] 1. Cloaths used at table to wipe the hands. *Wilkins.* 2. A handkerchief. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

NAPLESS. *a.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shakespeare.*

NAPPY. *a.* [from *nap.*] Frothy; spumy. *Gay.*

NARCISSEUS. *f.* [Lat. *narcisse,* Fr.] A daffodil. *Thomson.*

NARCO-TICK. *a.* [ναρκω; *narcotique,* Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction. *Quincy, Brown.*

NARD. *f.* [nardus, Lat.] 1. Spikenard. 2. An odorous shrub. *B. Johnson.*

NARE. *f.* [naris, Lat.] A nostril. *Hudibras.*

NAREWHALE. *f.* A species of whale. *Brown.*

NARRABLE. *a.* [from *narro.*] Capable to be told.

NARRATION. *f.* [narratio, Lat.] Account; relation; history. *Abbt.*

NARRATIVE. *a.* [narratef-ve, Fr. from *narro,* Lat.] 1. Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe.* 2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past. *Pope.*

NARRATIVE. *f.* A relation; an account. *South.*

NARRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *narrative.*] By way of relation. *Ayliffe.*

NARRATOR. *f.* [narrateur, Fr.] A teller; a relater. *Watts.*

TO NARRIFY. *v. a.* [from *narro,* Lat.] To relate; to give account of. *Shakespeare.*

NARROW. *a.* [næppu, Sax.] 1. Not broad or wide. *Shakespeare.* 2. Small; of no great extent. *Brown.* 3. Covetous; avaricious. *Sidney.* 4. Contracted; ungenerous. *Spratt.* 5. Near; within a small distance. *Dryd.* 6. Close; vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*

TO NARROW. *v. a.* 1. To diminish with respect to breadth. *Brown, Temple.* 2. To contract; to impair in dignity. *Locke.* 3. To contract in sentiment. *Pope.* 4. To confine; to limit. *Watts.* 5. [In fiery.] A horse is said to *narrow,* when he does not take ground enough. *Fa. r. Dict.*

NARROWLY. *adv.* [from *narrow.*] 1. With little breadth or wideness. 2. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift.* 3. Closely; vigilantly; *Shakespeare.* 4. Nearly; within a little. *Swift.* 5. Avariciously; sparingly.

NARROWNESS. *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.*

NAS. [from *ne has* or *has not.*] *Spenser.*

NASAL. *a.* [nasus, Lat.] Belonging to the nose. *Hilder, Brown.*

NASICORNOUS. *a.* [nasus and cornu.] Having the horn on the nose. *Brown.*

NASTY. *a.* [nast, nat, German, wet.] 1. Dirty; filthy; fordid; nauseous; polluted. *Swift.* 2. Obscene; lewd.

NASTILY. *adv.* [from *nasty.*] 1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously. *Bacon.* 2. Obscenely; grossly.

NASTINESS. *f.* [from *nasty.*] 1. Dirt; filth. *Hayward.* 2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas. *South.*

NATAL. *a.* [natal, Fr.] Native; relating to nativity. *Camden, Prior.*

NATATION. *f.* [natatio, Lat.] The act of swimming. *Brown.*

NATHLESS. *adv.* [na, that is *not,* the *less,* Sax.] Nevertheless. *Milton.*

NATHMORE. *adv.* [na the *more.*] Never the more. *Spenser.*

NATION. *f.* [nation, Fr. natio, Lat.] A people distinguished from another people. *Raleigh.*

NATIONAL. *a.* [national, Fr. from *natio.*] 1. Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Addison.* 2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY. *adv.* [from *national.*] With regard to the nation. *South.*

NATIONLESS. *f.* [from *national.*] Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE. *a.* [nativus, Latin; natif-ve, Fr.] 1. Produced by nature; not artificial. *Davies.* 2. Natural; such as is according to nature. *Swift.* 3. Conterred by birth. *Denham.* 4. Pertaining to the time or place of birth. *Shak.* 5. Original. *Milton.*

NATIVE. *f.* 1. One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon.* 2. Offspring.

NATIVENESS. *f.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY. *f.* [nativité, Fr.] 1. Birth; issue into life. *Bacon, Shakespeare.* 2. State or place of being produced. *Milton.*

NATURAL. *a.* [naturel, Fr.] 1. Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins.* 2. Illegitimate. *Temple.* 3. Bestowed by nature. *Swift.* 4. Not forced; not stretched; dictated by nature. *Watts.* 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;

inhabitant. *Raleigh*. 3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. *Wotton*.
NATURALIST *f.* [from *natural*.] A student in physics. *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. *Davies*. 2. To make easy like things natural. *South*.
NATURALLY *adv.* [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. *South*. 2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden*.
NATURE *f.* [*natura*, Lat.] 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. *Shak*. 4. Disposition of mind. *Shakespeare*. 5. The regular course of things. *Shakespeare*. 6. The comparison 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*. 11. Physics; the science which teaches the qualities of things. *Pope*.
NATURITY *f.* [from *nature*] The state of being produced by nature. *Brown*.
NAVAL *a.* [*naval*, Fr.] 1. Consisting of ships. *Waller*. 2. B-longing to ships. *Temple*.
NAVE *f.* [*naf*, Sax.] 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*.
NAVEL *f.* [*nafela*, *navela*, Sax.] 1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Brown*. 2. The middle; the interior part. *Milton*.
NAVELGALL *f.* *Navelgall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*.
NAVELWORT *f.* An herb. *Miller*.
NAVEW *f.* [*napsus*, Lat. *naveau*, Fr.] An herb. *Miller*.
NAUGHT *a.* *naht*, *naphht*, Sax.] Bad; corrupt; worthless. *Hooker*.
NAUGHT *f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. *Shakespeare*.
NAUGHTILY *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.
NAUGHTINESS *f.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedness; badness. *Sidney*.
NAUGHTY *a.* [from *naught*.] Bad; wicked; corrupt. *Sidney*.
NAVIGABLE *a.* [*navigable*, Fr.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats. *Raleigh*.
NAVIGABLENESS *f.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NAVIGATE *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat.] To sail; to pass by water. *Arbutnot*.
To NAVIGATE *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats. *Arbutnot*.
NAVIGATION *f.* [*navigation*, Fr.] 1. The act or practice of passing by water. *Bacon*. 2. Vessels of navigation. *Shakespeare*.
NAVIGATOR *f.* [*navigateur*, Fr.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water. *Brerew*.
NA'ULAGE *f.* [*navium*, Lat.] The freight of passengers in a ship.
NAUMACHY *f.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat.] A mock sea-fight.
To NAUSEATE *v. n.* [from *nauseo*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust. *Watts*.
To NAUSEATE *v. a.* To loath; to reject with disgust. *Brown*. 2. To strike with disgust. *Swift*.
NAUSEOUS *a.* [from *nausea*, Lat; *nauseo*, Fr.] Loathsome; disgusting. *Denham*.
NAUSEOUSLY *adv.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsome; disgustfully. *Dryden*.
NAUSEOUSNESS *f.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust. *Dryden*.
NAUTICAL } *a.* [*nauticus*, Lat.] Pertaining } to sailors. *Camb*.
NAUTICK }
NAUTILUS *f.* [Latin; *nautil*, Fr.] A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a tail. *Pope*.
NAVY *f.* [from *navis*, Lat.] An assembly of ships; a fleet. *Clarendon*.
NAY *adv.* [*na*, Saxon, or *ne aye*.] 1. No; an adverb of negation. *Denham*. 2. Not only but more. *B Johnson*. 3. Word of refusal. *Acts*.
NA YWORD *f.* [*nay* and *word*] 1. The saying nay. *Shakespeare*. 2. A proverbial reproach; a bye word. *Shakespeare*.
NE *adv*; Saxon.] Neither; and not. *Spenser*.
NEAF *f.* [*nef*, Islandick.] A fitt. *Shakespeare*.
To NEAL *v. a.* [*nealan*, Sax.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Digby*, *Mox*.
To NEAL *v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon*.
NEAP *a.* [*neppod*, Saxon; *νεπηγ*, poor.] Low; decreescent. Used only of the tides. *Hakewill*.
NEAR *prep.* [*nep*, Sax.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh. *Dryden*.
NEAR *adv.* 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. Parlimonious, inclining to covetousness.
NEAR hand *adv.* Closely. *Bacon*.
NEARLY *adv.* [from *near*.] 1. At no great distance. *Atterbury*. 2. Closely; pressingly. *Milton*. *Swift*. 3. In a nighardly manner.
NEARNESS *f.* [from *near*.] 1. Closeness; not remoteness. *Hooker*, *Dappa*. 2. Alliance

of blood or affection. *Bacon*. 3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expense. *Bacon*.
NEAT. *f.* [neat neyten, Sax.] 1. Black cattle; oxen. *Shakesp. May*. 2. A cow or ox. *Shakesp.*
NEAT. *a.* [net, Fr.] 1. Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope*. 2. Cleanly. *Milton*. 3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. *Chapman*.
NEATHERD. *f.* [neadýrd, Sax.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Dryden*.
NEATLY. *adv.* [from neat.] 1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely. *Shakesp.* 2. Cleanly.
NEATNESS. *f.* [from neat.] 1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity. *Hooker*. 2. Cleanliness.
NEB. *f.* [nebbe, Sax.] 1. Nose; beak; mouth; Retained in the north. *Shakesp.* 2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird.
NEBULA. *f.* [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as to films upon the eyes.
NEBULOUS. *a.* [nebulosus, Latin.] Misty; cloudy.
NECESSARIES. *f.* [from necessary.] Things not only convenient but needful. *Hammond*.
NECESSARILY. *adv.* [from necessary.] 1. Indispensably. *Hooker*. 2. By inevitable consequence. *Hooker*.
NECESSARINESS. *f.* [from necessary.] The state of being necessary.
NECESSARY. *a.* [necessarius, Lat.] 1. Needful; indispensably requisite. *Tillotson*. 2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate. 3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence. *Tillotson*.
To NECESSITATE. *v. a.* [from necessitas, Lat.] To make necessary; not to leave free. *Duffa*.
NECESSITATION. *f.* [from necessitate.] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion. *Bramhall*.
NECESSITATED. *a.* [from necessity.] In a state of want. *Shakesp.*
NECESSITIOUS. *a.* [from necessity.] Pressed with poverty. *Clarendon*.
NECESSITIOUSNESS. *f.* [from necessitous.] Poverty; want; need. *Burnet*.
NECESSITUDE. *f.* [necessitudo, Lat.] 1. Want; need. *Ha'e*. 2. Friendship.
NECESSITY. *f.* [necessitas, Lat.] 1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality. *Milton*. 2. State of being necessary; indispensableness. *Shakesp.* 3. Want; need; poverty. *Clarendon*. 4. Things necessary for human life. *Shakesp.* 5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence. *Ravensb.*
NECK. *f.* [necca, Saxon; neck, Dutch.] 1. The part between the head and body. *Shakesp.* 2. A long narrow part. *Bacon*. 3. On the neck; immediately after. *Shakesp.* 4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or to do more than half.
NECKLEEF. *f.* [neck and beef.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. *Swift*.
NECKCLOATH. *f.* [neck and cloath.] That

which men wear on their neck. *Gay*.
NE'CKERCHIEF. } *f.* A gorget; handker-
NE'CKATEE. } chief for a woman's neck.
NE'CKLACE. *f.* [neck and lace.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their necks. *Arbutnot*.
NE'CKWEED. *f.* [neck and weed.] Hemp. *Cant*.
NECROMANCER. *f.* [νεκρο; and μαντιν.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead. *Swift*.
NECROMANCY. *f.* [νεκρος and μαντις; necromance, Fr.] 1. The art of revealing future events by communication with the dead. *Brown*. 2. Enchantment; conjuration. *Abbat*.
NECTARED. *a.* [from nectar.] Sweet as nectar. *Milton*.
NECTAREOUS. *a.* [nectareus, Lat.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar. *Pope*.
NECTARINE. *a.* [from nectar.] Sweet as nectar. *Milton*.
NECTARINE. *f.* [nectarine, Fr.] A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer. *Miller*.
NEED. *f.* [neod, Saxon; need, Dutch.] 1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity. *Shakesp.* 2. Want; distressful poverty. *Shakesp.* 3. Want; lack of any thing for use. *Baker*.
To NEED. *v. a.* To want; to lack. *Matt*.
To NEED. *v. n.* To be wanted; to be necessary. *Spenser*. 2. To have necessity of any thing. *Locke*.
NEEDER. *f.* [from need.] One that wants any thing. *Shakesp.*
NEEDFUL. *a.* [need and full.] Necessity; indispensably requisite. *Common Prayer*.
NEEDFULLY. *adv.* [from needful.] Necessarily. *Ken. Johnson*.
NEEDFULNESS. *f.* [from needful.] Necessity.
NEEDILY. *adv.* [from needy.] In poverty; poorly.
NEEDINESS. *f.* [from needy.] Want; poverty. *Bacon*.
NEEDLE. *f.* [nebl, Sax.] 1. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread. *Dryden*. 2. The small steel bar which in the mariners compass stands regularly north and south. *Burnet*.
NEEDLE-FISH. *f.* [needle and fish.] A kind of sea fish. *Woodward*.
NEEDLEFULL. *f.* [needle and full.] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
NEEDLER. } *f.* [from need'e.] He
NEEDLEMAKER. } who makes needles.
NEEDLEWORK. *f.* [needle and work.] 1. The business of a sempstress. 2. Embroidery by the needle. *Addis.*
NEEDLESSLY. *adv.* [from need'less.] Unnecessarily; without need. *Holder*.
NEEDLESSNESS. *f.* [from need'less.] Unnecessariness. *Locke*.

NEED-

NEG

NER

NEE'DLESS. *a.* [from *need*.] Unnecessary; not requisite. *Hooker, Shakesp.*
NEEDMENT. *f.* [from *need*.] Something necessary. *Spenser.*
NEEDS. *adv.* [neder, Sax. unwilling] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably. *Dav.*
NEE'DY. *a.* [from *need*.] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty. *Spenser.*
NEER. [for *never*.] *Hudibras.*
TO NEESE. *v. n.* [nyse, Danish; niesen, Dutch.] To sneeze; to discharge the statulencies by the nose. 2 *Kings.*
NEF. *f.* [old French, from *nove*.] The body of a church. *Addison.*
NEFARIOUS. *a.* [nefarius, Lat.] Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*
NEGATION. *f.* [negatio, Lat; negation, Fr.] 1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation. *Bentl. Rogers.* 2. Description by negative. *Watts.*
NEGATIVE. *a.* [negatif, Fr. negativus, Lat.] 1. Denying; contrary to affirmative. 2. Implying only the absence of something. *South.* 3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *K Charles.*
NEGATIVE. *f.* 1. A proposition by which something is denied. *Tillotson.* 2. A particle of denial; as, *not.* *Cleaveland.*
NEGATIVELY. *adv.* [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, Lat.] 1. To omit by carelessness. *Matthew.* 2. To treat with scornful heedlessness. 3. To postpone. *Shakesp.*
NEGLECT. *f.* [neglectus, Lat.] 1. Instance of inattention. 2. Careless treatment. 3. Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denham.* 4. State of being unregarded. *Prior.*
NEGLECTOR. *f.* [from *neglect*.] One who neglects.
NEGLECTFUL. *a.* [neglect and full.] 1. Heedless; careless; inattentive. *Arbutnot.* 2. Treating with indifference. *Locke.*
NEGLECTION. *f.* [from *neglect*.] The state of being negligent.
NEGLECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *neglectful*.] With heedless inattention.
NEGLECTIVE. *a.* [from *neglect*.] Inattentive to, or regardless of. *King Char es.*
NEGLECTIVE. *f.* [negligence, Fr. negligencia, Lat.] Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly. *Shakesp.*
NEGLECTIVE. *a.* [negligent, Fr. negligens, Lat.] 1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive. 2 *Chron.* 2. Careless of any particular. *Baruch.* 3. Scornfully regardless. *Swift.*
NEGLECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *neglective*.] 1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. *Bacon.* 2. With scornful inattention.
TO NEGOTIATE. *v. n.* [negotier, French.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*
NEGOTIATION. *f.* [negotiation, Fr. from *negotiate*.] Treaty of business. *Howel.*

NEGOTIATOR. *f.* [negociateur, Fr.] from *negotiate*.] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*
NEGOTIATING. *a.* [from *negotiate*.] Employed in negotiation.
NEGRO. *f.* [Spanish; negre, Fr.] A blackmore. *Brown.*
NIEF. *f.* [nief, Islandick; neef; Scottish.] Fift.
TO NEIGH. *v. n.* [hneagan, Sax.] To utter the voice of a horse. *Smith.*
NEIGH. *f.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horse. *Shakesp.*
NEIGHBOUR. *f.* [nehzebur, Sax.] 1. One who lives near to another. *Clarendon.* 2. One who lives in familiarity with another. *Shakesp.* 3. Any thing next or near. *Shakesp.* 4. Intimate; confidant. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.*
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. *adv.* [from *neighbour*.] With social civility.
NEITHER. *conjunct.* [neither, Saxon, *ne either*.] 1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of the 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. νεο; and φυω.] One regenerated; a convert.
NEOTERICK. *a.* [neotericus, Lat.] Modern; novel; late. *Grew.*
NEP. *f.* [nepeta, Lat.] An herb.
NEPHENTHE. *f.* [ν and πινθος.] A drug that drives away all pains. *Pope.*
NEPHEW. *f.* [nepos, Latin; neveu, Fr.] 1. The son of a brother or sister. *Locke.* 2. The grandson. Out of use. *Hooker.* 3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.
NEPHRETICK. *a.* [νεφρητικος; nephretique, Fr.] 1. Belonging to the organs of urine. 2. Troubled with the stone. *Arbutnot.* 3. Good against the stone. *Woodward.*
NEPOTISM. *f.* [nepotisme, Fr.] Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*
NERVE. *f.* [nervus, Lat.] The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body. *Shakesp.* 2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tension. *Pope.*
NERVELESS. *a.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength. *Duncand.*
NERVOUS. *a.* [nervosus, Lat.] 1. Well strung; strong; vigorous. *Pope.* 2. Relating to the nerves.

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*. 6. Refined. *Milton*.

NICELY. *adv.* [from *nice*.] 1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously. *Dante*. 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.

NICCHAR. *f.* A plant. *Miller*.

NICHE. *f.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed. *Wotton*.

NICK. *f.* [*nick*, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye] 1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience. *Suckling*. 2. A notch cut in any thing. 3. A score; a reckoning. *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 cut in nicks. *Camden*. 4. To defeat or cozen. *Shakespeare*.

NICKNAME. *f.* [*nom de nique*, Fr.] A name given in scorn or contempt. *Ben. Jonson*.

To NICKNAME *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Denham*.

To NICKTATE *v. a.* [*nickto*, Lat.] To wink. *Ray*.

NIDE. *f.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood; as, a nide of pheasants.

NIDGET. *f.* [corrupted from *nothing* or *niding*.] *Camden*.

NIDIFICATION. *f.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] The act of building nests. *Derham*.

NIDING. *a.* [from *nid*, Saxon, vileness.] *Niding*, an old English word, signifying abject, base minded. *Carew*.

NIDOROUS. *a.* [*nidoreux*, from *nider*.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted tar. *Bacon*.

NIDOROSITY. *f.* [from *nidorous*.] Eruetation with the taste of undigested roast-meat. *Flyer*.

NIDULATION. *f.* [*nidulatio*, Lat.] The time of remaining in the nest. *Brown*.

NIECE. *f.* [*nece*, *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; parsimonious. *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; sordid parcimony. *Addison*.

NIGGARDLY. *a.* [from *niggard*.] Avaricious; sordidly parcimonious. *Hall*, *Dryden*, *Sidney*.

NIGGARDLY. *adv.* Sparingly; parcimoniously. *Shakespeare*.

NIGGARDNESS. *f.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parcimony. *Sidney*.

NIGH *prep.* [nyh, Sax.] At no great distance from. *Garth*.

NIGH *adv.* 1. Not at a great distance. *Jobn. Phil.* 2. To a place near. *Milton*.

NIGH. *a.* 1. Near; not distant; not remote. *Prior*. 2. Allied closely by blood. *Kneller*.

To NIGH *v. n.* [from the participle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Spenser*.

NIGHLY. *adv.* [from *nigh* the adjective.] Nearly; within a little. *Locke*.

NIGHNESS. *f.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.

NIGHT. *f.* [*nauts*, Gothick; *nht*, Sax.] The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise. *Shakespeare*, *Craslow*.

To-NIGHT. *adverbially*. In this night; at this night. *Jof.*

NIGHTBRAWLER. *f.* [*nicht* and *brawler*.] One who raises disturbances in the night. *Sha.*

NIGHTCAP. *f.* [*nicht* and *cap*.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress. *Swift*.

NIGHTCROW. *f.* [*nicht* and *crow*.] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakespeare*.

NIGHTDEW. *f.* [*nicht* and *dew*.] Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden*.

NIGHTDOG. *f.* [*nicht* and *dog*.] A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakespeare*.

NIGHTDRESS. *f.* The dress worn at night. *Pope*.

NIGHTED. *a.* [from *nicht*.] Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakespeare*.

NIGHTFAREING. *f.* [*nicht* and *fare*.] Travelling in the night. *Gay*.

NIGHTFIRE. *f.* [*nicht* and *fire*.] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp. *Herbert*.

NIGHTFLY. *f.* [*nicht* and *fly*.] Moth that flies in the night. *Shakespeare*.

NIGHTFOUNDERED. *a.* [from *nicht* and *founder*.] Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton*.

NIGHTGOWN. *f.* [*nicht* and *gown*.] A loose gown used for an undress. *Pope*.

NIGHTHAG. *f.* [*nicht* and *bag*.] Witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton*.

NIGHTINGALE. *f.* [from *nicht*, and *galan*, Saxon, to sing.] 1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel. *Shakespeare*. 2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare*.

NIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *nicht*.] 1. By night. *Addison*. 2. Every night. *Shakespeare*.

NIGHTLY. *a.* [from *nicht*.] Done by night; acting by night. *Dryden*.

NIGHTMAN. *f.* [*nicht* and *man*.] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE. *f.* [*nicht*, and according to *Temple*, *mar*, a spirit.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast. *Shakespeare*, *Arbutnot*.

NIGHT-

NIGHTPIECE. *f.* [*night and piece.*] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light. *Addison.*

NIGHTTRAIL. *f.* [*night and trail, Sax. 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 turnul in the night. *Shakespeare.*

NIGHTSHADE. *f.* [*nicht scada, Sax.*] A plant of two kinds, common and deadly nightshade. *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. *Ascha*

NIGHTWARBLING. *a.* [*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, Lat.*] Growing black.

NIGRIFICATION. *f.* [*niger and facis.*] The act of making black.

NIHILITY. *f.* [*nihilité, Fr. nihilum, Lat.*] Nothingness. *Watts.*

To **NIHIL.** *v. a.* [*from ne will.*] Not to will; to refuse. *B. Johnson.*

NIIL. *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. *adv.* [*from nimble.*] Quickly; speedily; actively. *Davies, Boyle.*

NIMBLESS. *f.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*

NIMETY. *f.* [*nimetas, School Lat.*] 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, Sax.*] 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. *Peacham.*

NINESCORE. *a.* [*nine and score.*] Nine times twenty. *Addison.*

NINETEEN. *a.* [*nigontyne, Sax.*] Nine and ten.

NINETEENTH. *a.* [*nigonteoða, Sax.*] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

NINETY. *a.* [*hundnigontig, Sax.*] Nine times ten.

NINTH. *a.* [*negoða, Sax.*] That which precedes the tenth. *Brown.*

NINTIETH. *a.* [*hundnigonteoçoða, Sax.*] The tenth nine times told.

NINNY. *f.* [*niuno, 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 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 pinners.

NIPINGLY. *adv.* [*from nip.*] With bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE. *f.* [*nýpele, Sax.*] 1. The teat; the dug. *Ray.* 2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*

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 apud talem locum prius venerint.*

NIT. *f.* [*hnrtu, Sax.*] The egg of a louse. *Derb.*

NITENCY. *f.* [*nitentia, Lat.*] 1. Lustre; clear brightness. 2. [*From nitro.*] Endeavour; spring. *Boyle.*

NITING. *f.* A coward, dastard, poltroon.

NITID. *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 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

- moistened by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford *nitre* in large quantities. The earths at the bottom of pigeon-houses, 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 plaster 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 nitrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native, and true salt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native salts; being a fixed alkali.
- NI'TROUS.** *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with *nitre*. *Blackmore*.
- NI'TRY.** *a.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous. *Gay*.
- NI'TTILY.** *adv.* [from *nitty*] Loufily. *Hayward*.
- NI'TTY.** *a.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.
- NI'VAL.** *a.* [*nivalis*, Lat.] Abounding with snow. *Diſt.*
- NIVEOUS.** *a.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy. *Brown*.
- NIZY.** *f.* A dance; a simpleton.
- NO.** *adv.* [na, Sax.] 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. *Smalbridge*.
- To NOBILITATE.** *v. a.* [*nobilis*, Lat.] To make noble.
- NOBILITY.** *f.* [*nobilitas*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness. *Sidney*.
- NOBLE.** *a.* [*nobilis*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.] 1. Of an ancient and splendid family. 2. Exalted to a rank above commonality. *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.
- NO'BLE.** *f.* 1. One of high rank. *Bacon*. 2. A coin rated at six shillings and eightpence. *Camden*, *Bacon*.
- NOBLE.** *liverwort* [*Hepatica*] A plant.
- NOBLEMAN.** *f.* [*noble* and *man*.] One who is ennobled. *Dryden*.
- NO'BLENESS.** *f.* [from *noble*.] 1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shakeſp.* 2. Splendour of descent. *Taylor*.
- NOBLESS.** *f.* [*nobleſſe*, Fr.] 1. Nobility. This word is not now used *Spenser*. 2. Dignity; greatness. *Ben. Johnson*. 3. Noblemen collectively. *Shakeſp.*
- NOBLY.** *adv.* [from *noble*] 1. Of ancient and splendid extraction. *Dryden*. 2. Greatly; illustriously. *Shakeſp.* 3. Grandly; splendidly. *Addison*.
- NO'BODY.** *f.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one. *Clarendon*.
- NO'CENT.** *a.* [*nocens*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] Wandering in the night.
- NOCTUARY.** *f.* [from *noctis*, Lat.] An account of what passes in the night. *Speſtator*.
- NOCTURN.** *f.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stillingfleet*.
- NOCTURNAL.** *a.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. To pay a slight bow. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. The motion of the head in drowsiness. *Locke*. 4. A slight obeifance. *Shakeſp.*
- NODATION.** *f.* [from *nodo*.] The act of making knots.
- NODDER.** *f.* [from *nodo*.] One who makes nods. *Pope*.
- NODDLE.** *f.* [hnoel, Sax.] A head; in contempt. *Ben. Johnson*, *Stillingfleet*.
- NO'DDY.** *f.* [from *wandin*, Fr.] A simpleton; an idiot. *L'Eſtrange*.
- NODE.** *f.* [*nodus*, Lat.] 1. A knot; a knob. 2. A swelling on the bone. *Wijeman*. 3. Intersection. *Holder*.
- NODOSITY.** *f.* [from *nodosus*, Lat.] Complication; knot. *Brown*.
- NODUS.** *a.* [*nodus*, Lat.] Knotty; full of knots. *Brown*.
- NO'DULE.** *f.* [*nodulus*, Lat.] A small lump. *Woodward*.
- NOGGEN.** *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. *Eſcape of King Charles*.
- NOGGIN.** *f.* [*noſel*, German.] A small mug. *Arbutnot*.
- NO'JANCE.** *f.* [See **ANNOJANCE**.] Mischievous inconvenience. *Shakeſp.*
- To NO'IE.** *v. a.* To annoy. An old word disused. *Tuſſer*.
- NOIER.** *f.* [from *noie*.] One who annoys. *Tuſſer*.
- NO'IOUS.** *a.* [*noiso*, Italian.] Hurtful; mischievous. *Spenser*.
- NOISE.** *f.* [*noise*, Fr.] 1. Any kind of sound. *Bacon*. 2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or impudent talk. *Bacon* 3. Occasion of talk. *Addison*.

To **NOISE** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To found loud. *Milton.*

To **NOISE** *v. n.* To spread by rumour, or report. *Luke, Wotton, Bentley.*

NOISEFUL *a.* [noise and full.] Loud; clamorous. *Dryden.*

NOISELESS *a.* [from noise.] Silent; without sound. *Shakefp.*

NOISINESS *f.* [from noisy.] Loudness of sound.

NOISEMAKER *f.* [noise and maker.] Clamourer. *L'Estrange.*

NOISOME *a.* [noioso, Ital.] 1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome. *Hooker.* 2. Offensive; disgusting. *Shakefp.*

NOISOMELY *adv.* [from noisome.] With a scetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS *f.* [from noisome.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness. *South.*

NOISY *a.* [from noise] 1. Sounding loud. 2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Smith.*

NOLL *f.* [hnol, Sax.] A head; a noddle. *Shak.*

NO'LLI me tangere. [Lat.] 1. A kind of cancerous swelling. 2. A plant. *Mortimer.*

NOLITION *f.* [nolitto, Lat.] Unwillingness. *Hale.*

NOMBLÉS *f.* The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLATOR *f.* [Lat. nomenclateur, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. *Addison.*

NOMENCLATURE *f.* [nomenclature, Fr. nomenclatorio, Lat.] 1. The act of naming. *Bacon.* 2. A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown.*

NOMINAL *a.* [nominalis, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things. *Locke.*

NOMINALLY *adv.* [from nominal.] By name; titularly.

To **NOMINATE** *v. a.* [nominat, Lat.] 1. To name; to mention by name. *Wotton* 2. To entitle. *Spenser.* 3. To set down; to appoint by name. *Shakefp.*

NOMINATION *f.* [nomination, Fr. from nominate.] 1. The act of mentioning by name. *Wotton.* 2. The power of appointing. *Clar.*

NOMINATIVE [nominatif, Fr.] The case that primarily designates the name of any thing.

NON *v. a.* [Lat.] 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. *Cleavel.*

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 anc, Sax.] 1. Not one. *Addison* 2. Not any. *Fenton.* 3. Not other. *Genesis.* 4. None of sometimes signifies only emphatically *n. Psalms.*

NONENTITY *f.* [non and entity.] 1. Non-existence. *Bentley.* 2. A thing not existing. *Smith.*

NONEXISTENCE *f.* [non and existence.] In-existence; state of not existing. *Brown.*

NONJURING *a.* [non and juro, Lat.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*

NONJUROR *f.* [from non and juror.] One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNATURALS *f.* [non naturalia.] Physicians reckon those to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. *Brown.*

NONPAREIL *f.* [non and pareil, Fr.] 1. Excellence unequalled. *Shakefp.* 2. A kind of apple. 3. Printers letters 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 superiour.

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.

NONSOLVENT *f.* [non and solvent.] One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION *f.* [non and solution.] Failure of solution. *Brotae*

NONSPARING *a.* [non and sparing.] Merciless; all destroying. *Shakefp.*

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 noddie or nuddy.] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK *f.* [from een hoek, German.] A corner. *Davies.*

NOON *f.* [non, Sax.] 1. The middle hour of the day. *Dryden.* 2. It is taken for midnight. *Dryden.*

NOONDAY *f.* [noon and day.] Midday. *Shakefp.*

NOONDAY *a.* Meridional. *Addison.*

NOONING *f.* [from noon.] Repose at noon.

NOONTIDE *f.* [noon and tide.] Midday. *Shak.*

NOONTIDE *a.* Meridional. *Shakefp.*

NOOSE *f.* [nesada, 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. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

NOPE *f.* A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

NOT

NOT

NOR. *conj.* [*ne or.*] 1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition *Shakefp.* 2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill. *Shakefp.* 3. *Nor* is sometimes used in the first branch for neither: as, *I nor love myself, nor thee.* *B. Johnson.*

NORTH. *f.* [*noth*, Sax.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian. *Shakefp.*

NORTH. *a.* Northern. *Numbers.*

NORTHEAST. *f.* [*noordost*, Dutch.] The point between the north and east. *Arbutnot.*

NORTHERLY. *a.* [*from north.*] Being towards the north. *Dertam.*

NORTHERN. *a.* [*from north.*] Being in the north. *Shakefp.*

NORTHSTAR. *f.* [*noth and star.*] The polar star. *Shakefp.*

NORTHWARD. *a.* [*noth and peapth*, Sax.] Being towards the north.

NORTHWARD. } *adv.* [*noth and peapth*,
NORTHWARDS. } Sax.] Towards the north
Shakefp.

NORTHWEST. *f.* [*noth and west.*] The point between the north and west. *Brown.*

NORTHWIND. *f.* [*noth and wind.*] The wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*

NOSE. *f.* [*naese*, *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. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 2. To face, to oppose.

TO NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster. *Shake.*

NOSE BLEED. *f.* [*nose and bleed.*] A kind of herb.

NOSEGAY. *f.* [*nose and gay.*] A posie; a bunch of flowers. *Shakefp. Pope.*

NOSELESS. *a.* [*from nose.*] Wanting a nose. *Shakefp.*

NOSE SMART. *f.* [*nose and smart.*] The herb creffes.

NOSLE. *f.* [*from nose.*] The extremity of a thing: as, the nose of a pair of bellows

NOSOLOGY. *f.* [*nosos*; and *logos.*] The doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPOE'TICK. *a.* [*nosos* and *poissos*] Producing diseases. *Arbutnot.*

NOSTRIL. *f.* [*nose*, and *dyrl*, a hole, Sax.] The cavity of the nose. *Bacon.*

NOSTRUM. *f.* [*Lat.*] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand. *Struingsheet.*

NOT. *adv.* [*ne auzt*, Sax. *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. *Aldison.*

NOTABLENESS. *f.* [*from notable.*] Appearance of business.

NOTABLY. *adv.* [*from notable.*] 1. Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon.* 2. With consequence; with show of importance. *Aldison.*

NOTARIAL. *a.* [*from notary.*] Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*

NOTARY. *f.* [*notaire*, Fr. *from notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker.*

NOTATION. *f.* [*notatio*, Lat.] 1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as, by figures or letters. *Cocker.* 2. Meaning; signification. *Hammond.*

NOTCH. *f.* [*nocchia*, Ital.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing. *Grew.*

TO NOTCH. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To cut in small hollows. *Grew.*

NOTCHWEED. *f.* [*notch and weed.*] An herb called orach.

NOTE. [*for ne note.*] May not. *Spenser.*

NOTE. *f.* [*nota*, Lat. *note*, Fr.] 1. Mark; token. *Hooker.* 2. Notice; heed. *Shakefp.* 3. Reputation; consequence. *Abbot.* 4. Reproach; stigma. *Shakefp.* 5. Account; information; intelligence. *Shakefp.* 6. Tune; voice. *Hooker.* 7. Single sound in musick. *Dryden.* 8. State of being observed. *Bacon.* 9. Short hint; small paper. *Shakefp.* 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 set down. *Shakefp.*

TO NOTE. *v. a.* [*note*, Lat. *noter*, Fr.] 1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend. *Aldison.* 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*; *nothing*, Scottish.] 1. Negation of being; negation; universal negation; opposed to something. *Bentley.* 2. Nonexistence. *Shakefp.* 3. Not any thing; no particular thing. *Aldison.* 4. No other thing. *Wake.* 5. No quantity or degree. *Clarendon.* 6. No importance; no use. *Spenser.* 7. No possession or fortune. *Shakefp.* 8. No difficulty; no trouble. *Roy.* 9. A thing of no proportion. *Bacon.* 10. Trifle; something of no consideration. *Shakefp.* 11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree. *Kneller.*

NOTHINGNESS. *f.* [*from nothing.*] 1. Nilhility; 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 received. *Shakefp.*

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NOTIFI-

NOTIFICATION. *f.* [*notification*, Fr. from *notif*.] Act of making known. *Held*.

TO NOTIFY. *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known. *Hooker*, *Whitg.*

NOTION. *f.* [*notion*, Fr.] 1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind. *Newton*. 2. Sentiment; opinion. *Atterbury*, *Shaksp.*

NOTIONAL. *a.* [from *notion*] 1. Imaginary; ideal. 2. Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville*.

NOTIONALITY. *f.* [from *notional*.] Empty; ungrounded opinion. *Glanville*.

NOTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *notional*.] In idea; mentally. *Norris*.

NOTORIETY. *f.* [*notoriété*, Fr. from *notorius*.] Public knowledge; public exposure. *Addis*

NOTORIOUS. *a.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. *Whitgift*.

NOTORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *notorius*] Publicly; evidently. *Clarendon*.

NOTORIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *notorius*.] Public fame.

TO NOTT. *v. a.* To shear. *Ainsworth*.

NOTWHEAT. *f.* [*not* and *wheat*] Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requirith the best soil, and *not wheat*; 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 Ficty*. 2. Although. *Addison*. 3. Nevertheless; however. *Hooker*.

NOTUS. *f.* [Lat.] The southwind. *Milton*.

NOVATION. *f.* [*novatio*, Lat.] The introduction of something new.

NOVATOR. *f.* [Lat.] The introducer of something new.

NOVEL. *a.* [*novellus*, Lat.] 1. New; not ancient. *King Charles*. 2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction. *Ayliffe*.

NOVEL. *f.* [*novelle*, Fr.] 1. A small tale. *Dryden*. 2. A law annexed to the code. *Ayl*

NOVELIST. *f.* [from *novel*.] 1. An innovator; assessor of novelty. *Bacon*. 2. A writer of novels.

NOVELTY. *f.* [*noventé*, Fr.] Newness; state of being unknown to former times. *Hooker*.

NOVEMBER. *f.* [Lat.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NOVENARY. *f.* [*novennarius*, Lat.] Number of nine. *Brown*.

NOVERCAL. *a.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Lat.] Having the manner of a step-mother. *Derham*.

NOUGHT. *f.* [ne aught, Sax] 1. Not any thing; nothing. *Fairfax*. 2. To let at nought; not to value; to slight. *Proverbs*.

NOVICE. *f.* [*novice*, Fr. *novicius*, Lat.] 1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man. *Shaksp.* 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. *Sautb.* 2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY. *f.* [*novitas*, Lat.] Newness; novelty. *Brown*.

NOUL. The crown of the head. See *NOIL*. *Spenser*.

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenser*.

NOUN. *f.* [*nomen*, French; *nomen*, Lat.] The name of any thing in grammar. *Clarke*.

TO NOURISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr. *nutris*, Lat.] 1. To encrease or support by food. *Thomson*. 2. To support; to maintain. *Shak.* 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. *Shaksp*. *Bacon*.

NOURISHMENT. *f.* [*nourishment*, Fr.] 1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance. *Newton*. 2. Nutrition; support of strength. *Milton*. 3. Sustentation; supply of things needful. *Hooker*.

NOURSLING. *f.* The nurse; the nursing. *Spenser*.

NOURITURE. *f.* [*nourriture*, Fr.] Education; institution. *Spenser*.

TO NOUSEL. *v. a.* To nurse up. *Spenser*.

NOW. *adv.* [nu, Sax.] 1. At this time; at the time present. *Tillotson*. 2. A little while ago. *Shaksp.* 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. *Regent*. 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*.

NOWADAYS. *adv.* In the present age. *Garrick*.

NOWED. *a.* [*noie*, Fr.] Knotted; inwreathed. *Brown*.

NOWES. *f.* [from *noeu*, old Fr.] The marriage knot. *Crasbarn*.

NOWHERE. *adv.* [*no* and *where*.] Not in any place. *Tillotson*.

NO WISE. *f.* Not any manner or degree. *Bentl*.

NOXIOUS. *a.* [*noxius*, Lat.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown*. 2. Guilty; criminal. *Bramhall*.

NOXIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *noxius*.] Hurtfulness; infatigability. *Hammond*.

NOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *noxius*.] Hurtfully; perniciously.

NOZLE. *f.* [from *noze*.] The nose; the snout; the end. *Arbutnot*.

TO NUBBIE. *v. a.* To bruise with handy cuffs. *Ainsworth*.

NUBIFEROUS

- NUMEROUS.** *a.* [*numifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds.
- To NUBILATE.** *v. a.* [*numilo*, Latin.] To cloud.
- NUBILE.** *a.* [*numile*, Fr. *numilis*, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior.*
- NUMIPEROUS.** *a.* [*numes* and *fero*, Lat.] Nut-bearing
- NUCLEUS.** *f.* [Lat.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated. *Woodward.*
- NUDATION.** *f.* [from *nudo*, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.
- NUDITY.** *f.* [*nudité*, Fr. *nudus*, Lat.] Naked parts. *Dryden.*
- NUEL.** See *NEWEL.*
- NUGACITY.** *f.* [*nugacis*, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk, or behaviour.
- NUGATION.** *f.* [*nuger*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*
- NUGATORY.** *a.* [*nugatorius*, Lat.] Trifling; futile. *Bentley.*
- NUISANCE.** *f.* [*nuisance*, Fr.] 1. Something noxious or offensive. *South.* 2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.
- To NULL.** *v. a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate. *Milton.*
- NULL.** *a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual. *Swift.*
- NULL.** *f.* Something of no power, or no meaning. *Bacon.*
- NULLIBETY.** *f.* [from *nullibi*, Lat.] The state of being no where.
- To NULLIFY.** *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to make void.
- NULLITY.** *f.* [*nullité*, Fr.] 1. Want of force or efficacy. *South.* 2. Want of existence. *Bacon.*
- NUMB.** *a.* [benumen, Sax.] 1. Torpid; chill; motionless. *Shakefp.* 2. Producing chillness; benumbing. *Shakefp.*
- To NUMB.** *v. a.* To make torpid; to deaden; to stupify. *Shakefp.*
- NUMBEDNESS.** *f.* [from *numbed*.] Interruption or sensation. *Wijeman.*
- To NUMBER.** *v. a.* [*numbrer*, Fr. *numero*, Lat.] 1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many. *Numbers.* 2. To reckon as one of the same kind. *Iziah.*
- NUMBER.** *f.* [*nombre*, Fr.] The species of quantity by which it is computed how many. *Shakefp.* 2. Any particular aggregate of units; as, *even* or *odd*. *Shakefp.* 3. Many; more than one. *Adifon.* 4. Multitude that may be counted. *Milton.* 5. Comparative multitude. *Bacon.* 6. Aggregated multitude. *Bacon.* 7. Harmony; proportion 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.*
- NUMBERER.** *f.* [from *number*.] He who numbers.
- NUMBERLESS.** *a.* [from *number*.] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Denham, Sw-ft.*
- NUMBLES.** *f.* [*numbles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*
- NUMBNESS.** *f.* [from *numb*.] Torpor; deadness; stupefaction. *Milton.*
- NUMERABLE.** *a.* [*numabilis*, Lat.] Capable to be numbered.
- NUMERAL.** *a.* [*numeral*, Fr.] Relating to number; consisting of number. *Locke*
- NUMERALLY.** *adv.* [from *numeral*.] According to number. *Brown.*
- NUMERARY.** *a.* [*numerus*, Lat.] Any thing belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*
- NUMERATION.** *f.* [*numeration*, Fr.] 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*, Lat.] 1. Numerical; denoting number. *Locke.* 2. The same not only in kind or species, but number. *South.*
- NUMERICALLY.** *adv.* [from *numerical*.] Respecting fameness in number. *Boyle.*
- NUMERIST.** *f.* [from *numerus*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few. *Water.* 2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical. *Wall, Dryden.*
- NUMEROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *numerous*.] 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 blockhead. 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. *Adifon.*
- NUN.** *f.* A kind of bird. *Ainsworth.*
- NUNCIATURE.** *f.* [from *nuncio*, Lat.] The office of a nuncio.
- NU NCIO.** *f.* [Italian, from *nuncius*, Lat.] 1. A messenger; one that brings tidings. *Shakefp.* 2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope. *Atterbury.*
- NUNCHION.** *f.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras.*
- NUNCUPATIVE.** *a.* [*nuncupatif*, French]
- NUNCUPATORY.** *a.* Publicly or solemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced.
- NUNDINAL.** *a.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from *nundinus*, Lat.]
- NUNDINARY.** *a.* [*dine*, Lat.] Belonging to fairs.

NUNNERY. *f.* [from *nun*.] A house of nuns, of women dedicated to the severer duties of religion. *Dryden*.
NUPTIAL. *a.* [*nuptial*, Fr. *nuptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage.
NUPTIALS. *f.* [*nuptiæ*, Latin.] Marriage. *Dryden*.
NURSÉ. *f.* [*nourrice*, Fr.] 1. A woman that has the care of another's child. *Raleigh*. 2. A woman that has care of a sick person *Shakeſp*. 3. One who breeds, educates, or protects *Shak*. 4. An old woman, in contempt. *Blackm*. 5. The state of being nursed. *Cleveland*. 6. In composition, any thing that supplies food. *Walton*.
To NURSE. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr.] 1. To bring up a child not one's own. *Exodus*. 2. To bring up anything 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 *Shakeſp*. 2. A promoter; a fomentor.
NURSERY. *f.* [from *nurſe*.] 1. The act or office of nursing. *Shakeſp*. 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. A place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Bacon*. 5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up. *Shakeſp*.
NURSING. *f.* [from *nurſe*.] One nursed up; a fondling. *Dryden*.
NURTURE. *f.* [contracted from *nurture*, Fr.] 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 NUSTLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. *Answorth*.
NUT. *f.* [hnut, Sax.] 1. The fruit of certain trees: it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. *Arbuthnot*. 2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels. *Ray*.
NUTBROWN. *a.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton*.
NUTCRACKERS. *f.* [nut and crack.] An in-

strument used to enclose nuts and break them. *Addison*.
NUTGALL. *f.* [nut and gall.] Excreſcence of an oak. *Brown*.
NU THATCH.
NUTJOBBER. } *f.* A bird. *Answorth*.
NU TPECKER. }
NU THOOK. *f.* [nut and hook] A stick with a hook at the end. *Shakeſp*.
NUTMEG. *f.* [nut and *mug*'t, 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 sweetmeat or as a curiosity. The nutmeg is roundish, of a compact texture, and its surface furrowed: it is of an extremely agreeable smell and an aromattick taste. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth: its leaves, whether green or dried, have, when bruised, a very fragrant smell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. *Hill*.
NUTSHELL. *f.* [nut and shell.] The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut. *Stea*.
NUTTREE. *f.* [nut and tree] A tree that bears nuts; a hazle. *Dryden*.
NUTRICATION. *f.* [*nutricatio*, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed. *Brown*.
NUTRIMENT. *f.* [*nutrimentum*, Lat.] Food; aliment. *South*.
NUTRIMENTAL. *a.* [from *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food. *Arbuthnot*.
NUTRITION. *f.* [*nutrition*, Fr.] The act or quality of nourishing. *Glanville*.
NUTRITIOUS. *a.* [from *nutris*, Lat.] Having the quality of nourishing. *Arbuthnot*.
NUTRITIVE. *a.* [from *nutris*, Lat.] Nourishing; nutrimental.
NUTRITURE. *f.* [from *nutric*, Lat.] The power of nourishing. *Harvey*.
To NUZZLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *nuzzle*.] 1. To nurse; to foster. *Sidney*. 2. To go with the nose down like a hog. *Arbuthnot*.
NYMPH. *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 O A F

O Has in English, a long sound; as, *drone*, *groan*, *stone*; or short, *got*, *knot*, *shot*. It is usually denoted long by a iervile a tubjoned; as, *mean*, or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as *bone*. 1. O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. *Decay of Piety*. 2. O is used by *Shakeſpeare* 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 *oaf*] Stupid; dull; doltish.
OAFISHNESS. *f.* [from *oafish*.] Stupidity; doltishness.

OAK.

OAK. *f.* [ac, æc, Sax.] The oak tree hath 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.*

OAKAPPLE. *f.* [oak and apple.] A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak. *Bacon.*

OAKEN. *a.* [from oak.] Made of oak; gathered from oak. *Arbutnot.*

OAKENPIN. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

OAKUM. *f.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp. *Raleigh.*

OAR. *f.* [ape, Sax.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water. *Wikiss.*

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row. *Pope.*

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing. *Shakefp.*

OARY. *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. *Peacham.*

OATEN. *a.* [from oat] Made of oats; bearing oats. *Shakefp.*

OATH. *f.* [að, Sax.] 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. *Shakefp.*

OATHBREAKING. *f.* [oath and break.] Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shakefp.*

OATMALT. *f.* [oat and malt.] Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*

OATMEAL. *f.* [oat and meal.] Flour made by grinding oats. *Arbutnot.*

OATMEAL. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OATS. *f.* [aten, Sax.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses. *Swift.*

OATTHISTLE. *f.* [oat and thistle.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OBAMBULATION. *f.* [obambulatio, from obambulo, Lat.] The act of walking about. *Di.F.*

To OBDUCE. *v. a.* [obduco, Lat.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale.*

OBDUCTION. *f.* [from obduco, obduco, Lat.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OB DURACY. *f.* [from obduratus.] Inflexible wickedness; impentence; hardness of heart. *South.*

OB DURATE. *a.* [obduratus, Lat.] 1. Hard of heart; inflexible obstinate in ill; hardened. *Shakefp.* 2. Hardened; firm; stubborn. *South.* 3. Harsh; rugged. *Swift.*

OB DURATELY. *adv.* [from obduratus.] Stubbornly; inflexibly.

OB DURATENESS. *f.* [from obduratus.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impentence.

OB DURATION. *f.* [from obduratus.] Hardness of heart. *Hooker.*

OB DURER. *a.* [obduratus, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible. *Milton.*

OBEDIENCE. *f.* [obediencia, Lat.] Obedience; submission to authority. *Bacon.*

OBEDIENT. *a.* [obediens, Lat.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious. *Tillotson.*

OBEDIENTIAL. *a.* [obediencia, Fr. from obediens.] According to the rule of obedience. *Wake.*

OBEDIENTLY. *a.* [from obediens.] With obedience. *Tillotson.*

OBESANCE. *f.* [obisance, Fr.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence. *Shakefp.*

OBELISK. *f.* [obeliscus, Lat.] 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.*

OBQUITATION. *f.* [from obequius, Lat.] The act of riding about.

OBERRATION. *f.* [from oberra, Lat.] The act of wandering about.

OBES. *a.* [obesus, Lat.] Fat; loaden with flesh.

OBESNESS. } *f.* [from obese.] Morbid fat-

OBESITY. } nes. *Grew.*

To OBEY. *v. a.* [obeire, Fr.] To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority. *Remans.*

OBJECT. *f.* [object, Fr.] 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. *Atterb.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else. *Clarke.*

OBJECTGLASS. *f.* A glass remotest from the eye. *Newton.*

To OBJECT. *v. a.* [objicere, Fr. objicio, objectum, Lat.] 1. To oppose; to present in opposition. *Bacon, Pope.* 2. To propose as a charge criminal, or a rea on adverse. *Wllig.*

OBJECTION. *f.* [objection, Fr. objicere, Lat.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition. 2. Criminal charge. *Shakefp.* 3. Adverse argument. *Burnet.* 4. Fault found. *Wajsb.*

OBJECTIVE. *a.* [objectif, Fr.] 1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object. *Hale.*

OBJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from objective.] 1. In manner of an object. *Locke.* 2. In a state of opposition. *Brown.*

OBJECTIVENESS. *f.* [from objective.] The state of being an object. *Hale.*

OBJECTOR. *f.* [from objicere.] One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*

OBITU. *f.* [a corruption of obit, or obitit.] Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*

To OBJURGATE. *v. a.* [objurgo, Lat.] To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGATION. *f.* [objurgatio, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension. *Esamball.*

OBJURGATORY. *a.* [objurgatorius, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.

OBLETE. *a.* [obletus, Latin.] Faded at the poles. Uled of a spheroid. *Clype.*

OBLETION.

O B L

O B S

OBLATION. *f.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *South.*
OBLECTATION. *f.* [*oblectatio*, Lat.] Delight; pleasure.
TO OBLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.
OBLIGATION. *f.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Lat.]
 1. The binding power of an 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*, Lat.]
 1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *Rogers.* 2. To indebted; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dryden.* 3. To please; to gratify. *South.*
OBLIGEE. *f.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.
OBLIGEMENT. *f.* [*obligement*, Fr.] Obligation. *Dryden.*
OBLIGER. *f.* He who binds by contract.
OBLIGING. *part. a.* [*obligeant*, Fr from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging. *Pope.*
OBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly. *Addison.*
OBLIGINGNESS. *f.* [from *obliging*.] 1. Obligation; force. *Decay of Picty.* 2. Civility; complaisance.
OBLIQUATION. *f.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquus*, Lat.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*
OBLIQUE. *a.* [*obliquus*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [from *oblique*.] 1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.* 2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Addison.*
OBLIQUENESS. } *f.* [*obliquite*, Fr. from *ob-*
OBLIQUITY. } *lique*.] 1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Milton.* 2. Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*
TO OBLITERATE. *v. a.* [*ob and litera*, Lat.]
 1. To efface any thing written. 2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface. *Hale.*
OBLITERATION. *f.* [*obliteratio*, Lat.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*
OBLIVION. *f.* [*oblivio*, Lat.] 1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance. *Brown.* 2. Amnely; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Darwin.*
OBLIVIOUS. *a.* [*obliviosus*, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness. *Philips.*
OBLONG. *a.* [*oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*
OBLONGLY. *adv.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong direction. *Cheyne.*
OBLONGNESS. *f.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.
OBLIQUE. *f.* [*obliquus*, Lat.] 1. Cenforious

speech; blame; slander. *Daniel.* 2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. *Shakespeare.*
OBMUTESCENCE. *f.* [from *obmutesco*, Lat.] Loss of speech. *Brown.*
OBNOXIOUS. *f.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.] 1. Subject. *Bacon.* 2. Liable to punishment. *Calamy.* 3. Liable; exposed. *Hayward.*
OBNOXIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liahleness to punishment.
OBNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obnoxious*.] In a state of subjection; the state of one liable to punishment.
TO O'BNUBILATE. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure.
O'BOLE. *f.* [*obolus*, Lat.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*
OBREPTION. *f.* [*obreptio*, Lat.] The act of creeping on.
TO OBROGATE. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Lat.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.
OBSCENE. *a.* [*obscenus*, Lat.] 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
OBSCENITY. } of thought or language;
 unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden.*
OBSCURATION. *f.* [*obscuratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of darkening. *Burnet.* 2. A state of being darkened.
OBSCURE. *a.* [*obscurus*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [from *obscurus*.] 1. Not brightly; not luminously. 2. Out of sight; privately; without notice. *Addison.* 3. Not clearly; not plainly.
OBSCURENESS. } *f.* [*obscuritas*, Lat.] 1.
OBSCURITY. } Darknes; want of light.
Donne. 2. Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden.*
 3. Darknes of meaning. *Boyle, Locke.*
OBSECRATION. *f.* [*obsecratio*, Lat.] Intreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*
OBSEQUIES. *f.* [*obseques*, Fr.] 1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney.* 2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly. *Crawford.*
OBSEQUIOUS. *a.* [from *obsequium*, Lat.] 1. Obedient; compliant; not retiting. *Milton.* 2. In *Shakespeare* funeral.
OBSEQUIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obsequious*.] 1. Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.* 2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies, with funeral rites.
OBSEQUIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *obsequious*.] Obedience; compliance. *South.*
OBSEVRABLE.

OBSERVABLE. *a.* [from *obseruo*, Lat.] Remarkable; eminent. *Rogers.*

OBSERVABLY. *adv.* [from *observabile*] In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*

OBSERVANCE. *f.* [*observance*, Fr.] 1. Respect; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden.* 2. Religious rite. *Rogers.* 3. Attentive practice. *Rogers.* 4. Rule of practice. *Shakesp.* 5. Careful obedience. *Rogers.* 6. Observation; attention. *Hale.* 7. Obedient regard. *Wotton, Roscommon.*

OBSERVANT. *a.* [*observans*, Lat.] 1. Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Raleigh.* 2. Respectfully attentive. *Pepe.* 3. Meanly dutiful; submissive. *Raleigh.*

OBSERVANT. *f.* A slavish attendant. *Shakesp.*

OBSERVATION. *f.* [*observatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking. *Rogers.* 2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark. *Watts.*

OBSERVATOR. *f.* [*observateur*, Fr. from *obseruo*, Lat.] One that observes; a remarker. *Dryden.*

OBSERVATORY. *f.* [*observatoire*, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations. *Woodward.*

TO OBSERVE. *v. a.* [*obseruo*, Lat.] 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. *Pepe.*

OBSERVER. *f.* [from *obseruo*.] 1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things. *Swift.* 2. One who looks on; the beholder. *Denne.* 3. One who keeps any law or custom or practice. *Bacon.*

OBSERVINGLY. *adv.* [from *obseruans*.] Attentively; carefully. *Shakesp.*

OBSSESSION. *f.* [*obsessio*, Lat.] 1. The act of besieging. 2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSIDIONAL. *a.* [*obsidionalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a siege. *Dick.*

OBSOLETE. *a.* [*obsoletus*, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable. *Swift.*

OBSOLETENESS. *f.* [from *obsoletus*.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.

OBSTACLE. *f.* [*obstacle*, Fr. *obstaculum*, Lat.] Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction. *Coller.*

OBSTETRICATION. *f.* [from *obstetricor*, Lat.] The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICK. *a.* [from *obstetrica*, Lat.] Midwifish; besitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Dunciad.*

OBSLINACY. *f.* [*obslinatio*, Lat.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency. *Locke.*

OBSTINATE. *a.* [*obstinatus*, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. *Dryden.*

OBSTINATELY. *adv.* [from *obstinatus*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*

OBS TINATENESS. *f.* [from *obstinatus*.] Stubbornness.

OBSTIPATION. *f.* [from *obstipus*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS. *a.* [*obstreperus*, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous. *Dryden.*

OBSTREPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *obstreperus*.] Loudly; clamorously.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *obstreperus*.] Loudness; clamour; noise.

OBSTRUCTION. *f.* [from *obstruere*, Lat.] Obligation; bond. *Milton.*

TO OBSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Lat.] 1. To hinder; to be in the way of; to block up; to bar. *Arbutnot.* 2. To oppose; to retard.

OBSTRUCTER. *f.* [from *obstruere*.] One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRUCTION. *f.* [*obstruere*, Lat.] 1. Hindrance; difficulty. *Denham.* 2. Obstacle; impediment. *Clarendon.* 3. [In physick.] 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. *Shakesp.*

OBSTRUCTIVE. *a.* [*obstruere*, Fr. from *obstruo*.] Hindering; causing impediment. *Hammond.*

OBSTRUCTIVE. *f.* Impediment; obstacle. *Hammond.*

OBSTRUENT. *a.* [*obstruens*, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION. *f.* [*obstupescis*, Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE. *a.* [from *obstupescis*, Lat.] Obstructing the mental powers. *Abbot.*

TO OBTAIN. *v. a.* [*obtinere*, Lat.] 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 *obtainere*.] To be procured. *Arbutnot.*

OBTAINER. *f.* [from *obtainere*.] He who obtains.

TO OBTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtemperare*, Fr. *obtemperare*, Lat.] To obey.

TO OBTEIND. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Lat.] 1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. 2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRATION. *f.* [*ob tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkens; the state of being darkened. *Bacon.*

OBTENSION. *f.* [from *obtinere*.] The act of obtaining.

TO OBTEST. *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Lat.] To beseech; to supplicate. *Dryden.*

OBTESTATION. *f.* [*obtestatio*, Lat. from *obtestor*.] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRACTATION. *f.* [*obtractio*, Lat.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

TO OBTRUDE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or impetuosity. *Hall.*

OBTRUDER. *f.* [from *obtrudere*.] One that obtrudes. *Bye.*

OBTRUSION. *f.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding. *King Charles.*

OBTRUSIVE.

OBTRUSIVE. *a.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's self or any thing else, upon others *Milton.*

TO OBTUND. *v. a.* [*obtundo,* Lat.] 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 *obtusus* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE. *a.* [*obtusus,* Lat.] 1. Not pointed; not acute. 2. Not quick; dull; stupid *Milton.* 3. Not shrill; obscure; as, an *obtusely* found.

OBTUSELY. *adv.* [from *obtusely.*] 1. Without a point. Dully; stupidly.

OBTUSENESS. *f.* [from *obtusely.*] Bluntness; dulness.

OBTUSION. *f.* [from *obtusely.*] 1. The act of dulling. 2. The state of being dulled. *Harvey.*

OBVENTION. *f.* [*obvenio,* Lat.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly *Spenser.*

TO OBTVERT. *v. a.* [*obvert,* Lat.] To turn towards *Boyle.*

TO OBTVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius,* Latin; *obvier,* Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent. *Woodward.*

OBTVIOUS. *a.* [*obvius,* Lat.] 1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. *Milton.* 2. Open; exposed. *Milton.* 3. Easily discovered; plain; evident. *Dryden.*

OBTVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obvius.*] Evidently; apparently. *Locke.*

OBTVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *obvius.*] State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*

TO OBTUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbr,* Lat.] To shade; to cloud.

OBTUMBRATION. *f.* [from *obumbr,* Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION. *f.* [*occasio,* Lat.] 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 OCCASION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cause casually. *Atterbury.* 2. To cause; to produce. *Temple.* 3. To influence. *Locke.*

OCCASIONAL. *a.* [from *occasio.*] 1. Incidental; casual. 2. Producing by accident. *Brown.* 3. Produced by occasional or incidental exigence. *Dryden.*

OCCASIONALLY. *adv.* [from *occasional.*] According to incidental exigence. *Woodward.*

OCCASIONER. *f.* [from *occasio.*] One that causes or promotes by design or accident. *Sanderfen.*

OCCECATION. *f.* [*occæcatis,* Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind. *Sanderfen.*

OCCIDENT. *f.* [from *occidens,* Lat.] The West. *Shakespeare.*

OCCIDENTAL. *a.* [*occidentalis,* Lat.] Western. *Hewel.*

OCCIDUOUS. *a.* [*occident,* Lat.] Western.

OCCIPITAL. *a.* [*occipitalis,* Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT. *f.* [Lat.] The hinder part of the head. *Butler.*

OCCISION. *f.* [*occisio,* Lat.] The act of killing.

TO OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo,* Lat.] To shut up. *Brown.*

OCCLUSE. *a.* [*occlusus,* Lat.] Shut up; closed. *Holder.*

OCCLUSION. *f.* [*occlusio,* Lat.] The act of shutting up.

OCCULT. *a.* [*occultus,* Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscovorable. *Newton.*

OCCULTATION. *f.* [*occultatio,* Lat.] 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.* [*occupans,* Lat.] The act of taking possession *Warburton.*

OCCUPANT. *f.* [*occupans,* Lat.] He that takes possession of any thing. *Bacon.*

TO OCCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo,* Lat.] To take up. *Bacon.*

OCCUPATION. *f.* [*occupatio,* Lat.] 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,* Lat.] 1. To possess; to keep; to take up. *Brown.* 2. To busy; to employ *Ecclus.* 3. To follow as business. *Common Prayer.* 4. To use; to expend. *Exodus.*

TO OCCUPY. *v. n.* To follow business. *Luke.*

TO OCCUR. *v. n.* [*occurro,* Lat.] 1. To be presented to the memory or attention. *Bacon.* 2. To appear here and there *Locke.* 3. To clash; to strike against; to meet. *Bentley.* 4. To obviate; to make opposition to. *Bentley.*

OCCURRENCE. *f.* [*occurrence,* Fr] 1. Incident; accidental event. *Locke.* 2. Occasional presentation. *Watts.*

OCCURRENT. *f.* [*occurrent,* Fr *occurrentis,* Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens. *Hooker.*

OCCURSION. *f.* [*occursum,* Lat.] Clash; mutual blow. *Boyle.*

OCEAN. *f.* [*oceanus,* Lat.] 1. The main; the great sea. *Shakespeare.* 2. Any immense expanse. *Locke.*

OCEAN. *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea. *Milton.*

OCEANICK. *a.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean. *Fitt.*

OCELLATED. *a.* [*ocellatus,* Lat.] Resembling the eye. *Derham.*

O'CHRE. *f.* [*ochre.*] 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 dis-

fulible in water. They are of various colours. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill*.

OCHEOUS *a.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre. *Woodward*

OCHEY *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 ἄνγυλος, Lat.] 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.* [ὀκταύτη, Fr.] 1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival. 2. [In musick.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds. 3. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth*.

OCTAVO *a.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Boyle*.

OCTENNIAL *a.* [from *octennium*, Lat.] 1. Happening every eighth year. 2. Lasting eight years.

OCTOBER *a.* [Lat.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March. *Peacham*.

OCTOEDRICAL *a.* Having eight sides.

OCTOGENARY *a.* [ὀκτογενί, Lat.] Of eighty years of age.

OCTONARY *a.* [ὀκτονάριος, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR *a.* [ὀκτώ and ὀφθαλμός.] Having eight eyes. *Derham*.

OCTOPETALOUS *f.* [ὀκτώ and πέταλον.] Having eight flower leaves.

OCTOSTYLE *f.* [ὀκτώ and στύλος, Gr.] The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris*.

OCTUPLE *a.* [ὀκτάπλος, Lat.] Eight fold

OCULAR *a.* [from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown*.

OCULARLY *adv.* [from *ocular*.] To the observation of the eye. *Brown*.

OCULATE *a.* [oculatus, Lat.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye

OCULIST *f.* [from *oculus*, Lat.] One who professes to cure dilempers of the eyes. *Bacon*.

OCULUS belli [Lat.] An accidental variety of the agat kind. *Woodward*.

ODD *a.* [adda, 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. *Shakesp*. 5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical. *Swift*. 6. Uncommon; particular. *Asham*. 7. Unlucky. *Shake*. 8. Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Addj*.

ODDLY *adv.* [from *odd*] 1. Not evenly. 2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly. *Locke*.

ODDNESS *f.* [from *odd*] 1. The state of being not even. 2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness. *Dryden*, *C. liber*.

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. *Shakesp*.

ODE *f.* [Ὀδὴ.] A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem. *Milton*.

ODIBLE *a.* [from *odi*.] Hateful.

ODIOUS *a.* [odiosus, Lat.] 1. Hateful; detestable; abominable. *Spratt*. 2. Exposed to hate. *Clarendon*. 3. Causing hate; insidious. *Milton*.

ODIOUSLY *adv.* [from *odious*.] 1. Hateful; abominably. *Milton*. 2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden*.

ODIOUSNESS *f.* [from *odious*] 1. Hatred. *Wake*. 2. The state of being hated. *Sidney*.

ODIUM *f.* [Lat.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. *King Charles*.

ODONTALGICK *a.* [ὀδὸν and ἀλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth ach.

ODORATE *a.* [odoratus, Lat.] Scented; having a strong scent whether fetid 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, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed. *Cheyne*.

ODOUR *f.* [odor, Lat.] 1. Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon*. 2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. *Clarendon*.

OECONOMICKS *f.* [οἰκονομικὸς] Management of household affairs. *L'Estrange*.

OECUMENICAL *a.* [οἰκουμένης.] General; respecting the whole habitable world. *Stilling*.

OEDEMA *f.* [οἰδήμα] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white soft, insensible tumour. *Quincy*.

OEDEMATICK } *a.* [from *Oedema*.] Per-

OEDEMATOUS } taining to an oedema. *Wiseman*.

OELAID *f.* [from *oeil*, Fr.] Glance; wink; token. *Shakesp*.

OER contracted from *over*. *Addjsw*.

OESOPHAGUS *f.* [from οἶσος, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the texture of that; and φαγῶ to eat.] The gullet. *Quantity*.

OF *prep.* [of, Sax.] 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 unreasonable time of all other. *Tilloison*. 3. From; as, one that I brought up of a puppy. *Shakesp*.

4. Concerning; relating to; as, all have this sense of war. *Smallbridge*. 5. Out of; as, yet of this little he had come to spare. *Dryden*. 6. Among; as, any clergyman of my own acquaintance. *Swift*. 7. By; as, I was entertained of the consul. *Sandys*. 8. According to; as, they do of right belong to you. *Tillotson*. 9. Noting power, or spontaneity; as, of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Stephens*. 10. Noting properties or qualities; as, a man of a decayed fortune; a body of no colour. *Clarendon*, *Boyle*. 11. Noting extraction; as, a man of an ancient family. *Clarke*. 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 postponence; 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. *adv.* [*af*, 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'Estrange*. 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'Estrange*.

OFF. *interject.* Depart. *Smith*.

OFF. *prep.* 1. Not on. *Temple*. 2. Distant from. *Addison*.

O'FFAL. *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. *South*. 4. Any thing of no esteem. *Shakespeare*.

OFFENCE. *f.* [*offensa*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. To make angry. *Kneller*. 2. To assail; to attack. *Sidney*. 3. To transgress; to violate. 4. To injure. *Dryden*.

TO OFFEND. *v. n.* 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; a trans-

gressor. *Isaiah*. 2. One who has done an injury. *Shakespeare*.

OFFENDRESS. *f.* [from *offender*.] A woman that offends. *Shakespeare*.

OFFENSIVE. *a.* [*offensif*, Fr. from *offensus*, Lat.] 1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting. *Spenser*. 2. Causing pain; injurious. *Bacon*. 2. Assailant; not defensive. *Bacon*.

OFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *offensive*.] 1. Mischievously; injuriously. *Hosker*. 2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure. *Baye*. 3. By way of attack; not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *offensive*.] 1. Injuriousness; mischief. 2. Cause of disgust. *Grew*.

TO OFFER. *v. a.* [*offerre*, Lat.] 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 tempt; 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. *South*. 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. *South*.

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. *K. Charles*.

OFFICE. *f.* [*office*, Fr.] 1. A public charge or employment. *Shakespeare*. 2. Agency; peculiar use. *Newton*. 3. Business; particular employment. *Milton*. 4. Act of good or ill voluntary 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 OFFICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge. *Shakespeare*.

OFFICER. *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. *Stak*.

OFFICERED. *a.* [from *officer*.] Commanded; supplied with commanders. *Addison*.

OFFICIAL. *a.* [*official*, Fr. from *office*.] 1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their use. *Brown*. 2. Pertaining to a public charge. *Shakespeare*.

OFFICIAL. *f.* *Official* is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Arnyffe*.

OFFICER

- OFFICIALTY.** *f.* [*officialt'*, Fr.] The charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe.*
- To OFFICIATE.** *v. a.* [from *office.*] To give in consequence of office. *Milton.*
- To OFFICIATE.** *v. n.* 1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship. *Sanderson.* 2. To perform an office for another.
- OFFICIAL.** *a.* Used in a shop: thus, *official* plants are those used in the shops.
- OFFICIOUS.** *a.* [*efficius*, Lat.] 1. Kind; doing good offices. *Milton.* 2. Importunately forward. *Shakespeare.*
- OFFICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *officious.*] 1. Importunately forward. *Dryden.* 2. Kindly; with unasked kindness. *Dryden.*
- OFFICIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *officious.*] 1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. *South.* 2. Service. *Brown.*
- OFFING.** *f.* [from *off*] The act of steering to a distance from the land.
- OFFSET.** *f.* [*off* and *set.*] Sprout; shoot of a plant. *Ray.*
- OFFSCOURING.** *f.* [*off* and *scour.*] Recrement: part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Lam.*
- OFFSPRING.** *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*, Lat.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.
- OFFUSCATION.** *f.* [from *offuscate.*] The act of darkening.
- OFT.** *adv.* [*oft*, Saxon] Often; frequently; not rarely. *Hammond.*
- OFTEN.** *adv.* [from *oft*, Saxon.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Addison.*
- OFFENTIMES.** *adv.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker.*
- OFFTIMES.** *adv.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often. *Dryden.*
- OGEE** } *f.* A sort of moulding in architec-
OGIVE. } ture, consisting of a round and a hollow. *Harris.*
- To OGLE.** *v. a.* [*oggh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in loneliness. *Addison.*
- OGLER.** *f.* [*oggheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views by side glances. *Arbutnot.*
- OGLIO.** *f.* [from *olla*, Span.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley. *Sackling.*
- OH.** *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise. *Walton.*
- OIL.** *f.* [*oel*, Sax.] 1. The juice of olives expressed. *Exodus.* 2. Any fat, greasy unctuous, thin matter. *Derham.* 3. The juices of certain vegetables, expressed or drawn by the still.
- To OIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun] To smear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton.*
- OILCOLOUR.** *f.* [*oil* and *colour.*] Colour made by grinding coloured substance 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.*
- OKER.** *f.* [See *OCHRE.*] A colour. *Sidney.*
- OLD.** *a.* [eald, Saxon.] 1. Past the middle part of life; not young. *Sidney, Shakespeare.* 2. Of long continuance; begun long ago. *Camd.* 3. Not new. *Bacon.* 4. Ancient; not modern. *Addison.* 5. Of any specified duration. *Shakespeare.* 6. Subsisting before something else. *Swift.* 7. Long practised. *Ezekiel.* 8. *Of old*; long ago; from ancient times. *Milton.*
- OLDFASHIONED.** *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*, Latin.] Oily; unctuous. *Arbutnot.*
- OLEAGINOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *oleaginous.*] Oiliness. *Boyle.*
- OLEANDER.** *f.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant rosebay.
- OLEASTER.** *f.* [Latin.] Wild olive. *Miller.*
- OLEOSE.** *a.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily. *Floyer.*
- To OLFACT.** *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] To smell. *Hudibras.*
- OLFACTORY.** *a.* [*olfactoire*, Fr.] from *olfacio*, Lat.] Having the sense of smelling. *Locke.*
- OLID** } *a.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking; fetid.
OLIDOUS. } *tid.* *Boyle*
- OLIGARCHY.** *f.* [*ὀλιγαρχία.*] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy. *Burton.*
- OLIO.** *f.* [*olla*, Spanish.] A mixture; a medley. *Congreve.*
- OLITORY.** *f.* [*olitor*, Lat.] Belonging to the kitchen garden. *Evelyn.*
- OLIVASTER.** *a.* [*olivastre*, French.] 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. *Taylor.*
- OMEGA.** *f.* [*ὀμειγα.*] The last letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last. *Rev.*
- OMELET.** *f.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with egg.
- OMENED.** *a.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognosticks. *Pope.*
- OMEN.** *f.* [*omen*, Lat.] A sign good or bad; a prognostick. *Dryden.*
- OMENTUM.** *f.* Lat.] The cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. *Quincy.*

O'MER. *f.* An 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.*

OMINATION. *f.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognostick. *Brown.*

OMINOUS. *a.* [from *omen*.] 1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshewing ill; inauspicious. *Hayward.* 2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Bacon.*

O'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ominus*] With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ominus*.] The quality of being ominous.

OMISSION. *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 OMIT. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.] 1. To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon.* 2. To neglect to practise. *Addison.*

OMITTANCE. *f.* [from *omit*.] Forbearance. *Shakespeare.*

OMNIFARIOUS. *a.* [*omnifarium*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds. *Phillips.*

OMNIFEROUS. [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing. *Dict.*

OMNIFICK. *a.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] All-creating. *Milton.*

OMNIFORM. *a.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every shape. *Dict.*

OMNIGENOUS. *a.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIPOTENCE. } *f.* [*omnipotentia*, Latin]

OMNIPOTENCY. } Almighty power; unlimited power. *Tillotson.*

OMNIPOTENT. *a.* [*omnipotens*, Latin.] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Greco.*

OMNIPRESENCE. *f.* [*omnis* and *presens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence. *Milton.*

OMNIPRESENT. *a.* [*omnis* and *presens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; present in every place. *Prior.*

OMNISCIENCE. } *f.* [*omnis* and *scientia*.

OMNISCIENCY. } Lat.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom. *King Charles.*

OMNISCIENT. *a.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds. *Saut.*

OMNISCIIOUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] All-knowing.

OMNIVOROUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Dict.*

OMPLATE. *f.* [*ὀμπλή* and *πλατὴς*.] The shoulder blade.

OMPHALOPTICK. *f.* *ὀμφαλῶδες* and *ὀπίσθιος*. 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, mischief on mischiefs. *Dryden.* 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. *Shakespeare.* 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. *Shakespeare.* 12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened. *Dryden.* 13. Noting imprecation. *Shakespeare.* 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. *Shakespeare.*

ON. *adv.* 1. Forward; in succession. *Soutb.* 2. Forward; in progression. *Daniel.* 3. In continuance; without ceasing. *Crawshaw.* 4. Not off. 5. Upon the body, as part of dress. *Sidney.* 6. It denotes resolution to advance. *Denham.*

ON interject. A word of incitement or encouragement. *Shakespeare.*

ONCE. *adv.* [from *ons*.] 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. *Atterbury.* 7. Formerly; at a former time. *Addison.*

ONE. *a.* [*an*, æne, Saxon; *een*, Dutch.] 1. Less than two; single; denoted by an *o*-nit. *Raleigh.* 2. Indefinitely; any. *Shakespeare.* 3. Different; diverse; opposed to another. *Burnet.* 4. One of two; opposed to the other. *Boyle, Smallridge.* 5. Particularly one. *Spenser.* 6. Some future. *Davies.*

ONE. *f.* 1. A single person. *Hosker.* 2. A single mass or aggregate. *Blackmore.* 3. The first hour. *Shakespeare.* 4. The same thing. *Locke.* 5. A person. *Watts.* 6. A person by way of eminence. *Shakespeare.* 7. A distinct or particular person. *Bacon.* 8. Persons united. *Shakespeare.* 9. Concord; agreement; one mind. *Tillotson.* 10. Any person; any man indefinitely. *Sidney.* *Atterbury.* 11. A person of particular character. *Shakespeare.* 12. One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, the great ones of the world. *Gianvile.*

ONEEYED. *a.* [one and eye.] Having only one eye. *Dryden.*

ONEIROCRITICAL. *a.* [*ὄνειρον*, *κριτικός*, Gr.] Interpretive of dreams. *Addison.*

ONEIROCRITICK. *f.* [*ὄνειρον*, *κριτικός*, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams. *Addison.*

ONE'NESS. *f.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one. *Hosker, Hammond.*

ONERARY. *a.* [*onerarius*, Lat.] Fitted for carriage or burthens.

To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To load; to burthen.

ONERATION. *f.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. *Dict.*

ONEROUS. *a.* [*onerous*, Fr. *onerosus*, Lat.] Burthenome; oppressive. *Ayliffe.*

ONION.

ONION. *f.* [*signon*, Fr.] A plant.
 ONLY. *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.
 ONLY. *adv.* 1. Simply; singly; merely; barely. *Barnet*, *Tillotson*. 2. So and no otherwise. *Genes*. 3. Simply without more: as, *only* begotten.
 ONOMANCY. *f.* [*ὄνομα* and *μαντία*.] Divination by a name. *Camden*.
 ONOMANTICAL. *a.* [*ὄνομα* and *μάντις*.] Predicting by names. *Camden*.
 ONSET. *f.* [*on* and *set*.] 1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt. *Sidney*. 2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. *Shakespeare*.
 TO ONSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. *Carew*.
 ONSLAUGHT. *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.* [*ὄντο* and *λογία*.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics. *Watts*.
 ONWARD. *adv.* [*ondpeard*, Sax.] 1. Forward; progressively. *Pope*. 2. In a state of advanced progression. *Sidney*. 3. Somewhat farther. *Milton*.
 ONYCHA. *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*.
 ONYX. *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, Fr.] 1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime. *Carew*. 2. Soit 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*.
 OOZY. *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.* [*opacitas*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency. *Newton*.
 OPA'COUS. *a.* [*opacus*, Lat.] Dark; obscure; not transparent. *Digby*.
 OPAL. *f.* The *opal* is a very elegant and a very singular kind of stone; it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gem, 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*, Island.
 To O'PEN. } dick, a hole.] 1. To unclose; to unlock. The contrary to *shut*. 2. To show; to discover. *Abbot*. 3. To divide; to break. *Addison*. 4. To explain; to disclose. *Collier*. 5. To begin. *Dryden*.
 To OPE. } *v. n.* 1. To unclose; not to re-
 To OPEN. } main shut. *Dryden*. 2. To bark. A term of hunting. *Dryden*.
 OPE. } *a.* 1. Unclosed; not shut. *Nehem*.
 O'PEN. } *Clearaveland* 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. Expoted; without defence. *Shakespeare*. 10. Attentive. *Jeremiah*.
 OPENER. *f.* [from *open*.] 1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloses. *Milton*. 2. Explainer; interpreter. *Shakespeare*. 3. That which separates; disuniter. *Boyle*.
 OPENEYED. *a.* [*open* and *eye*.] Vigilant; watchful. *Shakespeare*.
 OPENH'ANDED. *a.* [*open* and *hand*.] Generous; liberal. *Rowe*.
 OPENHEARTED. *a.* [*open* and *heart*.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle. *Dryden*.
 OPENHEARTEDNESS. *f.* [*open* and *heart*.] 1. liberality; munificence; generosity.
 OPENING. *f.* [from *open*.] 1. Aperture; breach. *Woodward*. 2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.
 OPENLY. *adv.* [from *open*.] 1. Publicly; not secretly; in sight. *Hooker*. 2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise. *Dryden*.
 OPENMOUTHED. *a.* [*open* and *mouth*.] Greedy; ravenous. *L'Estrange*.
 O'PENNESS. *f.* [from *open*.] 1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Shakespeare*. 2. Freedom from disguise. *Fulton*.
 O'PERA. *f.* [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick. *Drayton*.
 O'PERABLE. *a.* [from *operor*, Lat.] To be done; practicable. *Brown*.
 O'PERANT. *a.* [*operans*, Fr.] Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shakespeare*.
 TO O'PERATE. *v. n.* [*operor*, Lat.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects. *Atterbury*.
 O'PERATION. *f.* [*operatio*, Lat.] 1. Agency; production of effects; influence. *Hooker*. 2. Action; effect. *Beattie*. 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. *Clarke*, *Taylor*, *Norris*.
 O'PERATOR. *f.* [*opérateur*, Fr. from *operate*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addison*.
 O'PEROSE. *a.* [*operosus*, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble. *Burnet*.

OPHIOPHAGOUS. *a.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpent-eating. *Brown.*

OPHITES *f.* A stone. *Ophites* has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green. *Woodward.*

OPHTHALMICK. *a.* [ὀφθαλμικός, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMIC. *f.* [ὀφθαλμική, Fr. from ὀφθαλμικός, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation of the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels.

OPHIAE. *f.* A medicine that causes sleep. *Bentley.*

OPHIAE. *a.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick. *Bacon.*

OPIFICE. *f.* [opificium, Lat.] Workmanship; handywork.

OPIFICER. *f.* [opifex, Lat.] One that performs any work; an artist. *Bentley.*

OPINABLE. *a.* [opinar, 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.* [opinar, Lat.] To think; to judge. *Pope.*

OPINIATIVE. *a.* [from opinion.] 1. Stiff in a preconceived notion. 2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

OPINIATOR. *f.* [opiniatre, Fr.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible. *Clarendon.*

OPINIATRE. *a.* [French.] Obsolete; stubborn. *Locke.*

OPINIATRETY } *f.* [opiniatrete, Fr.] Ob-

OPINIATRY. } stinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind. *Brown.*

OPINION. *f.* [opinio, Lat.] 1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof. *Ben. Johnson, Hale.* 2. Sentiment; judgment; notion. *South.* 3. Favorable judgment. *Bacon.*

TO OPINION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. *Glanville.*

OPINIONATIVE. *a.* [from opinion] Fond of preconceived notions. *Burnet.*

OPINIONATIVELY. *adv.* [from opiniative] Stubbornly.

OPINIONATIVENESS. *f.* [from opiniative.] Obstinacy.

OPINIONIST. *f.* [opinioniste, Fr. from opinion.] One fond of his own notions. *Glanville.*

OPIPAROUS. *a.* [opiparus, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Diſt.*

OPITULATION. *f.* [opitulatio, Lat.] An aiding; a helping.

OPIMUM. *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 taint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Nattolia, 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. *Answerth.*

OPOBALSAMUM. *f.* [Lat.] Balm of Gilead.

OPONAX. *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 intirely 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 OPPIGNORATE. *v. a.* [oppignoro, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. *Bacon.*

TO OPPILATE. *v. a.* [oppilo, Lat. oppiler, Fr.] To heap up destruction.

OPPIIATION. *f.* [oppilation, Fr. from oppilare] Obstruction, matter heaped together. *Harvey.*

OPPIIATIVE. *a.* [oppilative, Fr.] Obstructive.

OPPLE'TED. *a.* [oppletus, Latin.] Filled; crowded.

OPPOONENT. *a.* [opponens, Latin.] Opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OPPONENT. *f.* [opponens, Lat.] 1. Antagonist; adversary. 2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet. *Mare.*

OPPORTUNE. *a.* [opportunus, Lat.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely. *Milton.*

OPPORTUNELY. *adv.* [from opportune] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Watson.*

OPPORTUNITY. *f.* [opportunitas, Lat.] Fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end. *Bacon, Denham.*

TO OPPOSE. *v. a.* [opposere, Fr.] 1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.*

TO OPPOSE. *v. n.* 1. To act adversely. *Shakeſp.* 2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties.

OPPOSELESS. *a.* [from oppose.] Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shakeſp.*

OPPOSER. *f.* [from oppose.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy. *Blackmore.*

OPPOSITE. *a.* [oppositus, Lat.] 1. Placed in front; facing each other. *Milton.* 2. Adverse; repugnant. *Dryden, Rogers.* 3. Contrary. *Tillotson.*

OPPOSITE. *f.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist. *Hooker.*

O'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from oppose] 1. In

such a situation as to face each other. *Grew*.
 2. Adversely. *May*.
O'POSITENESS. *f.* [from *oppositus*.] The state of being opposite.
OPPOSITION. *f.* [*oppositio*, Lat.] 1. Situation of as to from 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. *Hoker*.
To OPPRESS. *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Lat.] 1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity. *Pope*. 2. To overpower; to subdue. *Shakespeare*.
OPPRESSION. *f.* [*oppression*, Fr.] 1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity. 2. The state of being oppressed; misery. *Shakespeare*. 3. Hardship; calamity. *Addison*. 4. Dullness of spirit; lassitude of body. *Arbutnot*.
OPPRESSIVE. *a.* [from *oppressus*.] 1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or severe. 2. Heavy; overwhelming. *Rewee*.
OPPRESSOR. *f.* [from *oppressus*.] One who harasses others with unjust severity. *Sandys*.
OPPROBRIOUS. *a.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy. *Addison*.
OPPROBRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *opprobrius*.] Reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shakespeare*.
OPPROBRIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *opprobrius*.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.
To OPPUGN. *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Harvey*.
OPPUGNANCY. *f.* [from *oppugn*.] Opposition. *Shakespeare*.
OPPUGNER. *f.* [from *oppugn*.] One who opposes or attacks. *Boyle*.
OPSIMATHY. *f.* [*ὀψιμαθία*.] Late education; late-erudition.
OPSONATION. *f.* [*opsatio*, Lat.] Catering; a buying provisions.
OPTABLE. *a.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.
OPTATIVE. *a.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expressive of desire.
OPTICAL. *f.* [*ὀπτικός*.] Relating to the science of optics. *Boyle*.
OPTICIAN. *f.* [from *optick*.] One skilled in opticks.
OPTICK. *a.* [*ὀπτικός*.] 1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision. *Newton*. 2. Relating to the science of vision. *Wotton*.
OPTICK. *f.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown*.
OPTICKS. *f.* [*ὀπτικά*.] The science of the nature and laws of vision. *Brown*.
O'PTIMACY. *f.* [*optimatus*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Howel*.
OPTIMITY. *f.* [from *optimus*.] The state of being best.
OPTION. *f.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election. *Smalidge*.
OPULENCE. } [*opulentia*, Lat.] Wealth;
OPULENCE. } riches; affluence. *Clarendon*
OPULENT. *a.* [*opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *South*.

OPULENTLY. *adv.* [from *opulent*.] Richly; with splendour.
OR. conjunct. [ὄρσν, Saxon.] 1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition. 2. It corresponds to *either*; he must *either* fall or fly. 3. Before: or ever, is before ever. *Fisher*.
OR. f. [French] Gold. *Philips*.
O'RACH. *f.* A plant.
ORACLE. *f.* [*oraculum*, Lat.] 1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. *Hoker*. 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 O'ACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. *Milton*.
ORACULAR. } *a.* [from *oracul*.] Uttering
ORACULOUS } oracles; resembling oracles. *Waller*.
ORACULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oraculus*.] In manner of an oracle. *Brown*.
ORACULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *oracular*.] The state of being oracular.
ORAISON. *f.* [*oraison*, Fr.] Prayer; verbal supplication. *Dryden*.
ORAL. *a.* [*oral*, Fr.] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Addison*.
ORALLY. *adv.* [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing. *Hale*.
O'RANGE. *f.* [*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. *Miler*.
O'RANGERY. *f.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges. *Spectator*.
O'RANGEMUSK. *f.* See **PEAR**, of which it is a species.
O'RANGEWIFE. [*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; besiting an orator. *Watts*.
ORATOUR. *f.* [*orator*, Lat.] 1. A public 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. *Hoker*, *Taylor*.
ORB. *f.* [*orbis*, Lat.] 1. A 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*.
ORBATIION. *f.* [*orbatus*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.
ORBED. *a.* [from *orb*.] Round; circular; orbicular.

- orbicular. *Shakesp* 2. Formed into a circle *Milton*. 3. Rounded. *Addison*.
- ORBITICULAR. *a* [orbiculaire, Fr. orbiculatus, Lat.] 1. Spherical. *Milton*. 2. Circular. *Newton*.
- ORBITICULARLY. *adv.* [from orbicular.] Spherically; circularly.
- ORBITICULARNESS. *f.* [from orbicular.] The state of being orbicular.
- ORBITICULATED. *a.* [orbiculatus, Lat.] Moulded into an orb.
- ORBIT. *f.* [orbis, Lat.] The line described by the revolution of a planet. *Blackmore*.
- ORBITY. *f.* [orbis, Lat.] Lois or want of parents or children.
- ORC. *f.* [orca, Lat.] A sort of sea-fish *Ainsw*
- ORCHAL. *f.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Answerb.*
- ORCHANT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.
- ORCHARD. *f.* [ortgard, Sax.] A garden of fruit-trees. *Ben. Johnson*.
- ORCHESTRE. *f.* [ὄρχηστρα] The place where the musicians are let at a publick show.
- ORD. *f.* An edge. *Ord*, in old Engl.sh, signified *beginning*
- To ORDAIN. *v. a.* [ordno, Lat.] 1. To appoint; to decree. *Dryden*. 2. To establish; to settle; to institute. *Milton*. 3. To set in an office. *Esber*. 4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet*.
- ORDAINER. *f.* [from ordain.] He who ordains.
- ORDEAL. *f.* [ordal, 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 water. *Ha'e*.
- ORDER. *f.* [ordo, Lat.] 1. Method; regular disposition *Bacon*. 2. Established process. *Wates*. 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 Kings*. 10. A religious fraternity. *Shakesp*. 11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state. *Dryden*. 12. Means to an end. *Taylor*. 13. Measures; care. *Spenser*. 14. [An 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 ORDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct. *Psalms*. 2. To manage; to procure. *Spenser*. 3. To methodize; to dispose fitly. *1 Chron*. 4. To direct; to command. 5. To ordain to a sacerdotal function. *Whitgift*.
- ORDERER. *f.* [from order.] One that orders, methodizes, or regulates. *Suckling*.
- ORDERLESS. *a.* [from order.] Disorderly; out of rule. *Shakesp*.
- ORDERLINESS. *f.* [from orderly.] Regularity; methodicalness.
- ORDERLY. *a.* [from order.] 1. Methodical; regular. *Hooker*. 2. Not tumultuous; well regulated. *Clarendon*. 3. According with established method. *Hooker*.
- ORDERLY. *adv.* [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. *Hlder*
- ORDINAL, *f.* [ordinal, Fr. ordinale, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders.
- ORDINANCE. *f.* [ordonnance, Fr.] 1. Law; rule; precript. *Spenser*. 2. Obedience commanded. *Taylor*. 3. Appointment. *Shakesp*. 4. A canon. It is now generally written, for distinction *ord-nance*. *Shakesp*.
- ORDINARILY. *adv.* [from ordinary.] 1. According to established rules; according to settled method. *Woodward*. 2. Commonly; usually. *Suth*.
- ORDINARY. *a.* [ordinarius, Lat.] 1. Established; methodical; regular. *Asterbury*. 2. Common; usual. *Tilkeson*. 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. *Shakesp*. 5. A place of eating established at a certain price. *Swift*
- To ORDINATE. *v. a.* [ordinatus, Lat.] 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 *Bensly*.
- ORDONNANCE. *f.* [French] Disposition of figures in a picture.
- ORDURE. *f.* [ordure, Fr.] Dung; filth *Dryden*.
- ORE. *f.* [ore, or opa, Saxon; or Dut. a mine.] 1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral state. *Raleigh*. 2. Metal. *Milton*.
- OREWEED. } *f.* A weed. *Carew*.
- OREWOOD. }
- ORGAL. *f.* Lees of wine.
- ORGAN. *f.* [ὄργανον] 1. Natural instrument; as, the tongue is the organ of speech *Raleigh*. 2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand. *Keil*.
- ORGANICAL } *a.* [organicus, Lat.] 1. Con-
- ORGANICK. } sisting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Milton*. 2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art. *Milton*. 3. Respecting organs. *Hlder*.
- ORGANICALLY. *adv.* [from organical.] By means of organs or instruments. *Locke*.
- ORGANICALNESS } [from organical.] State of being organical.
- ORGANISM. *f.* [from organ.] Organical structure. *Grow*.
- ORGANIST.

- 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 organ stands. *Tatler*.
- ORGANPIPE.** *f.* [*organ and pipe*.] The pipe of a musical organ. *Shakesp.*
- ORGANY.** *f.* [*organum*, Lat.] An herb.
- ORGASM.** *f.* [*orgasme*, Fr. ὄργασμα.] Sudden vehemence. *Derham*.
- ORGEIS.** *f.* A sea-fish, called likewise *organ-ging*. *Ainsworth*.
- ORGILLOUS.** *a.* [*orgueilleux*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. *Shakesp.*
- ORGIES.** *f.* [*orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels. *Ben. Johnson*.
- ORICALCH.** *f.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.] Brass. *Spenser*.
- ORIENT.** *a.* [*oriens*, Lat.] 1. Rising as the sun. *Milton*. 2. Eastern; oriental 3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling. *Bacon*.
- ORIENT.** *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*.
- ORIFLAMB.** *f.* A golden standard. *Ainsworth*.
- ORIGAN.** *f.* [*origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram. *Spenser*.
- ORIGIN.** } *f.* [*origo*, Lat.] 1. Beginning; }
ORIGINAL. } first existence. *Bentley*. 2. Foun- }
 tain; source; that which gives beginning or }
 existence. *Atterbury*. 3. First copy; arche- }
 type. *Locke*. 4. Derivation; descent. *Dryden*.
- ORIGINAL.** *a.* [*originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; pristine; first. *Stillingfleet*.
- ORIGINALLY.** *adv.* [from *original*.] 1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause. *Small-ridge*. 2. At first. *Woodward*. 3. As the first author. *Roscommon*.
- ORIGINALNESS.** *f.* [from *original*.] The quality or state of being original.
- ORIGINARY.** *a.* [*originare*, Fr.] 1. Productive; causing existence. *Cbeayne*. 2. Primitive; that which was the first state. *Sandys*.
- TO ORIGINATE.** *v. a.* [from *origin*.] To bring into existence.
- ORIGINA'TION.** *f.* [*originatio*, Lat.] The act of bringing into existence. *Keil*.
- ORISONS.** *f.* [*oraison*, Fr.] A prayer; a supplication. *Cotton*.
- ORLOP.** *f.* [*overloep*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinner, Hayward*.
- ORNAMENT.** *f.* [*ornamentum*, Lat.] 1. Embellishment; decoration. *Rogers*. 2. Honour; that which confers dignity. *Addison*.
- ORNAMENTAL.** *a.* [from *ornament*.] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment. *Swift*.
- ORNAMENTALLY.** *adv.* [from *ornamental*.] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.
- ORNAMENTED.** *a.* [from *ornament*.] Embellished; bedecked.
- ORNATE.** *a.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Milton*.
- ORNATENESS.** *f.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; state of being embellished.
- ORNATURE.** *f.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Decoration. *Ainsworth*.
- ORNI'SCOPIST.** *f.* [ὄρνις and ἰσκόω.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity.
- ORNI'THOLOGY.** *f.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A discourse on birds.
- ORPHAN.** *f.* [ὄρφανός.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both. *Spenser*.
- ORPHAN.** *a.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents. *Sidney*.
- ORPHANAGE.** } *f.* [from *orphan*.] State of an }
ORPHANISM. } orphan.
- ORPIMENT.** *f.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat.] True and genuine *orpiant* is a siliceous 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 *orpiant* to be only Muscovy talk, stained by accident. But talk is always elastic, but *orpiant* not so. *Orpiant* has been supposed to contain gold, and is found in the mines of gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marl. The painters are very fond of it as gold colour. *Hill*.
- ORPHANOTROPHY.** *f.* [ὄρφανός and τροφή.] An hospital for orphans.
- ORPINE.** *f.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or rose root. *Miller*.
- ORRERY.** *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.
- ORRIS.** *f.* [*orris*, Lat.] A plant and flower. *Bacon*.
- ORRIS.** *f.* [old Fr.] A sort of gold or silver lace.
- ORTS.** *f.* Refuse; things left or thrown away. *Ben. Johnson*.
- ORTHODOX.** *a.* [ὀρθός and δόξα.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Hammonds*.
- ORTHODOXLY.** *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion. *Bacon*.
- ORTHODOXY.** *f.* [ὀρθοδοξία.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine. *Swift*.

ORTHODROMICKS. *f.* [from ὀρθότρομος and δρόμος.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*

ORTHOgon. *f.* [ὀρθόγων and γωνία.] A rectangled figure. *Peacham.*

ORTHOgonAL. *a.* [from *orthogon.*] Rectangular.

ORTHOgraphER. *f.* [ὀρθόγραφος and γράφω.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar. *Shakespeare.*

ORTHOgraphICAL. *a.* [from *orthography.*]

1. Rightly spelled.
2. Relating to the spelling.
3. Delineated according to the elevation. *Mertimer.*

ORTHOgraphically. *adv.* [from *orthographical.*]

1. According to the rules of spelling.
2. According to the elevation.

ORTHOgraphy. *f.* [ὀρθόγραφος and γράφω.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled. *Holder.*
2. The part or practice of spelling. *Swift.*
3. The elevation of a building delineated. *Moxon.*

ORTHOpNOEA. *f.* [ὀρθοπνοία.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture. *Harvey.*

ORTIVE. *a.* [ὀρτινός, Lat.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

ORTOLAN. *f.* [Fr.] A small bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*

ORVAL. *f.* [cruala, Lat.] The herb clary. *Diæ.*

ORVIE'TAN. *f.* [crvietano, Ital.] An antidote or counter poison.

OSCILLATION. *f.* [oscillum, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY. *a.* [oscillum, Lat.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum. *Arbutnot.*

OSCI TANCY. *f.* [oscitantia, Lat.]

1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness. *Addison.*

OSCITANT. *a.* [oscitans, Lat.]

1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*

OSCITATION. *f.* [oscitans, Lat.] The act of yawning. *Tatler.*

OSIER. *f.* [osier, Fr.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *May.*

O'SMUND. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

OSPRAY. *f.* The sea eagle. *Numbers.*

O'SSELEI. *f.* [Fr.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

OSSICLE. *f.* [ossiculum, Lat.] A small bone. *Holder.*

OSSFICK. *a.* [ossa and facis.] Having the power of making bones, or changing caraneous or membranous to bony substance. *Wise man.*

OSSFICATION. *f.* [from *ossify.*] Change of caraneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance. *Sharp.*

OSSFORAGE. *f.* [ossifraga, Lat. *ossifrage,* Fr.] A kind of eagle. *Numbers.*

To O'SSIFY. *v. a.* [ossa and facis.] To change to bone. *Sharp.*

OSSI'VOROUS. *a.* [ossa and voro.] Devouring bones. *Derham.*

O'SSUARY. *f.* [ossuarium, Lat.] A charnel house.

OST. } A vessel upon which hops or malt

OUST. } are dried. *Diæ.*

OSTE'NIVE. *a.* [ostentif, Fr. *ostende;* Lat.] Showing; betokening.

O'STENT f. [ostentum, Lat.]

1. Appearance; air; manner; mein. *Shakespeare.*
2. Show; token. *Shakespeare.*
3. A portent; a prodigy. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TION. *f.* [ostentatio, Lat.]

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 or show; fond to expose to view. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ostentatious.*] Vainly; boastfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *f.* Vanity; boastfulness.

OSTENTA'TOUR. *f.* [ostento, Lat.] A boaster; a vain setter to show.

OSTEOCOLLA. *f.* [ὀστέον and κόλλα.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*

OSTEOCOPE. *f.* [ὀστέον and κοπή] Pains in the bones. *Dæ.*

OSTEO'LOGY. *f.* [ὀστέον and λογία.] A description of the bones. *Tatler.*

OSTI'ARY. *f.* The opening at which a river disembogues itself. *Brewster.*

O'STLER. *f.* [ostler, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. *Swift.*

O'STLERY. *f.* [ostlerie, Fr.] The place belonging to the ostler.

O'STRACISM. *f.* [ὀστρακισμός.] A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell; public censure. *Cleveland.*

O'STRACITES f. *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil 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. *Calmet.*

OTACOU'STICK. *f.* [ὄτρα and ἀκούω.] An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Grew.*

O'THER. *pron.* [oðer, Sax.]

1. Not the same, not this; different. *Hooker.*
2. Not I, or he, but some one else. *Kneller.*
3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary. *Seneca.*
4. Correlative

- lative to each. *Phil.* 5. Something besides. *Locke.* 6. The next. *Shakesp.* 7. The third. *Ben. Johnson.* 8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *either thing.* *Glanville.*
- O'THERGATES** *adv.* In another manner. *Shakesp.*
- O'THERGUISE** *a.* [*either and guise*] Of another kind.
- O'THERWHERE** *adv.* [*either and where*] In other places. *Hosker.*
- O'THERWHILE** *adv.* [*other and while*.] At other times.
- O'THERWISE** *adv.* [*other and wise*.] 1. In a different manner. *Spratt.* 2. By other causes. *Raleigh.* 3. In other respects. *Rogers.*
- O'TTER** *f.* [*otep, Sax.*] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish. *Greuv.*
- OVAL** *a.* [*ovale, Fr ovum, an egg*.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Blackmore.*
- OVAL** *f.* That which has the shape of an egg. *Watts.*
- OVARIOUS** *a.* [from *ovum*.] Consisting of eggs. *Thomson*
- O'VARY** *f.* [*ovarium, Lat*] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown*
- O'VA'TION** *f.* [*ovatio, Lat.*] A lesser triumph among the Romans. *Ditt.*
- O'UBAT.** } *f.* A sort of caterpillar.
- O'UBUST.** }
- O'UCH** *f.* An ornament of gold or jewels. *Bacon.*
- O'VEN** *f.* [*open, Sax.*] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread. *Spenser.*
- O'VER** hath a double signification in the names of places. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *ofpe*, a brink or bank, but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of neither, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above.
- O'VER** *prep.* [*ufar, Gothick; ofpe, Sax.*] 1. Above; with respect to excellence or dignity. *Swift.* 2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. *South.* 3. Above in place. *Shakesp.* 4. Across; as, *he leaped over the brook.* *Dryd.* 5. Through. *Hammond.* 6. Before. *Spenser.*
- O'VER** *adv.* 1. Above the top. *Luke.* 2. More than a quantity assigned. *Hayw.* 3. From side to side. *Greuv.* 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. *Dryden.* 9. Extraordinary; in a great degree. *Baker.* 10. **O'VER and above.** Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended. *Numb.* 11. **O'VER 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 superior 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. *Hosker.*
- To O'VER-BEAR.** *v. a.* To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down. *Hosker.*
- 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.** *adv.* [*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. *Shakesp.*
- To O'VER-BURDEN.** *v. a.* [*over and burden.*] To load with two 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 any thing violent or dangerous. *Hayward.*
- To O'VER-CAST.** *v. c. part. over-cast.* [*over and cast.*] 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. *Spenser.* 2. To cover. *Hosker.* 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. *Shakesp.* 4. To rate too high. *Shakesp.* 5. To fill too full. *Locke.* 6. To load with too great a charge. *Shakesp.*
- To O'VER-CLOUD.** *v. a.* [*over and cloud*] To cover with clouds. *Ticket.*
- To O'VER-CLOY.** *v. a.* [*over and cloy.*] To fill beyond satiety. *Shakesp.*
- To O'VERCOME.** *v. a. pret. I overcame;* *part. pass. overcome;* antiently *overcomen*, as in *Spenser.* [*overcomen, Dutch.*] 1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish. *Spenser.* 2. To overflow; to surcharge. *Phlipps.* 3. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use; *Shakesp.*
- To O'VERCOME.** *v. n.* To gain the superiority. *Romans*
- O'VERCOMER.** *f.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.
- To O'VERCOUNT.** *v. a.* [*over and count.*] To rate above the true value. *Shakesp.*
- To O'VERDO.** *v. a.* [*over and do.*] To do more than enough. *Greuv.*
- To O'VERDRESS.** *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. *Shakesp.*

- To **OVER-EMPTY**. *v. a.* [*over and empty.*] To make too empty. *Carew.*
- OVERFALL**. *f.* [*over and fall.*] Cataract. *Ral.*
- TO OVER-FLOAT**. *v. n.* [*over and float.*] To swim; to float. *Dryden.*
- TO OVER-FLOW**. *v. n.* [*over and flow.*] 1. To be fuller than the brim can hold. *Licke.* 2. To exuberate. *Rogers.*
- TO OVER-FLOW**. *v. a.* To fill beyond the brim. *Taylor.* 2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run. *Dryden.*
- OVER-FLOW**. *f.* [*over and flow.*] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance. *Arbuthnot.*
- OVER-FLOWING**. *f.* [*from over-flow.*] Exuberance; copiousness. *Rogers.*
- OVER-FLOWINGLY**. *adv.* [*from over-flowing.*] Exuberantly. *Boyle.*
- TO OVER-FLY**. *v. a.* [*over and fly.*] To cross by flight. *Dryden.*
- OVER-FORWARDNESS**. *f.* [*over and forwardness.*] Too great quickness. *Hale.*
- TO OVER-FREIGHT**. *v. a.* preter. *over-fraughted*; part. *over-fraught.* To load too heavily.
- TO OVER-GET**. *v. a.* [*over and get.*] To reach; to come up with. *Sidney.*
- TO OVER-GLANCE**. *v. a.* [*over and glance.*] To look hastily over. *Shakesp.*
- TO OVER-GO**. *v. a.* [*over and go.*] To surpass; to excel. *Sidney.*
- TO OVER-GORGE**. *v. a.* [*over and gorge.*] To gorge too much.
- TO OVER-GROW**. *v. a.* [*over and grow.*] 1. To cover with growth. *Spenser.* 2. To rise above. *Mortimer.*
- TO OVER-GROW**. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size. *Knolles.*
- OVER-GROWTH**. *f.* [*over and growth.*] Exuberant growth. *Bacon.*
- TO OVER-HALE**. *v. a.* [*over and hale.*] 1. To spread over. *Spenser.* 2. To examine over again.
- TO OVER-HANG**. *v. a.* [*over and hang.*] To jut over; to impend over. *Shakesp.*
- TO OVER-HANG**. *v. n.* To jut over. *Milton.*
- TO OVER-HARDEN**. *v. n.* [*over and harden.*] To make too hard. *Boyle.*
- OVER-HEAD**. *adv.* [*over and head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*
- TO OVER-HEAR**. *v. a.* [*over and hear.*] To hear those who do not mean to be heard. *Shak.*
- TO OVER-HEND**. *v. a.* [*over and hend.*] To overtake; to reach. *Spenser.*
- TO OVER-JOY**. *v. a.* [*over and joy.*] To transport; to ravish. *Taylor.*
- OVER-JOY**. *f.* Transport; ecstasy. *Shakesp.*
- TO OVER-RIPEN**. *v. a.* [*over and ripen.*] To make too ripe. *Shakesp.*
- TO OVER-LABOUR**. *v. a.* [*over and labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil. *Dryden.*
- TO OVERLADE**. *v. a.* [*over and lade.*] To over-burthen. *Suckling.*
- OVERLARGE**. *a.* [*over and large.*] Larger than enough. *Collier.*
- OVERLASHINGLY**. *f.* [*over and lash.*] With exaggeration. *Brerewood.*
- TO OVERLAY**. *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 OVERLEAP**. *v. a.* [*over and leap.*] To pass by a jump. *Dryden.*
- OVERLEATHER**. *f.* [*over and leather.*] The part of the shoe that covers the foot. *Shakesp.*
- TO OVERLIVE**. *v. a.* [*over and live.*] To live longer than another; to survive; to out-live. *Hayward.*
- TO OVERLIVE**. *v. n.* To live too long. *Milt.*
- OVERLIVER**. *f.* [*from over-live.*] Survivor; that which lives longest. *Bacon.*
- TO OVERLOAD**. *v. a.* [*over and load.*] To burthen with too much. *Felton.*
- OVERLONG**. *a.* [*over and long.*] Too long. *Boyle.*
- TO OVERLOOK**. *v. a.* [*over and look.*] 1. To view from a higher place. *Dryden.* 2. To view fully; to peruse. *Shakesp.* 3. To superintend; to oversee. *Graunt.* 4. To review. *R. J. Commis.* 5. To pass by indulgently. *Rogers.* 6. To neglect; to slight. *Atterb.*
- OVERLOOKER**. *f.* [*over and looker.*] One who looks over his fellows.
- OVERLOOP**. *f.* The same with *orlop*.
- OVERMASTED**. *a.* [*over and mast.*] Having too much mast. *Dryden.*
- TO OVERMASTER**. *v. a.* [*over and master.*] To subdue; to govern. *Shakesp.*
- TO OVERMATCH**. *v. a.* [*over and match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer. *Dryden.*
- OVERMATCH**. *f.* [*over and match.*] One of superior powers. *Milton.*
- OVERMOST**. *a.* [*over and most.*] Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*
- OVERMUCH**. *a.* [*over and much.*] Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*
- OVERMUCH**. *adv.* In too great a degree. *Hooker.*
- OVERMUCHNESS**. *f.* [*from over-much.*] Exuberance; superabundance. *Ben. Johnson.*
- OVERNIGHT**. *f.* Night before bed-time. *Shak.*
- TO OVER-NAME**. *v. a.* [*over and name.*] To name in a series. *Shakesp.*
- 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 OVERPASS**. *v. a.* [*over and pass.*] 1. To cross. *Dryden.* 2. To overlook; to pass with disregard. *Milton.* 3. To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh.* 4. To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*
- TO OVERPAY**. *v. a.* [*over and pay.*] To reward beyond the price. *Priest.*

- TO OVERPER'CH.** *f.* [*over and perch.*] To fly over. *Shakefp.*
- TO OVERPEER.** *v. a.* [*over and peer.*] To over-look; to hover above. *Sandys.*
- OVERPLUS.** *f.* [*over and plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient. *Hooker.*
- TO OVERPLY.** *v. a.* [*over and ply.*] To employ too laboriously. *Milton.*
- TO OVERPOISE.** *v. a.* [*over and poise.*] To outweigh. *Brown.*
- OVERPOISE.** *f.* [*from the verb.*] Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*
- TO OVERPOWER.** *v. a.* [*over and power.*] To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority. *Boyle, Woodward.*
- TO OVERPRESS.** *v. a.* [*over and press.*] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush. *Rojcommon.*
- TO OVERPRIZE.** *v. a.* [*over and prize.*] To value at too high a price. *Watton.*
- OVERRANK.** *a.* [*over and rank.*] Too rank. *Mortimer.*
- TO OVERRATE.** *v. a.* [*over and rate.*] To rate too much. *Rogers.*
- TO OVERREACH.** *v. a.* [*over and reach.*] 1. To rise above. *Raleigh.* 2. To deceive; to go beyond. *Tillotson.*
- TO OVERREACH.** *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. *Farrier's Dict.*
- OVERREACHER.** *f.* [*from over-reach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.
- TO OVERREAD.** *v. a.* [*over and read.*] To peruse. *Shakefp.*
- TO OVERROAST.** *v. a.* [*over and roast.*] To roast too much. *Shakefp.*
- 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. *Huyw.* 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 harass 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 over-flow; to be more than full. *Spenser.*
- TO OVERSEE.** *v. a.* [*over and see.*] 1. To superintend; to overlook. *Spenser.* 2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit. *Hud.*
- OVERSEEN.** *part.* [*from oversee.*] Mistaken; deceived. *Clarendon.*
- OVERSEER.** *f.* [*from oversee.*] 1. One who overlooks; a superintendent. *Hooker.* 2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision of the poor. *Graunt.*
- TO OVERSETE.** *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 OVERSETE.** *v. n.* To throw off the basis. *Mortimer.*
- TO OVERSHADE.** *v. a.* [*over and shade.*] To cover with darkness. *Dryden.*
- TO OVERSHADOW.** *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. *Tillotson.* 2. [*With the reciprocal pronoun.*] To venture too far; to assert too much. *Whitgiste.*
- OVERSIGHT.** *f.* [*from over and sight.*] 1. Superintendence. 2 *Kings.* 2. Mistake; error. *Hooker.*
- TO OVERSIZE.** *v. a.* [*over and size.*] 1. To surpass in bulk. *Sandys.* 2. To plaster over. *Shakefp.*
- TO OVERSKIP.** *v. a.* [*over and skip.*] 1. To pass by leaping. *Hooker.* 2. To pass over. *Donne.* 3. To escape. *Shakefp.*
- 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. *Watton.*
- TO OVERSNOW.** *v. a.* [*over and snow.*] To cover with snow. *Dryden.*
- OVERSOLD.** *part.* [*from oversell.*] Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*
- OVERSOON.** *adv.* [*over and soon.*] To 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. *Derb.*
- TO OVERSTAND.** *v. a.* [*over and stand.*] To stand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*
- TO OVERSTARE.** *v. a.* [*over and stare.*] To stare wildly. *Ajcham.*
- TO OVERSTOCK.** *v. n.* [*over and stock.*] To fill too full; to crowd. *Sawfs.*
- 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 OVERSWE'LL.** *v. a.* [*over and swell.*] To rise above. *Fairfax.*
- OVERT.** *a.* [*ouvert, Fr.*] Open; publick; apparent. *King Charles.*
- OVERTLY.** *adv.* [*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, Shakefp.* 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. overthrew; part. overthrown.* 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

- 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; contradictions. *Clarendon.*
- OVERTHWARTLY.** *adv.* [from *overthwart*.] 1. Across; transversely. 2. Pervicaciously; perversely.
- OVERTHWARTNESS.** *f.* [from *overthwart*.] 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.* [*couverture*, Fr.] 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*.] Subverter. *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. *Dryden.*
- 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.** *adv.* [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 *whelm*.] 1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty. *Rogers.* 2. To overlook gloomily. *Shakespeare.*
- OVERWHELMINGLY.** *adv.* [from *overwhelm*.] In such a manner as to overwhelm. *Decay of Piety.*
- OVERWISE.** *v. a.* [over and *wise*.] Wise to affection. *Eccles. vii. 16.*
- OVERWROUGHT.** *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.*
- OUGHT.** *f.* [spht, Sax.] Any thing; not nothing. *Milton.*
- OUGHT** *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*, Lat.] Having the shape of an egg. *Burnet.*
- OVIPAROUS.** *a.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *Ray.*
- OUNCE.** *f.* [*ounce*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an ounce is twenty penny-weights; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains. *Bacon.*
- OUNCE.** *f.* [*ounce*, Fr. *onza*, Spanish.] A lynx; a panther. *Milton.*
- OUPHE.** *f.* [*auff*, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.
- OUPHEN.** *f.* [from *suph*.] Elfish. *Shakespeare.*
- OUR.** *pron. pass.* [upe, Sax.] 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 style. *Shakespeare.*
- OUSE.** *f.* Tanners bark.
- OUSEL.** *f.* [cyle, Sax.] A blackbird. *Spenser.*
- TO OUST.** *v. a.* [*ouster*, Fr.] To vacate; to take away. *Hale.*
- OUT.** *adv.* [ut, Sax.] 1. Not within. *Friar.* 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'Estrange.* 15. At a loss; in a puzzle. *Bacon.* 16. With torn cloaths. *Dryden.* 17. Away; at a loss. *Dryden, Taylor.* 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.

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. *Shakeſp.* 15. Deviating from. *Shakeſp.* 16. Paſt; without; noting ſomething worn out or exhausted. *Knolles*. 17. By means of. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.*
 To **OUT**. *v. a.* To expel; to deprive. *K. Char.*
 To **OUTA'CT**. *v. a.* [*out and act.*] To do beyond. *Otway*.
 To **OUTBALANCE**. *v. a.* [*out and balance.*] To over-weight; to preponderate. *Dryden*.
 To **OUTBAR**. *v. a.* [*out and bar.*] To ſhut out by fortification. *Spencer*.
 To **OUTBID**. *v. a.* [*out and bid.*] To over-power by bidding a higher price. *Donne*.
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 **OUTBRAVE**. *v. a.* [*out and brave.*] To bear down and diſgrace by more daring, inſolent, or ſplendid appearance. *Cowley*.
 To **OUTBRAZEN**. *v. a.* [*out and brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.
OUTBREAK. *f.* [*out and break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption. *Shakeſp.*
 To **OUTBREATHE**. *v. a.* [*out and breathe.*] 1. To weary by having better breath. *Shakeſp.* 2. To expire. *Spencer*.
OUTCAST. *part.* 1. Thrown into the air as reſuſe. *Spencer*. 2. Banished; expelled. *Milt.*
OUTCAST. *f.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled. *Prior*.
 To **OUTCRAFT**. *v. a.* [*out and craft.*] To excel in cunning. *Shakeſp.*
OUTCRY. *f.* [*out and cry.*] 1. Cry of vehemence; cry of diſtreſs; clamour. *Denham*. 2. Clamour of deteſtation. *South*.
OUTDARE. *v. a.* [*out and dare*] To venture beyond. *Shakeſp.*
 To **OUTDATE**. *v. a.* [*out and date.*] To antiquate. *Hammond*.
 To **OUTDO**. *v. a.* [*out and do.*] To excel; to ſurpaſs. *Shakeſp. Milton*.
 To **OUTDWE'LL**. *v. a.* [*out and dwell*] To ſtay beyond. *Shakeſp.*
OUTER. *a.* [*from out.*] That which is without. *Grew*.
OUTERLY. *adv.* [*from outer.*] Towards the outside. *Grew*.
OUTERMOST. *a.* [*ſuperlative from outer.*] Remoteſt from the miſt. *Boyle*.
 To **OUTFACE**. *v. a.* [*out and face.*] 1. To

brave; to bear down by ſhow of magnanimity. *Wotton*. 2. To ſtare down. *Raleigh*.
 To **OUTFA'WN**. *v. a.* [*out and faawn.*] To excel in ſawning. *Hudibras*.
 To **OUTFLY**. *v. n.* [*out and fly.*] To leave behind in flight. *Shakeſp.*
OUTFORM. *f.* [*out and form.*] External appearance. *Ben. Johnſon*.
 To **OUTFRO'WN**. *v. a.* [*out and frown.*] To frown down. *Shakeſp.*
OUTGATE. *f.* [*out and gate.*] Outlet; paſſage outwards. *Spencer*.
 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. *Denham*.
 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 over-power by jeſting. *Shakeſp.*
 To **OUTKNA'VE**. *v. a.* [*out and knave.*] To ſurpaſs in knavery. *L'Eſtrange*.
OUTLANDISH. *a.* [*out and land.*] Not native; foreign. *Donne*.
 To **OUTLAST**. *v. a.* [*out and laſt.*] To ſurpaſs in duration. *Waller*.
OUTLAW. *f.* [*utlaga, Sax.*] 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 ſurviver.
 To **OUTLOOK**. *v. a.* [*out and look.*] To face down; to brow-beat. *Shakeſp.*
 To **OUTLUSTRE**. *v. a.* [*out and luſtre.*] To excel in brightneſs. *Shakeſp.*
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

To **OUTMARCH**. *v. a.* [*out and march.*] To leave behind in the march. *Clarendon.*
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. *Ayliffe.*
OUTPACE. *v. a.* [*out and pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*
OUTPOUR. *v. a.* [*out and pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.*
OUTPRIZE. *v. a.* [*out and prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it. *Shakeſp.*
OUTRAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager, Fr.*] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously. *Asterbury.*
OUTRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies. *Aſham.*
OUTRAGE. *f.* [*outrage, French.*] Open violence; tumultuous miſchief. *Shakeſp.*
OUTRAGEOUS. *a.* [*outrageux, Fr.*] 1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.* 2. Exceſſive; paſſing realon or decency. *Dryden.* 3. Enormous; atrocious. *Shakeſp.*
OUTRAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from outrageous.*] Violently; tumultuouſly; furioſouſly. *South.*
OUTRAGEOUSNESS. *f.* [*from outrageous.*] With fury; with violence. *Dryden.*
OUTREACH. *v. a.* [*out and reach.*] To go beyond. *Brown.*
OUTRIDE. *v. a.* [*out and ride.*] To paſs by riding. *Dryden.*
OUTRIGHT. *adv.* [*out and right.*] 1. Immediately; without delay. *Aibutnot.* 2. Completely. *Addiſon.*
OUTROAR. *v. a.* [*out and roar.*] To exceed in roaring. *Shakeſp.*
OUTRODE. *f.* [*out and rode.*] Excursion. *Mac.*
OUTROOT. *v. a.* [*out and root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*
OUTRUN. *v. a.* [*out and run.*] 1. To leave behind in running. *Shakeſp.* 2. To exceed. *Addiſon.*
OUTSAIL. *v. a.* [*out and ſail.*] To leave behind in ſailing. *Broome.*
OUTSCORN. *v. a.* [*out and ſcorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shakeſp.*
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. *Shakeſp.*
OUTSHINE. *v. a.* [*out and ſhine.*] 1. To emit luſtre. *Shakeſp.* 2. To excel in luſtre. *Denham.*
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'Eſtrange.* 2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle. *Bacon.* 3. Superficial appearance. *Locke.* 4. The utmoſt. *Mortimer.* 5. Perſon; external man. *Bacon.* 6. Outer ſide; part not incloſed. *Spect.*

To **OUTSIT**. *v. a.* [*out and ſit.*] To ſit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*
OUTSLEEP. *v. a.* [*out and ſleep.*] To ſleep beyond. *Shakeſp.*
OUTSPEAK. *v. a.* [*out and ſpeak.*] To ſpeak ſomething beyond. *Shakeſp.*
OUTSPORT. *v. a.* [*out and ſport.*] To ſport beyond. *Shakeſp.*
OUTSPREAD. *v. a.* [*out and ſpread.*] To extend; to diſſuſe. *Pope.*
OUTSTAND. *v. a.* [*out and ſtand.*] 1. To ſupport; to reſiſt. *Woodward.* 2. To ſtand beyond the proper time. *Shakeſp.*
OUTSTAND. *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.
OUTSTARE. *v. a.* [*out and ſtare.*] To face down; to brow-beat; to outface with effrontery. *Craſhaw.*
OUTSTREET. *f.* [*out and ſtreet.*] Street in the extremities of a town.
OUTSTRETCH. *v. a.* [*out and ſtretch.*] To extend; to ſpread out. *Shakeſp.*
OUTSTRIP. *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind. *Ben. Johnſon.*
OUT-SWEETEN. *v. a.* [*out and ſweeten.*] To excel in ſweetneſs. *Shakeſp.*
OUTSWEAR. *v. a.* [*out and ſwear.*] To over-power by ſweariſg.
OUT-TONGUE. *v. a.* [*out and tongue.*] To bear down by noiſe. *Shakeſp.*
OUT-TALK. *v. a.* [*out and talk.*] To over-power by talk. *Shakeſp.*
OUTVALUE. *v. a.* [*out and value.*] To tranſcend in price. *Boyle.*
OUTVENOM. *v. a.* [*out and venom.*] To exceed in poiſon. *Shakeſp.*
OUTVIE. *v. a.* [*out and vie.*] To exceed; to ſurpaſs. *Addiſon.*
OUT-VILLAIN. *v. a.* [*out and villain.*] To exceed in villainy. *Shakeſp.*
OUTVOICE. *v. a.* [*out and voice.*] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour. *Shakeſp.*
OUTVOTE. *v. a.* [*out and vote.*] To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages. *South.*
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. *Shakeſp.*
OUTWARD. *a.* [*utpæns; Sax.*] 1. External; oppoſed to inward. *Shakeſp.* 2. Extrinſick; adventitious. *Dryden.* 3. Foreign, not inſteſine. *Hayward.* 4. Tending to the out-parts. *Dryden.* 5. [*In theology.*] Carnal; corporeal; not ſpiritual. *Duppa.*
OUTWARD. *f.* External form. *Shakeſp.*
OUTWARD. *adv.* 1. To foreign parts: as, a ſhip *outward* bound. 2. To the outer parts.
OUTWARDLY. *adv.* [*from outward.*] 1. Externally; oppoſed to inwardly. *Hooker.* 2. In appearance; not ſincerely. *Spratt.*
OUTWARDS. *adv.* Towards the out-parts. *Newton.*
OUTWEAR. *v. a.* [*out and wear.*] To paſs tediously. *Pope.*

OWN

- 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'Estrange*.
- 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. *B. Johnson*.
- To **OUTWORTH**. *v. a.* [out and worth.] To excel in value. *Shakesp.*
- To **OWE**. *v. a.* [eg au, Islandick] 1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. *Locke*. 2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for. *Milt.* 3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause. *Pope*. 4. To possess; to be the right owner of. *Shakesp.* 5. Consequential. *Atterbury*. 6. Due as a debt. *Locke*. 7. Imputable to, as an agent. *Locke*
- OWL**. } *f.* [ule, Sax] A bird that flies at night and catches mice. *Pope*.
- OWLET**. } *f.* [ule, Sax] A bird that flies at night and catches mice. *Pope*.
- OWLER**. *f.* One who carries contraband goods. *Swift*.
- OWN**. *f.* [agen, Sax] 1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. *Dryden*. 2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration. *Dryden*. 3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradiction; domestic; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's. *Daniel*.
- To **OWN**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden*. 2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.

OZÆ

- Dryden*. 3. To avow. *Dryden*. 4. To confess; not to deny. *Tillett*.
- OWNERSHIP**. *f.* [from owner.] Property; rightful possession. *Ayliffe*.
- OWNER**. *f.* [from own.] One to whom any thing belongs. *Shakesp.*
- OWRE**. *f.* [urus jubatus, Lat.] A beast. *Ainsw.*
- OX**. *f.* plur. **OXEN**. [oxa, Sax. *oxe*, Danish.] 1. The general name for black cattle. *Camd.* 2. A castrated bull. *Grann*.
- OXBA'NE**. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.
- O'XEYE**. *f.* [*buphthalmus*] A plant. *Miller*.
- OXGANG of Lond.** *f.* Twenty acres. *Ainsw.*
- OXHEAL**. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth*
- O'XFLEY**. *f.* [ox and fly.] A fly of a particular kind.
- OXLIP**. *f.* The same with *cowslip*; a vernal flower. *Shakesp.*
- OXSTA'LL**. *f.* [ox and stall.] A stand for oxen.
- OXTONGUE**. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.
- O'XICRATE**. *f.* [ὄξυκρατο.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman*.
- OXYMEL**. *f.* [ὄξύμηλον.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbutnot*.
- OXYMORON**. *f.* [ὄξύμορον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.
- OXYRRHODINE**. *f.* [ὄξύρροδινη.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Floyer*.
- OYER** *f.* [oyer, old French.] A court of oyer and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.
- OYES**. *f.* [eyes, *hear ye*, French] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.
- OYSTER**. *f.* [oester, Dutch; *huître*, Fr] A bivalve testaceous fish. *Shakesp.*
- OYSTERWENCH**. } *f.* [oyster and wench, or
OYSTERWOMAN. } *woman.*] A woman whose business is to sell oysters. *Shakesp.*
- OZENA**. *f.* [ὄζινα.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy*.

P.

P A C

- 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*.
- PABULAR** *a.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Affording aliment or provender.
- PABULATION**. *f.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.
- PABULOUS**. *a.* [*pabulum*, Lat] Alimantal; affording aliment. *Brown*.
- PACE**. *f.* [*pas*, Fr] 1. Step; single movement in walking. *Milton*. 2. Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney*. 3. Degree of celerity. *Sh. Ac.*

P A C

4. Step; gradation of business. *Temple*. 5. A measure of five feet. *Holder*. 6. A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; *amble*. *Hudib.*
- To **PACE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To move on slowly. *Spenser*. 2. To move. *Shakesp.* 3. [used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.
- To **PACE**. *v. a.* 1. To measure by steps. *Shak.* 2. To direct to go. *Shakesp.*
- PACED** *a.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait. *Dryden*.
- Z 2 2
- PA'CER**.

PACER. *f.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.
PACIFICATION. *f.* [*pacification*, Fr.] 1. The act of making peace. *Soubt.* 2. The act of appeasing or pacifying. *Hooker.*
PACIFICATOR. *f.* [*pacificateur*, Fr. from *pacify*.] Peace-maker. *Bacon.*
PACIFICATORY. *a.* [from *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace.
PACIFICK. *a.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] Peace making; mild; gentle; appeasing. *Hammond.*
PACIFIER. *f.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.
TO PACIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifico*, 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. *Cleaveland.* 2. A burden; a load. *L'Estrange.* 3. A due number of cards. *Addison.* 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 send in a hurry. *Shakeſp.* 3. To fort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. *Shakeſp.* 4. To unite picked persons in some bad design. *Hudibras.*
TO PACK. *v. n.* 1. To tie up goods. *Cleaveland.* 2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste. *Tuſſer.* 3. To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill. *Carew.*
PACKCLOTH. *f.* [*pack* and *cloth*.] A cloth in which goods are tied up.
PACKER. *f.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage.
PACKET. *f.* [*paquet*, Fr.] A small pack; a mail of letters. *Denham.*
TO PACKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels. *Swift.*
PACKHORSE. *f.* [*pack* and *horse*.] A horſe of burden; a horſe employed in carrying goods. *Locke.*
PACKSADDLE. *f.* [*pack* and *saddle*.] A ſaddle on which packs are laid. *Howel.*
PACKTHREAD. *f.* [*pack* and *thread*.] Strong thread uſed in tying up parcels. *Addiſon.*
PACKWAX. *f.* The aponeuroſes on the ſide of the neck. *Ray.*
PACT. *f.* [*paſt*, Fr. *paſtum*, Lat.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Bacon.*
PACITION. *f.* [*paſſion*, Fr. *paſſio*, Lat.] A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*
PACTITIOUS. *a.* [*paſſio*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.
PAD. *f.* [from *pad*, 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 ſettled 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.
PANDAR. *f.* Grouſts; coarſe flour. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER. *f.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman. *Dryden.*
TO PA'DDLE. *v. a.* [*patouiller*, Fr.] 1. To row; to beat water as with oars. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To play in the water. *Collier.* 3. To ſinger. *Shakeſp.*
PADDLE. *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. *Deuſteronomy.*
PA'DDLER. *f.* [from *padding*.] One who paddles. *Aiſeworth.*
PA'DDOCK. *f.* [*pada*, Sax. *paddle*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad. *Dryden.*
PA'DDOCK. *f.* [corrupted from *porrack*.] A ſmall incloſure of deer.
P'ADDELION. *f.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leuis*, Lat.] An herb. *Aiſeworth.*
PADLOCK. *f.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link. *Prior.*
TO PADLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To faſten with a padlock. *Arbutnot.*
PADOWPIPE. *f.* An herb. *Aiſeworth.*
PAEAN. *f.* A ſong of triumph. *Pope.*
PAGAN. *f.* [*paganiſc*, Sax. *paganus*, Lat.] A Heathen; one not a Chriſtian.
PAGAN. *a.* Heatheniſh. *Shakeſp.*
PAGANISM. *f.* [*paganisme*, Fr. from *pagani*.] Heatheniſm. *Hooker.*
PAGE. *f.* [*page*, Fr.] 1. One ſide of the leaf of a book. *Taylor.* 2. [*page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great perſon. *Deane.*
TO PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To mark the pages of a book. 2. To attend as a page. *Shakeſp.*
PAGEANT. *f.* 1. A ſtatuette in a ſhow. 2. Any ſhow; a ſpectacle of entertainment. *Shakeſp.*
PAGEANT. *a.* Showy; pompous; oſtentatious. *Dryden.*
TO PAGEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in ſhows; to repreſent. *Shakeſp.*
PAGEANTRY. *f.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; ſhow. *Government of the Tongue.*
PAGINAL. *f.* [*pagina*, Lat.] Conſiſting of pages. *Brown.*
PA'GOD. *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.*
PAINPLES. *f.* Flowers; alſo called cowſlips. *Diet.*
PAIL. *f.* [*paila*, Span.] A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried. *Dryden.*
PAINFUL. *f.* [*pain* and *full*.] The quantity that a pain will hold. *Shakeſp.*
PAILMAIL. *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. *Walker.* 5. Labour; talk. *Spenser.* 6. Uneaſineſs of mind. *Prior.* 7. The throws of child-birth. *Sam.*
TO PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To afflict;

afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. *Jeremi.*
 2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. *Spenser.*
PA'INFUL. *a.* [*pain* and *full*.] 1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction. *Milton.* 2. Giving pain; afflictive. *Addison.* 3. Difficult; requiring labour. *Shakefp.* 4. Industrious; laborious. *Dryden.*
PAINFULLY. *adv.* [from *painful*.] 1. With great pain or affliction. 2. Laboriously; diligently. *Raleigh.*
PAINFULNESS. *f.* [from *painful*.] 1. Affliction; sorrow; grief. *Soutb.* 2. Industry; laboriousness. *Hooker.*
PA'INIM. *f.* [*payen*, Fr.] Pagan; infidel. *Peacham.*
PA'INIM. *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*
PAINLESS. *a.* [from *pain*.] Without pain; without trouble. *Dryden.*
PAINSTAKER. *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. *Shakefp.* 2. To cover with colours representative of something. *Shakefp.* 3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images. *Locke.* 4. To describe; to represent. *Shakefp.* 5. To colour; to diversify. *Spenser.* 6. To deck with artificial colours. *Shakefp.*
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. *Dry.*
PAINTING. *f.* [from *paint*.] 1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden.* 2. Picture; the painted resemblance. *Shakefp.* 3. Colours laid on. *Shakefp.*
PAINTURE. *f.* [*peinture*, Fr.] 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 fort; a couple; a brace. *Suckling.*
To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be joined in pairs. to couple. *Shakefp.* 2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shakefp.*
To PAIR. *v. a.* 1. To join in couples. *Dryden.* 2. To unite as correspondent or opposite. *Pope.*
PALACE. *f.* [*palais*, Fr.] A royal house; an house eminently splendid. *Shakefp.*
PALACIOUS. *a.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent. *Graunt.*
PALANQUIN. *f.* Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.
PALATABLE. *a.* [from *palate*.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste. *Philips.*
PALATE. *f.* [*palatum*, Lat.] 1. The instrument of taste. *Haweswill.* 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. *Davies.*
PALATINE. *a.* Possessing royal privileges.
PALE. *a.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.] 1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look. *Shakefp.* 2. Not high coloured; approaching to transparency. *Arbutnot.* 3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim. *Shakefp.*
To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale. *Prior.*
PALE. *f.* [*palus*, Lat.] 1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.*
PA'LEEYED. *a.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed. *Pope.*
PALEFACED. *a.* [*pale* and *face*] Having the face wan. *Shakefp.*
PA'LELY. *adv.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.
PA'LENESS. *f.* [from *pale*.] 1. Want of colour; want of freshness. *Pope.* 2. Want of colour; want of lustre. *Shakefp.*
PA'LENDAR. *f.* A kind of coasting vessel. *Kneller.*
PA'LEOUS. *f.* [*palea*, Lat.] Husky; chaffy. *Brown.*
PA'LETTE. *f.* [*palette*, Fr.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Tickell.*
PA'LFREY. *f.* [*palfrey*, Fr.] A small horse fit for saddle. *Dryden.*
PA'LFREYED. *a.* [from *palfrey*] Riding on a palfrey. *Tickell.*
PALIFICATION. *f.* [*palus*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ground firm with pales. *Wotton.*
PALINDROME. *f.* [*παλιον* and *δρομιον*] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*
PALINODE. } *f.* [*παλωδια*.] A recantation.
PALINODY. } *Sandy.*
PALISADE. } *f.* [*palisade*, Fr.] Pales set by
PALISADO. } way of inclosure or defence.
Brome.
To PALISADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose with palisades.
PALISH. *a.* [from *pale*] Somewhat pale. *Arb.*
PALL. *f.* [*pallium*, Lat.] 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. *Shakefp.*
To PALL. *v. n.* To grow vapid; to become insipid. *Addison.*

- To **PALL**. *v. a.* 1. To make insipid or vapid. *Atterbury*. 2. To impair spritelines; to dissipate. *Dryden*. 3. To weaken; to impair. *Shaksp.* 4. To cloy. *Tatler*.
- PALLI**. *f.* [from *paille*, Itaw.] 1. A small bed; mean bed. *Wotton*. 2. [*Palette*, Fr.] A small measure, formerly used by churgeons. *Hakewill*.
- PALLMA'LL**. *f.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, Fr.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.
- PALLIAMENT**. *f.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dress; a robe. *Shaksp.*
- PALLIARDISE**. *f.* [*palliarisè*, 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*.
- PALLIATIVE**. *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*]. 1. Extenuating; favourably representative. 2. Mitigating, not removing; not radically curative. *Arbutnot*.
- PALLIATIVE**. *f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating. *Swift*.
- PALLID**. *a.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] Pale; not high coloured. *Spenser*.
- PALM**. *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 is, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, 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. *Dentan*.
- To **PALM**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Priser*. 2. To impose by fraud. *Dryden*. 3. To handle. *Priser*. 4. To stoak with the hand. *Ainsworth*.
- PALMER**. *f.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm. *Pope*.
- PALMER**. *f.* A crown encircling a deer's head.
- PALMERWORM**. *f.* [*palmor* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Boyle*.
- PALMETTO**. *f.* A species of the palm tree: in the West-Indies with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. *Thomson*.
- PALMIFEROUS**. *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Lidell*.
- PALMIFERE**. *a.* [*palma* and *fer*, Lat.] Web-footed. *Bacon*.
- PALMIST**. *f.* [from *palma*.] One who deals in palmistry.
- PALMISTRY**. *f.* [*palma*, Lat.] The cheat of
- foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Cleveland*.
- PALMY**. *a.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms. *Dryden*.
- PALPABILITY**. *f.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch. *Mari*. *Scribble*.
- PALPABLE**. *a.* [*palpable*, Fr.] 1. Perceptible by the touch. *Milton*. 2. Gross; coarse; easily detected. *Tillotson*. 3. Plain; easily perceptible. *Hosker*.
- PALPABLENESS**. *f.* [from *palpable*] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.
- PALPABLY**. *adv.* [from *palpable*.] 1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. 2. Grossly; plainly. *Bacon*.
- PALPATION**. *f.* [*palpatio*, *palpar*, Lat.] The act of feeling.
- To **PALPITATE**. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Lat.] To beat as the heart; to flutter.
- PALPITATION**. *f.* [*palpitation*, Fr.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, which makes it felt. *Harvey*.
- PALSGRAVE**. *f.* [*palisgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.
- PAL'SICAL**. *a.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with a palsy; paralytick.
- PAL'SIED**. *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. a.* [from *paltron*, *Skinner*.] To thit; to dodge. *Shaksp.*
- To **PALTER**. *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters* his fortune.
- PALTERER**. *f.* [from *palter*.] An un sincere dealer; a shiner.
- PALTRINESS**. *f.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.
- PALTRY**. *a.* [*paltrus*, Fr.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean. *Adams*.
- PALY**. *a.* [from *pale*.] Pale. *Shaksp.*
- PAM**. *f.* [probably from *palm*, victory] The knave of clubs. *Pope*.
- To **PAMPER**. *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to saginate. *Spenser*.
- PAMPHLET**. *f.* [*par un flict*, Fr.] A small book, properly a book sold unbound. *Clarend.*
- To **PAMPHLET**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books. *Huxell*.
- PAMPHLETFEER**. *f.* [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books. *Swift*.
- To **PAN**. *v. a.* An old word denoting to clove or join together.
- PAN**. *f.* [ponne, Sax.] 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.* [*panacè*, Fr. *πανάκεια*.] An universal medicine.
- PANACEA**. *f.* An herb.

P A N

PA'NCAKE. *f.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan *Mortimer*.

PANA'DO. *f.* [from *panis*, bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water. *Wife-man*.

PANCRATICAL. *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 vertebrae of the loins. It weighs commonly four or five ounces.

PANCREATICK. *a.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas. *Ray*.

PANCY. } *f.* [from *panacea*.] A flower; a
PANSY. } kind of violet. *Locke*.

PANDECT. *f.* [*pandecta*, Lat.] A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science. *Swift*

PANDEMICK. *a.* [*πᾶς* and *δῆμος*.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey*.

PANDER. *f.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Dryden*.

To PANDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion *Shakeſp.*

PANDERLY. *a.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pimplike. *Shakeſp.*

PANDICULATION. *f.* [*pandiculans*, Latin.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Flyer*.

PANE. *f.* [*paneau*, Fr.] 1. A square of glass. *Pope*. 2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Donne*.

PANEGRICK. *f.* [*panegyrique*, Fr.] πανήγυρις. An elogy; an encomiastick piece. *Swifling fleet*.

PANEGRIST. *f.* [from *panegyrick*: *panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast. *Camden*.

PANEL. *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. *Cowell*.

PANG. *f.* [*bang*, Dutch, caly.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm or torment. *Denham*.

To PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly. *Shakeſp.*

PANICK. *a.* Violent without cause. *Camden*.

PANNADE. *f.* The curve of a horse. *Ainsw.*

PANNEL. *f.* [*panneel*, Dutch] A kind of rustic fiddle. *Hudibras*.

PANNEL. *f.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsw.*

PANNICLE. } *f.* A plant. *Peacham*.
PANNICK. }

PANNIER. *f.* [*panier*, Fr.] 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. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.] 1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour. *Craſhaw*. 2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath.

P A P

Dryden. 3. To play with intermission. *Pope*. 4. To long; to wish earnestly. *Pope*.

PANT. *f.* [from the verb] Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakeſp.*

PANTALOON. *f.* [*pantalou*, Fr.] A man's garment antiently worn. *Shakeſp.*

PANTLESS. *f.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Arnworth*.

PANTHEON. *f.* [*πανθεων*.] A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER. *f.* [*πανθηρ*; *panthera*, Lat.] A spotted wild beast; a lynx; a pard. *Peacham*.

PANTILE. *f.* A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY. *adv.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation. *Shakeſp.*

PANTLER. *f.* [*panetier*, Fr.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shakeſp. Hammer*.

PANTOFLE. *f.* [*pantoufle*, Fr.] A slipper. *Peacham*.

PANTOMIME. [*πᾶς* and *μῖμος*; *phantomime*, 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. *Arbuthnot*.

PANTON. *f.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PANTRY. *f.* [*paneterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in which provisions are deposited. *Wotton*.

PAP. *f.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch, *papilla*, Lat.] 1. The nipple; the dug sucked. *Spent*. 2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Donne*. 3. The pulp of fruit.

PAPA. *f.* [*παππας*.] A fond name for father, used in many languages. *Swift*.

PAPACY. *f.* [*papacie*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome. *Bacon*.

PAPAL. *a.* [*papal*, Fr.] Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome. *Raleigh*.

PAPAV. *f.* A plant.

PAPAVEROUS. *a.* [*papaverus*, from *papaver*, Lat.] Resembling poppies. *Brown*.

PAPER. *f.* [*papier*, French; *papyrus*, Lat.] 1. A substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water. *Shak*. 2. Piece of paper. *Locke*. 3. Single sheet printed or written. *Shakeſp.*

PAPER. *a.* Any thing slight or thin. *Burnet*.

To PAPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register. *Shakeſp.*

PAPERMAKER. *f.* [*paper* and *maker*.] One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL. *f.* [*paper* and *mill*] A mill in which rags are ground for paper. *Shakeſp.*

PAPESCENT. *a.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap. *Arbuthnot*.

PAPILIO. *f.* [Lat *papillon*, Fr] A butterfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray*.

PAPILIONACEOUS. *a.* [from *papilio*, Lat.] The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which represent something

thing of the figure of a butterfly, 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.

PAPILLARY. } *a.* [from *papilla.*] Having
PAPILLOUS. } emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps. *Derham.*

PAPIST. *f.* [*papiste*, Fr. *papista*, Lat.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon.*

PAPISTICAL. *a.* [from *papist.*] Popish; adherent to popery. *Whitgift.*

PAPISTRY. *f.* [from *papist*] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish Church. *Whitgift.*

PAPPOUS. *a.* [*pappus*, low Latin.] Having that soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants, such as thistles. *Ray.*

PAPPY. *a.* [from *pap*] Soft; succulent; easily divided. *Burnet.*

PAR. *f.* [Latin] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. *Locke.*

PARABLE. *a.* [*parabilis*, Lat.] Easily procurable. *Brown.*

PARABLE. *f.* [*παράβολη*] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured. *Numbers.*

ΠΑΡΑΒΟΛΑ. *f.* [Lat.] 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. from
PARABOLICK. } *parable.*] 1. Expressed by parable or similitude. *Brown.* 2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. *Ray.*

PARABOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *parabolical.*] 1. By way of parable or similitude. *Brown.* 2. In the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM. *f.* In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Diſ.*

PARABOLOID. *f.* [*παράβολη* and *ἰσθ.*] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ. *Harris.*

PARACENTESIS. *f.* [*παρ-κέντησις*] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany.

PARACENTRICAL. } *a.* [*παρὰ* and *κέντρον*.]
PARACENTRICK. } Deviating from circularity. *Cheyne.*

PARADE. *f.* [*parade*, Fr.] 1. Show; ostentation. *Granville.* 2. Military order. *Milton.* 3. A place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard. 4. Guard; posture of defence. *Locke.*

PARADIGM. *f.* [*παράδειγμα*] Example.

PARADISACAL. *a.* [from *paradise.*] Suijing paradice; making paradice. *Burmet.*

PA'RADISE. *f.* [*παράδεισος*] 1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed. *Mih.* 2. Any place of felicity. *Shaksp.*

PARADOX. *f.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. *παράδοξος*] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance. *Spratt.*

PARADOXICAL. *a.* [from *paradox.*] 1. Having the nature of a paradox. *Norris.* 2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY. *adv.* [from *paradox.*] In a paradoxical manner. *Collier.*

PARADOXICALNESS. *f.* [from *paradox.*] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY. *f.* [from *paradox.*] The use of paradoxes. *Brown.*

PARAGOGE. *f.* [*παράγωγη*] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word.

PARAGON. *f.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old Fr.] 1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent. *Shaksp.* 2. Companion; fellow. *Spenser.*

To PARAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.] 1. To compare. *Sidney.* 2. To equal. *Shaksp.*

PARAGRAPH. *f.* [*παράγραφη*, Fr. *παράγραφη*] A distinct part of a discourse. *Swift.*

PARAGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *paragraph*] By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL. } *a.* [from *parallax*]
PARALLACTICK. } Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX. *f.* [*παράλλαξις*] The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the surface of the earth. *Mih.*

PARALLEL. *a.* [*παράλληλος*] 1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance. *Brown.* 2. Having the same tendency. *Addison.* 3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal. *H'atts.*

PARALLEL. *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. *Deſbam.* 5. Comparison made. *Addison.* 6. Any thing resembling another. *South.*

To PARALLEL. *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. *Shaksp.* 3. To correspond to. *Burmet.* 4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars. *Dryden.* 5. To compare. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM. *f.* [*parallelisme*, Fr.] State or being parallel. *Ray.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *f.* [*παράλληλος* and *γραμμή*] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris, Brown.*

PARALLELOGRAMICAL. *a.* [from *parallelogram.*]

lelogram.] 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 the pyramid of the same base and height. *Newton.*

PARALOGISM. *f.* [παράλογος.] A false argument. *Arbutnot.*

PARALOGY. *f.* False reasoning. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS. [παράλυσις.] A palsy.

PARALYTICAL. } *a.* [from *paralysis*; *πα-*
PARALYTICK. } *alytique*, Fr.] Palsied; inclined to palsy. *Prior.*

PARAMOUNT. *a.* [*par* and *mount.*] 1. Superior; having the highest jurisdiction; as, lord *paramount* the chief of the seignory. *Glawville.* 2. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*

PARAMOUNT. *f.* The chief. *Milton.*

PARAMOUR. *f.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.] 1. A lover or wooer. *Spenser.* 2. A mistress. *Shakespeare.*

PARANYMPH. *f.* [παρά and νυμφή.] 1. A bridesman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.* 2. One who countenances or supports another. *Taylor.*

PARAPEGM. *f.* [παράπηγμα.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. *Brown.*

PARAPET. *f.* [*parapet*, Fr.] A wall breast high. *Ben. Johnson.*

PARAPHIMOSIS. *f.* [παρὰφίμοσις.] Diseased when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNALIA. *f.* [Lat. *paraphernaia*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHRASE. *f.* [παράφρασις.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words. *Dryden.*

TO PARAPHRASE. *v. a.* [παράφραζω.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely. *Stillingfleet.*

PARAPHRASIS. *f.* [παράφρασις.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker.*

PARAPHRASTICAL. } *a.* [from *paraphrase*.]
PARAPHRASTICK. } Lax interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRENITIS. *f.* [παρά and φρενιτις.] *Paraphrenitis* is an inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbutnot.*

PARASANG. *f.* [*parasang*, low Latin.] A Persian measure of length. *Locke.*

PARASITE. *f.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon.*

PARASITICAL. } *a.* [from *parasite*.]
PARASITICK. } tering; wheedling. *Hakew.*

PARASOL. *f.* A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head. *Diſt.*

PARASYNAXIS. *f.* A conventicle. *Diſt.*

TO PARBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, Fr.] To half boil. *Bacon.*

TO PARBREAK. *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.] To vomit.

PARBREAK. *f.* [from the verb] Vomit. *Spens.*

PARCEL. *f.* [*parcelle*, Fr.; *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 PARCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To divide into portions. *Soutb.* 2. To make up into a mass. *Shakespeare.*

PARCENER. *f.* [In common law.] When one dies possessed of an estate, and having issue only daughter, or his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called *parceners*. *Cowel.*

PARCENERY. *f.* [from *parsonier*, French.] A holding or occupying of land by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners. *Cowel.*

TO PARCH. *v. a.* To burn slightly and superficially. *Shakespeare.*

TO PARCH. *v. n.* To be scorched. *Shakespeare.*

PARCHMENT. *f.* [*parchemin*, French; *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dressed in the water. *Bacon.*

PARCHMENT-MAKER. *f.* [*parchment* and *maker*.] He who dresses parchment.

PARD. } *f.* [*pardas*, *pardalis*, Lat.] The
PARDALE. } 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. 3. To remit a penalty. *Shakespeare.* 4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology. *Shakespeare.*

PARDON. *f.* [*pardon*, Fr.] 1. Forgiveness of an offender. 2. Forgiveness of a crime; indulgence. 3. Remission of penalty. 4. Forgiveness received. *Soutb.* 5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment. *Shakespeare.*

PARDONABLE. *a.* [*ardonable*, Fr.] Venial; excusable. *Dryden.*

PARDONABLENESS. *f.* [from *ardonable*.] Venialness; susceptibility of pardon. *Hall.*

PARDONABLY. *adv.* [from *ardon*.] Venially; excusably. *Dryden.*

PARDONER. *f.* [from *ardon*.] 1. One who forgives another. *Shakespeare.* 2. Fellows that carried about the pope's indulgences, 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.*

PAREGORICK. *a.* [παρεγορικός.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify and allay. *Diſt.*

PARENCHYMA. *f.* [παρ' ἄρχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance; a part through which the blood is strained.

PARENCHYMATOUS. } *a.* [from *paren-*
PARENCHYMOUS. } *chyma*.] Relating to

to the parenchyma; spongy. *Grew.*
PAR'ENESIS. *f.* [*παραισις.*] Persuasion. *DiEt.*
PAR'ENT. *f.* [*parens, Lat.*] A father or mother. *Hooker.*
PAR'ENTAGE. *f.* [from *parent*] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to parents. *Shak.*
PARENTAL. *a.* [from *parent.*] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents. *Brown.*
PARENTATION. *f.* [from *parento, Latin.*] Something done or said in honour of the dead.
PARENTHESIS. *f.* [*parenthèse, Fr. παρὰ, iv, and ῥιθμια.*] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it; being commonly marked thus, (*)*. *Watts.*
PARENTHETICAL. *a.* [from *parenthesis.*] Pertaining to a parenthesis.
PARER. *f.* [from *pare*] An instrument to cut away the surface. *Tusser.*
PARERGY. *f.* [*παρὰ and ἔργον.*] Something unimportant; something done by the by. *Brown.*
PAR'ET. *f.* Plaster laid on roofs of rooms. *Weswood.*
To PAR'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster *Government of the Tongue.*
PAR'ETER. *f.* [from *pariet.*] A plasterer.
PARHE'LION. *f.* [*παρὰ and ἴλιον.*] A mock fun. *Boyle.*
PARIE'TAL. *a.* [from *paries, Lat.*] Constituting the sides or walls. *Shak.*
PARI'ETARY. *f.* [*parietaire, Fr. pariet, Lat.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PAR'ING. *f.* [from *pare.*] That which is pared off any thing; the rind. *Pope.*
PAR'IS. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PAR'ISH. *f.* [*parochia, low Lat. parochie, Fr. παροικία.*] 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.*
PAR'ISH. *a.* Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish. *Ayliffe.* 2. Maintained by the parish. *Gay.*
PAR'ISHIONER. *f.* [*parochien, Fr. from parish.*] One that belongs to the parish. *Donne.*
PAR'ITOR. *f.* [for *apparitor.*] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*
PAR'ITY. *f.* [*parité, Fr. paritas, Lat.*] Equality; resemblance. *Hall.*
PARK. *f.* [pærnu, 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. *Shakesp.*
PA'RKER. *f.* [from *park.*] A park keeper. *Ainsworth.*
PARKLEAVES. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PAR'LE. *f.* [from *parler, Fr.*] Conversation; talk; oral treaty. *Daniel.*

To PAR'LEY. *v. n.* [from *parler, Fr.*] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. *Brome.*
PAR'LEY. *f.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth. *Prior.*
PAR'LIAMENT. *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. *Cowel.*
PARLIAMENTARY. *a.* [from *parliament.*] Enacted by parliament; suiting the parliament; pertaining to parliament. *Bacon.*
PAR'LOUR. *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.*
PAR'LOUS. *a.* Keen; sprightly; waggish. *Dryden.*
PAR'LOUSNESS. *f.* [from *parlous.*] Quickness; keenness of temper.
PARMA-CITY. *f.* Corruptedly for *Spermaceti.* *Ainsworth.*
PARNEL. *f.* [the diminutive of *patronella.*] A punk; a slut. *Obsolete.*
PAROCHIAL. *a.* [*parochia, from parochia, low Lat.*] Belonging to a parish. *Atterbury.*
PARODY. *f.* [*parodie, Fr. παραδια.*] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose. *Pope.*
To PARODY. *v. a.* [*parodier, Fr. from parody.*] To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*
PARO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*παρωνυμο.*] Resembling another word. *Watts.*
PAROLE. *f.* [*parole, Fr.*] Word given to an assurance. *Cleveland.*
PARGNOMA'SIA. *f.* [*παρνομασία.*] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. *DiEt.*
PAROQUET. *f.* [*parroquet or perrequet, Fr.*] A small species of parrot. *Grew.*
PARONYCHIA. *f.* [*παρωνυχία.*] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail of one's finger; a whitlow.
PARO'TID. *a.* [*παρῳτιδ.*] Salivary: so named because near the ears. *Grew.*
PAROTIS. *f.* [*παρῳτιδ.*] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseinan.*
PAROXYSM. [*παροξυσμός.*] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease. *Harvey.*
PAR'RICIDE. *f.* [*farricida, Lat.*] 1. One who destroys his father. *Shakesp.* 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.*

PARRI-

P A R

PARRICIDAL. } *a.* [from *parricida*, Lat.]
PARRICIDIOUS. } Relating to parricide;
 committing parricide. *Brown.*
PARROT. *f.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] A party-coloured
 bird of the species of the hooked bill, re-
 markable for the exact imitation of the hu-
 man voice. *Dryden.*
TO PARRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, Fr.] To put by
 thrusts; to fence. *Locke.*
TO PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Lat.] To re-
 solve a sentence into the elements or parts of
 speech. *Afcham.*
PARSIMONIOUS. *a.* [from *parsimony*.] Co-
 vetous; frugal; sparing. *Addison.*
PARSIMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *parsimoni-
 ous*.] Frugally; sparingly. *Swift.*
PARSIMONIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *parsimoni-
 ous*.] A disposition to spare and save.
PARSIMONY. *f.* [*parsimonia*, Lat.] Frugali-
 ty; covetousness; niggardliness. *Swift.*
PARSLEY. *f.* [*pisst*, Welsh.] A plant.
PARSNIP. *f.* [*pasinaca*, Lat.] A root. *Miller.*
PARSON. *f.* [*parochianus*.] 1. The priest of
 a parish; one that has a parochial charge or
 cure of souls. *Clarendon.* 2. A clergyman.
Shakefp. 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. *Kuoller.* 2. Member. *Locke.*
 3. That which, in division, falls to each.
Dryden. 4. Share; concern. *Pope.* 5. Side;
 party. *Daniel.* 6. Something relating or be-
 longing. *Shakefp.* 7. Particular office or cha-
 racter. *Bacon.* 8. Character appropriated in a
 play. *Shakefp.* 9. Business; duty. *Bacon.*
 10. Action; conduct. *Shakefp.* 11. Rela-
 tion reciprocal. *Tillotson.* 12. In good part;
 in ill part; as well done; as ill done. *Hooker.*
 13. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; fa-
 culties. *Sidney.* 14. [In the plural.] Quar-
 ters; regions; districts. *Sidney.*
PART. *adv.* Party; in some measure. *Shakefp.*
TO PART. *v. a.* To divide; to share; to
 distribute. *Acts.* 2. To separate; to disunite.
Dryden. 3. To break into pieces. *Lewitticus.*
 4. To keep asunder. *Shakefp.* 5. To separate
 combatants. *Shakefp.* 6. To screen. *Prior.*
TO PART. *v. n.* 1. To be separated. *Dryden.*
 2. To take farewell. *Shakefp.* 3. To have
 share. *Isaiah.* 4. [*Partir*, Fr.] To go away;
 to set out. 5. **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*]
 1. To have share of any thing; to take share
 with. *Locke.* 2. To participate; to have
 something of the property, nature, or right.
Bacon. To be admitted to; not to be ex-

P A R

cluded. *Shakefp.* 4. Sometimes with *in* be-
 fore the thing partaken of. *Locke.* 5. To
 combine; to enter into some design. *Hale.*
TO PARTAKE. *v. a.* 1. To share; to have
 part in. *Milton.* 2. To admit to part; to ex-
 tend participation. *Spenser.*
PARTAKER. *f.* [from *partake*.] 1. A partner
 in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an as-
 sociate with. *Hooker, Shakefp.* 2. Sometimes
 with *in* before the thing partaken. *Shakefp.* 3.
 Accomplice; associate. *Psalms*
PARTER. *f.* [from *part*.] One that parts or
 separates. *Sidney.*
PARTERRE. *f.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level divi-
 sion of ground. *Miller.*
PARTIAL. *a.* [*partial*, Fr.] 1. Inclined ante-
 cedently to favour one party in a cause, or
 one side of the question more than the other.
Mal. 2. Inclined to favour without reason.
Locke. 3. Affecting only one part; subsisting
 only in a part; not universal. *Burnet.*
PARTIALITY. *f.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *par-
 tial*.] Unequal state of the judgment, and fa-
 vour of one above the other. *Spenser.*
TO PARTIALIZE. *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from
partial.] To make partial. *Shakefp.*
PARTIALLY. *adv.* [from *partial*.] 1. With
 unjust favour or dislike. 2. In part; not to-
 tally. *Rogers.*
PARTIBILITY. *f.* [from *partible*.] Divisibili-
 ty; separability.
PARTIBLE. *a.* [from *part*.] Divisible; sepa-
 rable. *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.]
 1. To partake; to have share. *Shakefp.* 2.
 With *of*. *Hayw.* 3. With *in*. *Milton.* 4. To
 have part of more things than one. *De-ham.*
 5. To have part of something common with
 another. *Bacon.*
TO PARTICIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to re-
 ceive part of; to share. *Hooker.*
PARTICIPATION. *f.* [*participation*, Fr. from
participate.] 1. The state of sharing some-
 thing in common. *Hooker.* 2. The act or state
 of partaking or having part of something.
Stillingfl. 3. Distribution; division into
 shares. *Rlegh.*
PARTICIPIAL. *a.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Hav-
 ing the nature of a participle.
PARTICIPIALLY. *adv.* [from *participle*.] In
 the sense or manner of a participle.
PARTICIPLE. *f.* [*participium*, Lat.] 1. A
 word partaking at once the qualities of a
 noun and verb. *Clarke.* 2. Any thing that
 participates of different things. *Bacon.*
PARTICLE. *f.* [*particula*, Lat.] 1. Any small
 portion of a greater substance. 2. A word
 unvaried by inflection. *Hooker.*
PARTICULAR. *a.* [*particularis*, Fr.] 1. Re-
 lating to single persons; not general. *Sidney.*
 4 A 2. Individual;

2. Individual; one distinct from others. *South.*
 3. Noting properties or things peculiar. *Bacon.*
 4. Attentive to things single and distinct. *Locke.* 5. Single, not general. *Sidney.* 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'Esrange.* 3. Private interest. *Hooker.* *Shakefp.* 4. Private character; single self: state of an individual. *Shakefp.* 5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Ayliffe.* 6. Distinct; not general recital. *Dryden.*
PARTICULARITY *f.* *particulariste*, Fr. from *particular*.] 1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion. *Sidney.* 2. Singleness; individual. *Hooker.* 3. Petty account; private incident. *Addison.* 4. Something belonging to single persons. *Shakefp.* 5. Something peculiar. *Addison.*
TO PARTICULARIZE *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to throw minutely. *Atterbury.*
PARTICULARLY *adv.* [from *particular*.] 1. Distinctly; singly; not universally. *South.* 2. In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*
TO PARTICULATE *v. a.* [from *particular*.] To make mention singly. *Cromden.*
PARTISAN *f.* [*partisan*, Fr.] 1. A kind of pike or halberd. *Shakefp.* 2. [From *parti*, Fr.] An adherent to a faction. *Addison.* 3. The commander of a party. 4. A commander's leading staff. *Amersyth.*
PARTITION *f.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided. *Shakefp.* 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 band, the original signification being a ruff or band. *Hall.*
PARTLY *adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some degree. *Addison.*
PARTNER *f.* [from *part*.] 1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in anything. *Milton.* 2. One who dances with another. *Shakefp.*
TO PARTNER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner. *Shakefp.*
PARTNERSHIP *f.* [from *partner*.] 1. Joint interest or property. *Dryden.* 2. The union of two or more in the same trade. *L'Esrange.*
PARTOOK Preterite of *partake*.
PARTRIDGE *f.* [*pertris*, Welsh] A bird of game. *Samuel.*
PARTURIENT *a.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.
PARTURITION *f.* [from *parturio*, Lat.] The state of being about to bring forth. *Brown.*
PARTY *f.* [*partie*, Fr.] 1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others. *Locke.* 2. One of two litigants. *Shakefp.* 3. One

concerned in any affair. *Shakefp.* 4. Side; persons engaged against each other. *Dryden.* 5. Cause; side; *Dryden.* 6. A select assembly. *Pope.* 7. Particular person; person distinct from, or opposed to another. *Taylor.* 8. A detachment of soldiers.
PARTY-COLOURED *a.* [*party and coloured*.] Having diversity of colours. *Dryden.*
PARTY-JURY *f.* [in law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.
PARTYMAN *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. *Maxim.*
PARRIS *f.* [French] A church or church porch. *Bailey.*
PARVITUDE *f.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minuteness. *Glawville.*
PARVITY *f.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minuteness. *Ray.*
PAS *f.* [Fr.] Precedence; right of going foremost. *Arbutnot.*
PASCHAL *a.* [*paschal*, Fr.] 1. Relating to the passover. 2. Relating to Easter.
PASH *f.* [*pas*, Spanish.] A kiss. *Shakefp.*
TO PASH *v. a.* [*perfen*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush. *Dryden.*
PASQUE-FLOWER *f.* [*pasfatilla*, Lat.] A plant.
PASQUIL } *f.* [from *pasquino*, a statue
PASQUIN } at Rome, to which they
PASQUINADE } affix say lampoon.] A
 lampoon. *H. wa.*
TO PASS *v. a.* [*passer*, Fr.] 1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 8. To be changed by regular gradation. *Arbutnot.* 9. To be beyond bounds. *Obsolete.* *Shakefp.* 10. To be in any state. *Exek. el.* 11. To be enacted. *Clarendon.* 12. To be effected; to exist. *Hooker.* 13. To gain reception; to become current. *Hudibras.* 14. To be practised actually or successfully. *Shakefp.* 15. To be regarded as good or ill. *Atterbury.* 16. To occur; to be transacted. *Watts.* 17. To be done. *Taylor.* 18. To heed; to regard. *Shakefp.* 19. To determine finally; to judge capitally. *Shakefp.* 20. To be supremely excellent. 21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing. *Shakefp.* 22. To omit. *Prior.* 23. To go through the alimentary duct. *Arbut.* 24. To be in a tolerable state. *L'Esrange.* 25. **TO PASS AWAY**. To be lost; to glide off. *Leccie.* 26. To vanish.
TO PASS *v. a.* 1. To go beyond. *Hayward.* 2. To go through; as, the horse *passed* the river. 3. To spend; to live through. *Cotter.* 4. To impart to any thing the power of moving. *Derham.* 5. To carry hastily. *Addison.* 6. To

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. *Shakesp.* 13. To surpass; to excel. *Ezekiel*. 14. To omit; to neglect. *Shakesp.* 15. To transend; to transcend. *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. *Eccles.* 22. To PASS by. To excuse; to forgive. *Tillotson*. 23. 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. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.* 6. State; condition. *Sidney*.
PASSABLE *a.* [*passable*, Fr. from *pass*.] 1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over. 2. *Mac*. 3. Supportable; tolerable; allowable. *Shakesp.* 3. Capable of admission or reception. *Collier*. 4. Popular; well received. *B. con*
PASSADO *f.* [Italian.] A push; a thrust. *Shakesp.*
PASSAGE *f.* [*passage*, Fr.] 1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey. *Raleigh*. 2. Road; way. *South*. 3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass. *Shakesp.* 4. The state of decay. *Shakesp.* 5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. *Digby*. 6. Occurrence; hap. *Shakesp.* 7. Unsettled state. *Temple*. 8. Incident; transaction. *Hayward*. 9. Management; conduct. *Davies*. 10. Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Endroit*, Fr. *Addis*.
PASSED Preterite and participle of *pass*. *Ijai*
PASSENGER *f.* [*passager*, Fr.] 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*.
PASSER *f.* [from *pass*.] One who passes; one that is upon the road. *Carew*.
PASSIBILITY *f.* [*passibilit *, Fr. from *passible*.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Hakewill*.
PASSIBLE *a.* [*passible*, Fr. *passibilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents. *Hooker*.
PASSIBLENESS *f.* [from *passible*] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Brewerwood*.
PASSING *participial a.* [from *pass*.] 1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent. *Fairfax*. 2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding. *Shakesp.*
PASSINGBELL *f.* [*passing and bell*] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to ob-

tain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell, which rings immediately after death. *Daniel*.
PASSION *f.* [*passion*, Fr. *passio*, Lat.] 1. Any effect caused by external agency. *Locke*. 2. Violent commotion of the mind. *Milton*. 3. Anger. *Watts*. 4. Zeal; ardour. *Addison*. 5. Love. *Dryden*. 6. Eageriness. *Swift*. 7. Emphatically. The last suffering of the redeemer of the world. *Aets*.
TO PASSION *v. n.* [*passioner*, Fr. from the noun] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. Obsolete. *Shakesp.*
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.* [*passionn *, Fr.] 1. Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion of mind. *Carendon*. 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. *Shakesp.*
PASSIONATELY *adv.* [from *passionate*.] 1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind. *South*, *Dryden*. 2. Angriily. *Locke*.
PASSIONATENESS *f.* [from *passionate*.] 1. State of being subject to passion. 2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle*.
PASSIVE *a.* [*passivus*, Lat.] 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 *adv.* [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. *Cheyne*.
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. *Exod*.
PASSPORT *f.* [*passport*, Fr.] Permission of egress. *Sidney*, *South*.
PAST *participial a.* [from *pass*.] 1. Not present; not to come. *Swift*. 2. Spent; gone through; undergone. *Pope*.
PAST *j.* 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. *Calamy*. 4. Beyond; further than. *Numbers*. 5. Above; more than. *Spenser*.
PASTE *f.* [*paste*, Fr.] 1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious. *Dryden*. 2. Flower and water boiled together so as to make a cement. 3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*pafter*, 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 form. *Addison.*
 PASTEBOARD. *a.* Made of pasteboard. *Mort.*
 PASTEL. *f.* An herb.
 PASTER. *f.* [*pasturum*, Fr.] 1. The knee of an horse. *Shakespeare.* 2. The legs of any human creature. *Dryden.*
 PASTIL. *f.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, Fr.] A roll of paste. *Peacbam.*
 PASTIME. *f.* [*pass* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion. *Watts.*
 PASTOR. *f.* [*pastor*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. Rural; rustick; becoming shepherds; imitating shepherds. *Sidney.* 2. Relating to the care of souls. *Hæker.*
 PASTORAL. *f.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life, in which the speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick. *Watts.*
 PASTRY. *f.* [*pastryerie*, 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 *cook*.] One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste. *Arbutnot.*
 PASTURABLE. *a.* [from *pasture*.] Fit for pasture.
 PASTURAGE. *f.* [*pasturage*, Fr.] 1. The business of feeding cattle. *Spenser.* 2. Lands grazed by cattle. *Addison.* 3. The use of pasture. *Arbutnot.*
 PASTURE. *f.* [*pasture*, Fr.] 1. Food; the act of feeding. *Brown.* 2. Ground on which cattle feed. *Locke.* 3. Human culture; education. *Dryden.*
 To PASTURE. *v. s.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture. *Milton.*
 To PASTURE. *v. s.* [from the noun.] To graze in a pasture.
 PASTY. *f.* [*paste*, Fr.] A pye or crust raised without a dith. *Shakespeare.*
 PAT. *a.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner*.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable. *Atterbury.*
 PAT. *f.* [*patte*, Fr.] 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. *Ainsworth.*
 PATACON. *f.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English. *Ainsworth.*
 To PATCH. *v. n.* [*padzer*, 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.* [*pezza*, 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. *Shakespeare.*
 PAT'CHER. *f.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a botcher.
 PAT'CHERY. *f.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work; forgery. *Shakespeare.*
 PAT'CHWORK. *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.* [*patfactio*, Lat.] Act or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*
 PATEN. *f.* [*patina*, Lat.] A plate. *Shakespeare.*
 PATENT. *a.* [*patens*, Lat.] 1. Open to the perusal of all; as, letters patent. 2. Something appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer.*
 PATENT. *f.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. *Shakespeare.*
 PATENTEE. *f.* [from *patent*.] One who has a patent. *Swift.*
 PATER NOSTER. *f.* [Lat.] The Lord's prayer. *Camden.*
 PATERNAL. *a.* [*paternus*, Lat.] 1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father. *Hammond.* 2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father. *Dryden.*
 PATERNITY. *f.* [from *paternus*, Lat.] Fathership; the relation of a father. *Arbutnot.*
 PATH. *f.* [*pad*, Saxon.] Way; road; track. *Dryden.*
 PATHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*παθητικός*.] Affecting
 PATHE'TICK. } the passions; passionate
 moving. *Swift.*
 PATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [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.
 PATHLESS. *a.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandys.*
 PATHOGNOMONICK. *a.* [*παθνομονικός*.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing 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.* [*παθολόγος* and *λίγος*.] One who treats of pathology.
 PATHOLOGY. *f.* [*παθος* and *λίγος*.] 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.*

PA'TIBLE.

PA'TIBLE. *a.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Diſt.*
PA'TIBULARY. *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows.
PA'TIENCE. *f.* [*patientia*, Lat.] 1. The power of ſuffering; indurance; the power of expecting long without rage or diſcontent; the power of ſupporting injuries without revenge. *Matthew.* 2. Sufferance; permiſſion. *Hooker.* 3. An herb. *Martiner.*
PA'TIENT. *a.* [*patiens*, Lat.] 1. Having the quality of enduring. *Ray.* 2. Calm under pain or affliction. *Dryden.* 3. Not revengeful againſt injuries. 4. Not eaſily provoked. 1. *Theſſal.* 5. Not haſty; not viciously eager or impetuous. *Prior.*
PA'TIENT. *f.* [*patient*, Fr.] 1. That which receives impreſſions from external agents. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. A perſon diſeaſed. *Addiſon.*
To PA'TIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compoſe one's ſelf. *Shakeſp.*
PA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from *patient*.] 1. Without rage under pain or affliction. *Milton.* 2. Without vicious impetuofity. *Calamy.*
PA'TINE. *f.* [*patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainſworth.*
PA'TLY. *adv.* [from *pat*.] Commodiouſly; ſily.
PA'TRIARCH. *f.* [*patriarcha*, Lat.] 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 enj yed by patriarchs. *Norris.* 2. Belonging to hierarchal patriarchs. *Ayliffe.*
PATRIARCHATE. } *f.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.]
PATRIARCHSHIP. } A biſhoprick ſuperior to archbiſhopricks. *Ayliffe.*
PATRIARCHY. *f.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate *Brerewood.*
PA'TRICIAN. *a.* [*patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.
PATRICIAN. *f.* A nobleman. *Dryden.*
PATRIMONIAL. *a.* [from *patrimony*.] Poſſeſſed by inheritance. *Temple.*
PATRIMONY. *f.* [*patrimonium*, Lat.] An eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance. *Davies.*
PATRIOT. *f.* One whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country. *Tickell.*
PATRIOTISM. *f.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.
To PATROCINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Lat.] To patronize; to protect; to defend. *Diſt.*
PATROL. *f.* [*patrouille*, old Fr.] 1. The act of going the rounds in a gariſon to obſerve that orders are kept. 2. Thoſe that go the rounds. *Thomſon.*
To PATROL. *v. n.* [*patrouille*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or gariſon. *Black.*
PATRON. *f.* [*patronus*, Lat.] 1. One who countenances, ſupports or protects. *Prior.* 2. A guardian ſaint. *Spencer.* 3. Advocate; defender; vindicator. *Locke.* 4. One who has donation of eccleſiaſtical preferment.
PATRONAGE. *f.* [from *patron*.] 1. Sup- port; protection. *Sidney, Creech.* 2. Guar-

dianſhip of ſaints. *Addiſon.* 3. Donation of a benefice; right of conſerring a benefice.
To PATRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patronize; to protect.
PATRONAL. *a.* [from *patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; ſupporting; guarding; defending. *Brown.*
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.*
PATRONYMICK. *f.* [*πατρωνυμικός*.] Name expreſſing the name of the father or anceſtor. *Brome.*
PA'TTEN of a pillar. *f.* Its baſis. *Ainſworth.*
PA'TTENMAKER. *f.* [*patten and maker*.] He that makes pattens.
PATTEN. *f.* [*patin*, Fr.] A ſhoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common ſhoe by women. *Camden.*
To PATTEN. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet. *Dryden.*
PA'TTERN. *f.* [*patron*, Fr. *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. n.* [*patronner*, Fr.] 1. To make an imitation of ſomething; to copy. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ſerve as an example to be followed. *Shakeſp.*
PAVAN. } *f.* A kind of light tripping dance.
PAVIN. } *Ainſworth.*
PAUCILOQUY. *f.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] Sparing and rare ſpeech.
PAUCITY. *f.* [*paucitas*, Lat.] 1. Fewneſs; ſmallneſs of number. *Boyle.* 2. Smallneſs of quantity. *Brown.*
To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat.] 1. To lay with brick or ſtone; to floor with ſtone. *Shakeſp.* 2. To make a paſſage eaſy. *Bacon.*
PAVEMENT. *f.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; ſtone floor. *Addiſon.*
PAVER. } *f.* [from *pave*.] One who lays with
PAVIER. } ſtones. *Gay.*
PAVILION. *f.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] 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. *panſex*, Lat.] The belly; the region of the gus. *Bacon.*
To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate. *Garth.*
PAUPER. *f.* [Lat.] A poor perſon.
PAUSE. *f.* [*pauſa*, low Lat. *παυſα*.] 1. A ſtop; a place or time of intermiſſion. *Addiſon.* 2. Suſpenſion; doubt. *Shakeſp.* 3. Break; paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe. 4. Place of ſuſpending the voice marked

marked in writing. 5. A stop or intermission in musick.

To PAUSE *v. n.* 1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Milton.* 2. To deliberate. *Kneller.* 3. To be intermitted. *Tickell.*

PAUSER. *f.* [from *pause*.] He who pauses; he who deliberates. *Shakespeare.*

PAW. *f.* [*paewen*, Welsh] 1. The foot of a beast of prey. *Mare.* 2. Hand. *Dryden.*

To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore-foot along the ground. *Poet.*

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.*

PA'WED. *a.* [from *paew*.] 1. Having paws. 2. Broad footed. *Ainsworth.*

PAWN. *a.* [*paand*, Dutch; *pan*, Fr.] 1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made. *Hewel.* 2. The state of being pledged. *Shakespeare.* 3. A common man at chess. *Ainsworth.*

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakespeare.*

PAWNBROKER. *f.* [*paawn* and *broker*.] One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbutnot.*

To PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr.] 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. *Rescomm.* 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.*

PAYABLE. *a.* [*payable*, Fr.] 1. Due; to be paid. *Bacon.* 2. Such as there is power to pay. *South.*

PAYDAY. *f.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid. *Locke.*

PAYER. *f.* [*paieur*, Fr.] One who pays.

PAYMASTER. *f.* [*pay* and *master*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*

PAYMENT. *f.* [from *pay*.] 1. The act of paying. 2. The discharge of debt or promise. *Bacon.* 3. A reward. *South.* 4. Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainsworth.*

To PAYSE. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for *poise*.] To balance.

PAYSER. *f.* [for *poiser*.] One that weighs. *Carew.*

PEA. *f.* [*pisfume*, Lat. *pira*, Sax.] A plant. The species are sixteen.

PEACE. *f.* [*paix*, Fr. *pax*, Lat.] 1. Respite from war. *Addison.* 2. Quiet from suits or disturbance. *Davis.* 3. Rest from any commotion. 4. Stillness from riots or tumults. 5. Reconciliation of differences. *Isaiah.* 6. A state not hostile. *Bacon.* 7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest. *Tillotson.* 8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.

PEACE. *interj.* A word commanding silence. *Clough.*

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. *Genesis.*

PEACEABLENESS. *f.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietness; disposition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEACEABLY. *adv.* [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. *adv.* [from *peaceful*.] 1. Quiet; 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.* [*peche*, Fr.] A roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow, inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*

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. *Shakespeare.*

PEACHICK. *f.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chicken of a peacock. *South.*

PEACOCK. *f.* A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Sandys.*

PEAHEN. *f.* [*pea* and *hen*; *para*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK. *f.* [*peac*, Sax.] 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. *Shakespeare.* 2. To make a mean figure; to inck. *Shakespeare.*

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. n.* To assail with noise. *Milton.*

PEAR. *f.* [*poire*, Fr.] 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*, Fr. *perla*, Spanish.] Pearls, though esteemed of the number of gems, are but a dittlem 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 a 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*, Lat.] A white speck or film grown on the eye.

PEARLED.

PEA'RLED. *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*.

PEARMAIN. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer*.

PEA'TREE. *f.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears pears. *Bacon*.

PEASANT. *f.* [*paisant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour. *Spenser*.

PEASANTRY. *f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people. *Luthe*.

PEASCOD. } *f.* [*pea*, *cod* and *shell*] The husk

PEASHELL. } that contains pease. *Walton*.

PEASE. *f.* Food of pease. *Tusser*.

PEAT. *f.* A species of turf used for fire. *Bacon*.

PEAT. *f.* [from *peis*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. *Donne*.

PEBBLE. } *f.* [pæblytana, Sax] A

PEBBLESTONE. } 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*, Lat.] Incident to sin.

PECCADILLO. *f.* [Spanish; *peccadillo*, Fr.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. *Atterbury*

PECCANCY. *f.* [from *peccant*.] Bad quality. *Wise man*.

PECCANT. *a.* [*peccant*, Fr.] 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.* [*pecquer*, Fr. *pecken*, Dutch.] 1. To strike with the beak as a bird. 2. To pick up food with the beak. *Addison*. 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 *peckled*.] Spotted; varied with spots. *Walton*.

PECTINAL. *f.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.] There are fishes as *pectinatis*, such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown*.

PECTINATED. *a.* [from *pecten*, Lat.] Poised like a comb. *Brown*.

PECTINATION. *f.* The state of being pectinated. *Brown*.

PECTORAL. *a.* [from *pectoralis*, Lat.] Be-

longing to the breast. *Wise man*.

PECTORAL. *f.* [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breast plate.

PECULATE. } *f.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat*,

PECULATION. } Fr.] Robbery of the public; theft of publick money.

PECULATOR. *f.* [Lat.] Robber of the publick.

PECULIAR. *a.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Lat.] 1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others. 2. Not common to other things. 3. Particular; single. *Milton*.

PECULIAR. *f.* 1. The property; the exclusive property. *Milton*. 2. Something abridged from the ordinary jurisdiction. *Carew*.

PECULIARITY. *f.* [from *peculiar*.] Particularity; something found only in one. *Swift*.

PECULIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar*.] 1. Particularly; singly. *Woodward*. 2. In a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY. *f.* [*pecuniarius*, Lat.] 1. Relating to money. *Brown*. 2. Consisting of money. *Bacon*.

PED. *f.* 1. A small pack saddle. *Tusser*. 2. A basket; a hamper. *Spenser*.

PEDAGOGICAL. *a.* [from *pedagogue*.] Suited or belonging to a schoolmaster.

PEDAGOGUE. *f.* [*paidagogyis*.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant. *Dryden*.

To PEDAGOGUE. *v. a.* [*paidagogyis*.] To teach with superciliousness. *Prior*.

PEDAGOGY. *f.* [*paidagogyia*.] The master-ship; discipline. *South*.

PEDAL. *a.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS. *f.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedes*, Fr.] The large pipes of an organ. *Diſt*.

PEDANEUS. *a.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot.

PEDANT. *f.* [*pedant*, Fr.] 1. A schoolmaster. *Dryden*. 2. A man vain of low knowledge. *Swift*.

PEDANTICK. } *a.* [*pedantesque*, Fr. from

PEDANTICAL. } *pedant*.] Awkwardly ostentations of learning. *Hayward*.

PEDANTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical*.] With awkward ostentation of literature. *Dry*.

PEDANTRY. *f.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward ostentation of needless learning. *Brown*, *Cowley*.

To PEDDLE. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Ansforth*.

PEDERERO. *f.* [*pedrero*, Spanish.] A small canon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *patrero*.

PEDESTAL. *f.* [*pedestal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue. *Dryden*.

PEDESTRIUS. *a.* [*pedestris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot. *Brown*.

PEDICLE. *f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pediculus*, Fr.] The toothstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon*.

PEDICULAR. *a.* [*pedicularis*, Lat.] Having the phthyrialis or lousy distemper. *Ansforth*.

PEDIGREE. *f.* [*per* and *degic*, Skinner.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent. *Camd*.

PEDI-

PEDIMENT. *f.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates. *Diſt.*

PEDLER. *f.* One who travels the country with ſmall commodities. *Shakeſp.*

PEDLERY. *a.* [from *pedler*.] Wares ſold by pedlers. *Swift.*

PEDDLING. *a.* Petty dealing; ſuch as pedlers have. *Decay of Piety.*

PEDOBAPTISM. *f.* [*παιδο* and *βαπτισμα*.] Infant baptiſm.

PEDOBAPTIST. *f.* [*παιδο* and *βαπτιστης*.] One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm

To **PEEL.** *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*.] 1. To decorticate; to ſlay. *Shakeſp.* 2. [from *pillier*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this ſhould be written *pill*. *Milton.*

PEEL. *f.* [*pellis*, Lat.] The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *f.* [*pelle*, Fr.] 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 ſlays. 2. A robber; a plunderer. *Tuſſer.*

To **PEEP.** *v. n.* 1. To make the fiſt appearance. *Spencer.* 2. To look ſtily, cloſely or curiouſly. *Spencer, Cleaveland, Dryden.*

PEEP. *f.* 1. Fiſt appearance: as, at the *peep* and fiſt break of day. 2. A fly look. *Swift.*

PEEPER. *f.* Young chickens juſt breaking the ſhell. *Bramſtead.*

PEEPHOLE. } *f.* [*peep* and *hole*] A hole
PEEPINGHOLE. } through which one may
 • look without being diſcovered. *Prior.*

PEER. *f.* [*pair*, Fr.] 1. Equal: one of the ſame rank. *Darwin.* 2. One equal in excellence or endowments. *Dryden.* 3. Companion; fellow. *Ben. Johnson.* 4. A nobleman; or 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 fight. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. To look narrowly; to peep. *Sidney.*

PEERAGE. *f.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*] 1. The dignity of a peer. *Swift.* 2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*

PEERDOM. *f.* [from *peer*.] Peerage. *Ainſw.*

PEERESS. *f.* [female of *peer*.] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS. *a.* [from *peer*.] Unequaled; having no peer. *Milton.*

PEERLESSNESS. *f.* [from *peerleſs*.] Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEEVISH. *a.* Petulant; waſpiſh; eaſily offended; irritable; hard to pleaſe. *Swift.*

PEEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *peeviſh*.] Angrily; queruloſly; moroſely. *Hayward.*

PEEVISHNESS. *f.* [from *peeviſh*.] Iraſcibility; queruloſneſs; treſtuloſneſs; perverſeneſs. *King Charles.*

PEG. *f.* [*pegge*, Teutonic] 1. A piece of wood driven into a hole. *Swift.* 2. The pins or an inſtrument in which the ſtrings are ſtrained. *Shakeſp.* 3. To take a **PEG** lover.

To depreſs; to ſink. *Hudibras.* 2. The nickname of Margaret.

To **PEG.** *v. a.* To faſten with a peg. *Evelyn.*

PELF. *f.* [in low Latin, *pelſra*.] Money; riches. *Sidney, Swift.*

PELICAN. *f.* [*pelicanus*, 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. *pelote*, Fr.] 1. A little ball. *Sandys.* 2. A bullet; a ball. *Ray.*

PELLETED. *a.* [from *pellet*.] Conſiſting of bullets. *Shakeſp.*

PELLICLE. *f.* [*pellicula*, Lat.] 1. A thin ſkin. *Sharp.* 2. It is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalt or other ſubſtances, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY. *f.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb. *Miller.*

PELLMELL. *f.* [*peſte meſle*, Fr.] Confuſedly; tumultuoſly; one among another. *Hudibras.*

PELLS. *f.* [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the *peils*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts. *Bailey.*

PELLUCID. *a.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark. *Newton.*

PELLUCIDITY. } *f.* [from *pellucid*] Tran-
PELLUCIDNESS. } parency; clearneſs; not
 opacity. *Keil.*

PELLT. *f.* [from *pellis*, Lat.] 1. Skin: hide. *Brown.* 2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainſworth.*

PELT-MONGER. *f.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger*.] A dealer in raw hides.

To **PELT.** *v. a.* [*pe terna*, German, *Skinner*] 1. To ſtrike with ſomething thrown. *Atterbury.* 2. To throw; to caſt. *Dryden.*

PELTING. *a.* This word in *Shakeſpeare* ſignifies paltry; pitiful.

PELVIS. *f.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN. *f.* [*penna*, Lat.] 1. An inſtrument of writing. *Dryden.* 2. Feather. *Spencer.* 3. Wing. *Milton.* 4. [From *pennan*, Sax.] A ſmall incloſure; a coop. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **PEN.** *v. a.* [pennan and pundan, Sax.] 1. To coop; to ſhut up; to incage; to impriſon in a narrow place. *Bacon.* 2. [From the noun.] To write. *Digby.*

PENAL. *a.* [*penal*, Fr. from *penna*, Lat.] 1. Denouncing puniſhment; enacting puniſhment. *South.* 2. Uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment; vindictive. *Milton.*

PENALTY. } *f.* [from *penalite*, old Fr.] 1.
PENALTY. } Punishment; cenſure; judicial
 inſtigation. *Brown.* 2. Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shakeſp.*

PENANCE. *f.* [*penence*, old Fr.] Inſtigation either publick or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin. *Bacon.*

PENANCE. *f.* The plural of *penny*. *Matth.*

PENCIL. *f.* [*penicillum*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall
 brush

brush of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Dryden* 2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. *Watts* 3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

To **PENCIL**. *v. n.* [from the noun] To paint. *Shakespeare*.

PENDANT. *f.* [*pendant*, Fr.] 1. A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope*. 2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament. *Waller*. 3. A pendulum. Obsolete. *Digby*. 4. A small flag in ships.

PENDENCE. *f.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slope-ness; inclination. *Watson*.

PENDENCY. *f.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Suspence; delay of decision. *Ayliffe*.

PENDENT. *a.* [*pendens*, Lat.] 1. Hanging. *Shakespeare*. 2. Jutting over. *Shakespeare*. 3. Supported above the ground. *Milton*.

PENDING. *f.* [*pendente lite*.] Depending; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe*.

PENDULOSITY. } *f.* [from *pendulus*.]
PENDULOUSNESS. } The state of hanging; suspension. *Brown*.

PENDULOUS. *a.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] Hanging; not supported below. *Ray*.

PENDULUM. *f.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung to as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal times. *Hudibras*.

PENETRABLE. *a.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Lat.] 1. Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body. *Dryden*. 2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression. *Shakespeare*.

PENETRABILITY. *f.* [from *penetrable*.] Susceptibility of impression from another body. *Cheyne*.

PENETRIL. *f.* [*penetrilia*, Lat.] Interior parts. *Harvey*.

PENETRANCY. *f.* [from *penetrant*.] Power of entering or piercing. *Ray*.

PENETRANT. *a.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtle. *Boyle*.

To **PENETRATE**. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Latin; *penetrer*, Fr.] 1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; 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.* [*penetratio*, Fr. from *penetrare*.] 1. The act of entering into any body. *Milton*. 2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse. *Watts*. 3. Acuteness; sagacity. *Watts*.

PENETRATIVE. *a.* [from *penetrare*.] 1. Piercing; sharp; subtle. *Watson*. 2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift*. 3. Having the power to impress the mind. *Shakespeare*.

PENETRATIVENESS. *f.* [from *penetrative*.] The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN. *f.* [*anser magellanicus*, Lat.] 1. A bird, tho' he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds.

Grew. 2. A fruit very common in the West-Indies, of a sharp acid flavour. *Miller*.

PENINSULA. *f.* [Lat. *peninsula*.] A piece of land almost furrounded by the sea. *Carew*.

PENINSULATED. *a.* [from *peninsula*.] Almost furrounded by water.

PENITENCE. *f.* [*penitentia*, Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections. *Dryden*.

PENITENT. *a.* [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrition for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions and resolutely amending life. *Milton*.

PENITENT. *f.* 1. One sorrowful for sin. *Bacon*. 2. One under censure of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet*. 3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL. *a.* [from *penitence*.] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance. *South*.

PENITENTIAL. *f.* [*penitencialis*, Fr. *penitencialis*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance. *Ayliffe*.

PENITENTIARY. *f.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitentarius*, low Lat.] 1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Bacon*. 2. A penitent; one who does penance. *Hem*. 3. The place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY. *adv.* [from *penitent*.] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

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*, Fr.] Is only applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Trev. Evelyn*.

PENNANT. *f.* [*pennon*, Fr.] 1. A small flag, ensign or colour. 2. A tackle for hoisting things on board. *Ainsworth*.

PENNATED. *a.* [*penna*, Lat.] 1. Winged. 2. *Pennated*, among botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk: as, those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy*.

PENNER. *f.* [from *pen*.] 1. A writer. 2. A pencase. *Ainsworth*.

PENNYLESS. *a.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

PENNON. *f.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour. *Shakespeare*.

PENNY. *f.* plural *penne*, [penny, Sax.] 1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered. *Dryden*. 2. Proverbially. *Shakespeare Taylor*. 3. Money in general. *Dryden*.

PENNYROYAL, or *pudding grass*. *f.* [*pulegium*, Latin.]

PENNYWEIGHT. *f.* [*penny and weight*.] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. *Arbutnot*.

- PENNYWISE.** *a.* [*penny* and *wife*.] One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger. *Bacon.*
- PENNYWORTH.** *f.* [*penny* and *worth*.] 1. As much as is bought for a penny. 2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money. *Swift.* 3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth. *Dryd.* 4. A small quantity. *Swift.*
- PENSILE.** *a.* [*penſilis*, Lat.] 1. Hanging; suspended. *Bacon.* 2. Supported above the ground. *Prior.*
- PENSILENESS.** *f.* [from *penſile*.] The state of hanging.
- PENSION.** *f.* [*penſion*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. *Addison.*
- TO PENSION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance. *Addison.*
- PENSIONARY.** *a.* [*penſionnaire*, Fr.] Maintained by pensions. *Donne.*
- PENSIONER.** *f.* [from *penſion*.] 1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. *Collier.* 2. A slave of state hired for a stipend to obey his master. *Pope.*
- PENSIVE.** *a.* [*penſif*, Fr. *penſivo*, Italian.] 1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious. *Pope.* 2. It is generally and properly used of persons. *Prior.*
- PENSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *penſive*.] With melancholy; sorrowfully. *Spenser.*
- PENSIVENESS.** *f.* [from *penſive*.] Melancholy; sorrowfulness. *Hooker.*
- PENT.** part. pass. of *pen*. Shut up. *Milton.*
- PENTACAPSULAR.** *a.* [*penſils* and *capſular*.] Having five cavities.
- PENTACHORD.** *a.* [*penſils* and *χορδη*.] An instrument with five strings.
- PENTAE'DROUS.** *a.* [*penſils* and *εδρα*.] Having five sides. *Woodward.*
- PENTAGON.** *f.* [*penſils* and *γωνια*.] A figure with five angles. *Wotton.*
- PENTAGONAL.** *a.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*
- PENTAMETER.** *f.* [*pentametrum*, Lat.] A Latin verse of five feet. *Addison.*
- PENTANGULAR.** [*penſils* and *angular*.] Five cornered. *Greene.*
- PENTAPE' TALOUS.** [*penſils* and *petala*, Lat.] Having five petals.
- PENTASPAST.** *a.* [*penſils* and *σπαστα*.] An engine with five pulleys. *Diſt.*
- PENTASTICK.** *f.* [*penſils* and *σταβη*.] A composition consisting of five verses.
- PENTASTYLE.** *f.* [*penſils* and *στυλα*.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.
- PENTATEUCH.** *f.* [*penſils* and *τευχος*; *pentateuchos*, Fr.] The five books of Moses. *Bentley.*
- PENTECOST.** *f.* [*penſilenoch*; *pentecoste*, Fr.] A feast among the Jews. *Shakespeare.*
- PENTECOSTAL.** *a.* [from *pentecost*.] Belonging to Whitsuntide. *Sanderſon.*
- PENTHOUSE.** *f.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed hanging out alope from the main wall. *Knolles.*
- PENTICE.** *f.* [*pendice*, Italian.] A sloping roof. *Wotton.*
- 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. *Shakespeare.*
- PENU'LTIMA.** *f.* [Latin] The last syllable but one.
- PENU'MBRA.** *f.* [*penes* and *umbra*, Lat.] An imperfect shadow. *Newton.*
- PENURIOUS.** *a.* [from *penuria*, Lat.] 1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean. *Prior.* 2. Scant; not plentiful. *Addison.*
- PENURIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plentifully.
- PENURIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *penurious*.] Niggardliness; parsimony. *Addison.*
- PENURY.** *f.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*
- PE'ONY.** *f.* [*paonia*, Lat.] A flower. *Boyle.*
- PE'OPLE.** *f.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] 1. A nation; those who compose a community. *Shakespeare.* 2. The vulgar. *Walker.* 3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles. 4. Persons of a particular class. *Bacon.* 5. Men, or persons in general. *Arbuthnot.*
- TO PE'OPLE.** *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] To stock with inhabitants. *Prior.*
- PEPASTICKS.** *f.* [*pepastica*.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Diſt.*
- PEPPER.** *f.* [*peper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr.] We have three kinds of pepper; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants. *Thomson.*
- TO PEPPER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To sprinkle with pepper. 2. To beat; to mangle with hot or blows. *Shakespeare.*
- PEPPERBOX.** *f.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper. *Shakespeare.*
- PEPPERCORN.** *f.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconsiderable value.
- PEPPERMINT.** *f.* [*pepper* and *mint*.] Mint eminently hot.
- PEPPERWORT.** *f.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*
- PEPTICK.** *a.* [*peptikus*.] What helps digestion. *Answorth.*
- PERACUTE.** *f.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent.
- PERADVENTURE.** *adv.* [*paradventure*, Fr.] 1. Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Digby.* 2. Doubt; question. *South.*
- TO PERA'GRATE.** *v. a.* [*peragrate*, Lat.] To wander over.
- PERA'GRATION.** *f.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space. *Hold.*
- TO PERAMBULATE.** *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.] 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. *Howell.*
- PER'CHASE.** *adv.* [*par* and *ajc.*] Perchance; perhaps. *Bacon.*
- PER'CEANT.** *a.* [*percant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser.*

PERCEIVABLE. *a.* [from *perceive*.] Perceptible; such as fall under perception. *Locke*.
PERCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from *perceivable*.] In such a manner as may be observed or known.
TO PERCEIVE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.] 1. To discover by some sensible effects. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Morr*.
PERCEPTIBLE. *a.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed. *Bacon*.
PERCEPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *perceptible*.] 1. In such a manner as may be perceived. *Pope*.
PERCEPTION. *f.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.] 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. *Brown*.
PERCEPTIVE. *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville*.
PERCEPTIVITY. *f.* [from *perceptivo*.] The power of perception or thinking.
PERCH. *f.* [*perca*, Lat.] The *perch* is one of the fishes of prey: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales. *Wal.*
PERCH. *f.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] 1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole. 2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit. *Dryden*.—*N. B.* A *perch* in England is five yards and a half, but in Ireland it is seven yards.
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. *Morr*.
PERCHANCE. *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure. *Watton*.
PERCHERS. *f.* Par candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey*.
PERCPIENT. *a.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception. *Bentley*.
PERCPIENT. *f.* One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville*.
PERCLOSE. *f.* [*per* and *close*] Conclusion; last part. *Raleigh*.
TO PERCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] To strain. *Hale*.
PERCOLATION. *f.* [from *percolate*.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining.
TO PERCUSS. *v. a.* [*percuſſus*, Lat.] To strike. *Bacon*.
PERCUSSION. *f.* [*percuſſio*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. Destruction; ruin; death. *Shakeſp.* 2. Loss. *Shakeſp.*

3. Eternal death. *Raleigh*.
PERDUE. *adv.* Close; in ambush. *Hudibras*.
PERDULOUS. *a.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Lost; thrown away. *Bramhall*.
PERDURABLE. *a.* [*perdurabile*, Fr. *perdure*, Lat.] Lasting; long continued. *Shakeſp.*
PERDURABLY. *adv.* [from *perdurabile*.] Lastingly. *Shakeſp.*
PERDURATION. *f.* [*perdura*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainsworth*.
PEREGAL. *a.* [Fr.] Equal. Obsolete. *Spenser*.
TO PEREGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dick*.
PEREGRINATION. *f.* [from *peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; abode in foreign countries. *Bentley*.
PEREGRINE. *a.* [*peregrin*, old Fr. *peregrinus*, Lat.] Foreign; not native; not domestick. *Bacon*.
TO PEREMPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill; to crush. A law term. *Ayliffe*.
PEREMPTION. *f.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Crush; extinction. Law term. *Ayliffe*.
PEREMPTORILY. *adv.* [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 farther expostulation. *South*.
PERENNIAL. *a.* [*perennius*, Lat.] 1. Lasting through the year. *Cheyne*. 2. Perpetual; unceasing. *Harvey*.
PERENNITY. *f.* [from *perennitas*, Lat.] F- quality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity. *Derham*.
PERFECT. *a.* [*perfectus*, Lat.] 1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant. *Hocher*. 2. Fully informed; fully skilful. *Shakeſp.* 3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. *Shakeſp.* 4. Safe; out of danger. *Shakeſp.*
TO PERFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Lat.] To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state. *Waller*. 2. To make skilful; to instruct fully. *Shakeſp.*
PERFECTER. *f.* [from *perfectus*.] One that makes perfect. *Pope*.
PERFECTION. *f.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, Fr.] 1. The state of being perfect. *Milton*. 2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. *Dryden*. 3. Attribute of God. *Aiturbury*.
TO PERFECTIONATE. *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. *Dryden*.
PERFECTIVE. *a.* [from *perfectus*.] Conducing to bring to perfection. *Ray*.
PERFECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *perfective*.] In such a manner as brings to perfection. *Grew*.
PERFECTLY. *adv.* [from *perfectus*.] 1. In the highest degree of excellence. 2. Totally; completely. *Boyle*. 3. Exactly; accurately. *Locke*.
PERFECTNESS. *f.* [from *perfectus*.] 1. Com-

ploteness. 2. Goodness; virtue. "A scriptural word. *Coleffians.* 3. Skill. *Shakesp.*

PERFIDIOUS. *a.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith. *Widow and Cat.*

PERFIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perfidious.*] Treacherously; by breach of faith. *Hudibras.*

PERFIDIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perfidious.*] The quality of being perfidious. *Tilloson.*

PERFIDY. *f.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PERFLABLE. *a.* [from *perflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

To PERFLATE. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] To blow through. *Arbutnot.*

PERFLATION. *f.* [from *perflate.*] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*

To PERFORATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Blackmore.*

PERFORATION. *f.* [from *perforate.*] 1. The act of piercing or boring. *Merc.* 2. Hole; place bored. *Ray.*

PERFORATOR. *f.* [from *perforate.*] The instrument of boring. *Sharp.*

PERFORCE. *adv.* [*per* and *force.*] By violence; violently. *Shakesp.*

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. Completion; work. *Dryd.* 3. Action; something done. *Sha.*

PERFORMER. *f.* [from *perform.*] 1. One that performs any thing. *Shakesp.* 2. It is generally applied to one that makes a public exhibition of his skill.

To PERFRIcate. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *DiA.*

PERFUMATORY. *q.* [from *perfume.*] That which perfumes

PERFUME. *f.* [*parfume*, Fr.] 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 impregate with sweet scent. *Bacon.*

PERFUMER. *f.* [from *perfume.*] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent. *Swift.*

PERFUNCTORILY. *adv.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] Carelessly; negligently. *Clarendon.*

PERFUNCTORY. *a.* [*perfunctorie*, Latin.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Woodward.*

To PERFUSE. *v. a.* [*perfundus*, Lat.] To tincture; to overspread. *Harvey.*

PERHAPS. *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be. *Flatman, Smith.*

PERIAPT. *f.* [*περιαντιον*] An amulet; charm worn as a preservative against dicitates or mischief. *Sta. isp.*

PERICARDIUM. *f.* [*περι* and *καρδια*.] The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick

figure that resembles a purse, and contains a 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 *periclitator*, Lat. *periclitator*, Fr.] 1. The state of being in danger. 2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRANIUM. *f.* [from *περι* and *κρανιον*.] The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the skull. *Quincy.*

PERICULOUS. *a.* [*periculosus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Brown.*

PERIERGY. *f.* [*περι* and *εργον*.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGEE. *f.* [*περι* and *γεια*; *perigeo*, Fr.]

PERIGEUM. } Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Brown.*

PERIHELUM. *f.* [*περι* and *ήλιος*.] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Cbryne.*

PERIL. *f.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dut.] 1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Daniel.* 2. Denunciation; danger denounced. *Shakesp.*

PERILOUS. *a.* [*periloux*, 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. *Shakesp.*

PERILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerousness.

PERIMETER. *f.* [*περι* and *μετρον*; *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.* [*periede*, Fr. *περιδος*.] 1. Circuit. 2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner. *Watts.* 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. *Heller.* 4. The end or conclusion. *Addisn.* 5. The state at which any thing terminates. *Suckling.* 6. Length of duration. *Bacon.* 7. A complete transition from one full stop to another. *B. n. Johnson.*

To PERIOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word. *Shakesp.*

PERIODICK. } *a.* [*perioδικη*, Fr. from *περι* and *οδικη*.] Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Watts.* 2. Happening by revolution at some stated time. *Bentley.* 3. Regular; performing some act at stated times. *Addisn.* 4. Relating to periods or revolutions. *Brown.*

PERIODICALLY. *adv.* [from *periodical*.] At stated periods. *Brown.*

PERIOSTEUM. *f.* [*περι* and *οστειν*.] All the bones are covered with a very fibrous membrane, called the *periosteum*. *Cbryne.*

PERIPHERY. *f.* [*περι* and *περιω*.] Circumference. *Harvey.*

To PERI'PHRASE. *v. a.* [*periphraser*, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *f.* [*περίφρασις*.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one. *Brown, Watts.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *a.* [from *periphrasis*.] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY. } *f.* [*περί and πνεύμων*.]
PERIPNEUMONIA. } An inflammation of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

To PERISH. *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *fero*, Lat.] 1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. *Locke.* 2. To be in a perpetual state of decay. *Locke.* 3. To be lost eternally. *Moreton.*

To PERISH. *v. a.* To destroy; to decay. Not in use. *Collier.*

PERISHABLE. *a.* [from *perish*] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration. *Ral.*

PERISHABLENESS. *f.* [from *perishable*.] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay. *Loke.*

PERISTALTICK. *a.* [*περιστάλλω*; *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 pushed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

PERISTERION. *f.* The herb vervain. *Dic't.*

PERISTYLE. *f.* [*peristyle*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISYSTOLE. *f.* [*περί and συστολή*.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse. *Dic't.*

PERITONEUM. *f.* [*περιτόναιον*.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which incloses all the bowels. *Dic't.*

PERJURE. *f.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forsworn person. *Shakesp.*

To PERJURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. *Shakesp.*

PERJURER. *f.* [from *perjuro*.] One that swears falsely. *Spenser.*

PERJURY. *f.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] False oath. *Shakesp.*

PERIWIG. *f.* [*perrique*, Fr.] Adscitious 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 scale. *Peacock.* 2. A plant. *Bacon.*

To PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness. *Pope.*

To PERK. *v. a.* To dress; to prank. *Shakesp.*

PERK. *a.* Pert; brisk; airy. *Spenser.*

PERLOUS. *a.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenser.*

PERMAGY. *f.* A little Turkish boot.

PERMANENCE. *f.* [from *permanent*.] Du-

tinuance in the same state. *Hale.*

PERMANENT. *a.* [*permanent*, Fr. *permanens*, Lat.] Durable; not decaying; unchangeable. *Hooker, Dryden.*

PERMANENTLY. *adv.* [from *permanent*] Durably; lastingly.

PERMANSION. *f.* [from *permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance. *Brown.*

PERMEABLE. *a.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] Such as may be pass'd 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.

PERMISSIBLE. *a.* [from *permisceo*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE. *a.* [*permissus*, Lat.] What may be permitted.

PERMISSION. *f.* [*permissio*, Fr. *permissus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*

PERMISSIVE. *a.* [from *permitto*, Lat.] 1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.* 2. Granted; sufficed without hindrance; not authorized or favoured. *Milton.*

PERMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *permissive*] By bare allowance; without hindrance. *Bacon.*

PERMISTION. *f.* [*permissus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

To PERMIT. *v. a.* [*permitto*, 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.*

PERMIT. *f.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, shewing the duty of them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE. *f.* [from *permit*.] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. *Duham.*

PERMIXTION. *f.* [from *permistus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Brewster.*

PERMUTATION. *f.* [*permutatio*, Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.] Exchange of one for another. *Ray.*

To PERMUTE. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat. *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMUTER. *f.* *permutant*, Fr. [from *permutare*.] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS. *a.* [*perniciosus*, Lat. *pernicieux*, Fr.] 1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive. *Shakesp.* 2. [*Pernix*, Lat.] Quick. *Milton.*

PERNICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pernicious*] Destructively; mischievously; ruinously. *Arch.*

PERNICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perniciosus*.] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY. *f.* [from *pernix*.] Swiftness; celerity. *Ray.*

PERORATION. *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.* [*perpendicula*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line.
PERPENDICULAR. *a.* [*perpendicularis*, Lat.]
 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*.
PERPENDICULARLY. *adv.* [from *perpendicular*.] 1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles. 2. In the direction of a straight line up and down. *More*.
PERPENDICULARITY. *f.* [from *perpendicular*.] The state of being perpendicular. *Watts*.
PERPENDSION. *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. *Weston*. 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. *adv.* [from *perpetual*.] Constantly; continually; incessantly. *Newton*.
TO PERPETUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuo*, Fr. *perpetus*, Lat.] 1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternalize. 2. To continue without cessation or intermission. *Hammond*.
PERPETUATION. *f.* [from *perpetuate*.] The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance. *Brown*.
PERPETUITY. *f.* [*perpetuitas*, Lat.] 1. Duration to all futurity. *Hecker*. 2. Exemption from intermission or cessation. *Holdr*. 3. Something of which there is no end. *South*.
TO PERPLEX. *v. a.* [*seplexus*, Lat.] 1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract. *Dryden*. 2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. *Addison*. 3. To plague; to torment; to vex. *Glanville*.
PERPLEX. *a.* [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Glanville*.
PERPLEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *perplexed*.] Intricately; with involuution.
PERPLEXEDNESS. *f.* [from *perplexed*.] 1. Embarrassment; anxiety. 2. Intricacy; involuution; difficulty. *Locke*
PERPLEXITY. *f.* [*perplexité*, Fr.] 1. Anxiety; distraction of mind. *Spenser*. 2. Entanglement; intricacy. *Stillingfleet*.
PERPOTATION. *f.* [*per* and *potis*, Latin]

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.] An accurate enquiry; a thorough search
PERRY. *f.* [*poire*, Fr. from *paire*.] Cyder made of pears. *Mortimer*.
TO PERSECUTE. *v. a.* [*persecutor*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.] 1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. *ADs*. 2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. *Dryden*. 3. To importune much.
PERSECUTION. *f.* [*persecutio*, Fr. *persecutio*, Lat.] 1. The act or practice of persecuting. *Addison*. 2. The state of being persecuted. *Spratt*.
PERSECUTOR. *f.* [*persecuteur*, Fr. from *persecute*.] One who harasses others with continued malignity. *Milton*.
PERSEVERANCE. *v. a.* [*perseverance*, Fr. *perseverantia*, Lat.] Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. *King Charles*.
PERSEVERANT. *a.* [*perseverant*, Fr. *perseverans*, Lat.] Persisting; constant. *Ansforth*.
TO PERSEVERE. *v. n.* [*persevere*, Lat.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design. *Wake*.
PERSEVERINGLY. *adv.* [from *persevere*.] With perseverance.
TO PERSIST. *v. n.* [*persiste*, Lat. *persistere*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *Scutb*.
PERSISTANCE. *f.* [from *persist*.] 1. The
PERSISTENCY. } state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad. *Government of the Tongue*. 2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy. *Shakefp*.
PERSISTIVE. *a.* [from *persist*.] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering. *Shakefp*.
PERSON. *f.* [*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Lat.] 1. Individual or particular man or woman. *Locke*. 2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things. *Spratt*. 3. Human Being. *Dryden*. 4. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering. *Shakefp*. 5. A general loose term for a human being. *Clarissa*. 6. One's self; not a representative. *Dryden*. 7. Exterior appearance. *Shakefp*. 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.* [*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. *Brown*.
PERSONAL. *a.* [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to men or women, not to things;

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things; not real. *Hooker*. 2. Affecting 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. Exterior; corporal. *Addiſon*. 5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the perſon. *Dav.* 6. [In grammar.] A perſonal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three perſons; oppoſed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY. *f.* [from *perſonal*.] The exiſtence or individuality of any one. *Locke*.

PERSONALLY. *adv.* [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. *Rogers*.

To PERSONATE. *v. a.* [from *perſona*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 6. To make a repreſentative of, as in a picture. Out of uſe. *Shakeſp.* 7. To deſcribe. Out of uſe. *Shakeſp.*

PERSONATION. *f.* [from *perſonate*.] Counterfeiting of another perſon. *Bacon*.

PERSONIFICATION. *f.* [from *perſonify*.] Proſopœia; the change of things to perſons. *Milton*.

To PERSONIFY. *v. a.* [from *perſon*.] To change from a thing to a perſon.

PERSPECTIVE. *f.* [*perſpectif*, Fr. *perſpicio*, 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.* [*perſpicax*, Lat.] Quick ſighted; ſharp of ſight. *South*.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perſpicaci-ous*.] Quickneſs of ſight. *Brown*.

PERSPICACITY. *f.* [*perſpicacitè*, Fr.] Quickneſs of ſight. *Brown*.

PERSPICIENCE. *f.* [*perſpicient*, Lat.] The act of looking ſharply.

PERSPICIL. *f.* [*perſpicillum*, Lat.] A glaſs through which things are viewed; an optick glaſs. *Craſhaw*.

PERSPICUITY. *f.* [*perſpicuitè*, 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.* [*perſpicuus*, Lat.] 1. Tranſparent; clear; ſuch as may be ſeen through. *Peaſham*. 2. Clear to the underſtanding; not obſcure; not ambiguous. *Shak Spratt*.

PERSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perſpicuus*.] Clearly; not obſcurely. *Bacon*.

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PERSPI'CUOUSNESS. *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. *Bacon*.

PERSPIRA'TION. *f.* [from *perſpire*.] Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbutnot*.

PERSPIRATIVE. *a.* [from *perſpire*.] Performing the act of perſpiration.

To PERSPIRE. *v. n.* [*perſpiro*, Lat.] 1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores. 2. To be excreted by the ſkin. *Arbutnot*.

To PERSTRINGE. *v. a.* [*perſtringo*, Lat.] To gaze upon; to glance upon. *Diſt*.

PERSUA'DABLE. *a.* [from *perſuade*.] Such as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUADE. *v. a.* [*perſuades*, Lat.] 1. To bring to any particular opinion. *Wake*. 2. To influence by argument or expollulation. *Perſuaſion* ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and *argument* to the reſon; but this is not always obſerved. *Sidney*. 3. To inculcate by argument or expollulation. *Taylor*. 4. To treat by perſuaſion. *Shakeſp.*

PERSUA'DER. *f.* [from *perſuade*.] One who influences by perſuaſion; an importunate adviſer. *Bacon*.

PERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*perſuafibilis*, Lat. *perſuaſible*, Fr.] To be influenced by perſuaſion. *Gov. of the Tongue*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *f.* [from *perſuaſible*.] 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 expollulation; the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions. *Otway*. 2. The ſtate of being perſuaded; opinion. *Shakeſp.*

PERSUA'SIVE. *a.* [*perſuaſivus*, Fr. from *perſuade*.] Having the power of perſuading; having influence on the paſſions. *Hooker*.

PERSUA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *perſuaſive*.] In ſuch a manner as to perſuade. *Milton*.

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *f.* [from *perſuaſive*.] Influence on the paſſions. *Hammond*.

PERSUA'SORY. *a.* [*perſuaſorius*, Lat. 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.* [*pertinet*, Lat.] To belong; to relate. *Hayward*. *Peaſham*.

PERTEREBRATION. *f.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through.

PERTINACIOUS. *a.* [from *perſtinax*.] 1. Obſtinate; ſtubborn; perverſely reſolute. *Walter*. 2. Reſolute; conſtant; ſteady. *South*.

PERTINACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perſtinaciuſ*.] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly. *K. Charles*. *Tillot*.

PERTINACITY. *f.* [*perſtinacia*, Lat. from *perſtinaciuſ*.] 1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs. *Brown*. 2. Retelution; contancy.

PERTINACY. *f.* [from *perſtinax*.] 1. Obſtinacy; ſtub-

stubbornness; persistency. *Duppa*. 2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy *Taylor*.

PERTINENCE } *f.* [from *pertinere*, Lat.]

PERTINENCY } Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness *Bentley*.

PERTINENT *a.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, Fr.] 1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite. *Bacon*. 2. Relating; regarding; concerning. *H.aker*.

PERTINENTLY *adv.* [from *pertinent*.] Appositely; to the purpose. *Taylor*.

PERTINENTNESS *f.* [from *pertinent*.] Appositeness. *DiB.*

PERTINGENT *a.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] Reaching to; touching

PERTLY *adv.* [from *pert*.] 1. Briskly; smartly. *Pope*. 2. Saucily; petulantly. *Swift*.

PERTNESS *f.* [from *pert*.] 1. Brisk tolly; sauciness; petulance. *Pope*. 2. Petty liveliness; spriteliness without force *Watts*.

PERTRANSIENT *a.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] Passing over *DiB.*

TO PERTURB } *v. a.* [*perturb*, Lat.]

TO PERTURBATE } To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity. *Sandys*. 2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity. *Bro.*

PERTURBATION *f.* [*perturbatio*, Lat.] 1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity. *Roy*. 2. Restlessness of passions. *Bacon*. 3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion. *Bacon*. 4. Cause of disquiet *Shakspe*. 5. Commotion of passions. *Ben. Johnson*.

PERTURBATOR *f.* [*perturbator*, Lat.] Raiser of commotions.

PERTUSED *a.* [*pertusus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes.

PERTUSION *f.* [from *pertusus*, Lat.] 1. The act of piercing or punching *Arbuthnot*. 2. Hole made by punching or piercing. *Bacon*.

TO PERVADE *v. a.* [*pervadeo*, Lat.] 1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate. *Blac*. 2. To pass through the whole extension. *Bentley*

PERVAsION *f.* [from *pervadeo*.] The act of pervading or passing through. *Boyle*.

PERVERSE *a.* [*perversus*, Fr. *perverseus*, Lat.] 1. Distorted from the right. *Milton*. 2. Obsolete in the wrong; stubborn; untractable. *Dryden*. 3. Petulant; vexatious. *Shakspe*.

PERVERSELY *adv.* [from *perverse*.] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully. *crossly*. *Decay of Piety*.

PERVERSENESS *f.* [from *perverse*.] 1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness. *Denne*. 2. Perverse corruption. Not in use. *Bacon*.

PERVERSION *f.* [*perversio*, Fr. from *perverse*] The act of perverting; change to worse. *Saw.itt*.

PERVERSITY *f.* [*perversitas*, Fr. from *perverse*.] Perverseness; crossness. *Norris*.

TO PERVERT *v. a.* [*pervertio*, 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. *Stillingfleet*.

PERVERTIBLE *a.* [from *pervert*.] That may be easily perverted. *Atsworth*.

PERVICACIOUS *a.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly; contumacious. *Clarissa*.

PERVICACIOUSLY *adv.* [from *pervicacious*.] With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS } *f.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.] Spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICACITY } *f.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.] Spiteful 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. *Wilsenan*.

TO PERUKE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in artificial 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. *Shakspe*.

PERUSER *f.* [from *peruse*] A reader; examiner. *Woodward*.

PESADE *f.* A motion a horse makes. *Farrier's Dict.*

PESsARY *f.* [*peffaria*, Fr.] Is an oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions. *Arbuthnot*.

PEST *f.* [*peste*, Fr. *peffis*, Lat.] 1. Plague; pestilence. *Pope*. 2. Any thing mischievous or destructive. *Walker*.

TO PESTER *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.] 1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil. *Swift*. 2. To encumber. *Milton*.

PESTERER *f.* [from *pester*.] One that pesters or disturbs.

PESTEROUS *a.* [from *pester*.] Encumbering; cumbersome. *Bacon*.

PESTHOUSE *f.* [from *pest* and *house*] A hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS *a.* [from *peffifer*, Lat.] 1. Destructive; mischievous. *Shakspe*. 2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious. *Arbuthnot*.

PESTILENCE *f.* [*peffilence*, Fr. *peffilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper. *Shakspe*.

PESTILENT *a.* [*peffilent*, Fr. *peffiliens*, Lat.] 1. Producing plagues; malignant. *Bentley*. 2. Mischievous; destructive. *Kneller*.

PESTILENTIAL *a.* [*peffilentiel*, Fr. *peffiliens*, Lat.] 1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward*. 2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. *South*.

PESTILENTLY *adv.* [from *peffilent*.] Mischievously; destructively.

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PESTILLATION *f.* [*pestillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar *Brown*.
PESTLE *f.* [*pestillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Lzck*.
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 *Hammer*.
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.
PETAR } *f.* [*petard*, French; *petardi*,
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 Dict* & *Hudibras*.
PETECHIAL *a.* [from *petechia*, Lat.] Pestilentially spotted. *Arbutnot*.
PETER-WORT *f.* This plant differs from St. John's-wort. *Miller*.
PETIT *a.* [Fr.] Small; inconsiderable. *South*
PETITIO *f.* [*petitio*, Lat.] 1. Request; intreaty; supplication; prayer. *Hosker*. 2. Single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryden*.
To PETITION *v. a.* [from the noun.] To solicit; to supplicate. *Addison*.
PETITIONARILY *adv.* [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. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property or any thing. *Answerth*
PETRE *f.* [from *petra*, a stone] Nitre; salt petre. *Boyle*.
PETRESCENT *a.* [*petrescens*, Lat.] Growing stone; becoming stone. *Boyle*.
PETRIFICATION *f.* [from *petrifico*, 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 changing other matter to stone. *Boyle*.
PETRIFICK *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone. *Milton*.
To PETRIFY *v. a.* [*petrifer*, Fr. *petra* and *fic*, Lat.] To change to stone. *Woodward*.

To PETRIFY *v. n.* To become stone. *Dryden*.
PETRO'L } *f.* [*petrole*, Fr.] A liquid
PETROLEUM } 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.* [*pettit and coat*] The lower part of a woman's dress. *Suckling*.
PETTIFOGGER *f.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*; *pettit* and *woguer*, Fr.] A petty small-rate lawyer. *Swift*.
PETTINESS *f.* [from *petty*.] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance. *Shakespeare*.
PETTISH *a.* [from *pet*.] Fretful; peevish. *Creech*.
PETTISHNESS *f.* [from *pettish*.] Fretfulness; peevishness. *Colier*.
PETTITONES *f.* [*petty* and *tee*.] 1. The feet of a fucking pig. 2. Feet in contempt. *Shakespeare*.
PETTO [Italian] The breast; figurative by privacy.
PETTY *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small, inconsiderable; inferior; little. *Stillingfleet*.
PETTCOY *f.* An herb.
PETULANCE } *f.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*,
PETULANCY } Lat.] Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness. *Clarendon*.
PETULANT *a.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.] 1. Saucy; perverse. *Watts*. 2. Wanton. *Spektor*.
PETULANTLY *adv.* [from *petulant*.] With petulance; with saucy pertness.
PEW *f.* [*paye*, Dutch] A seat inclosed in a church. *Addison*.
PEWET *f.* [*peuwit*, Dutch.] 1. A water fowl. *Carew*. 2. The lapwing.
PEWTER *f.* [*peauter*, 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*.
PHENOMENON *f.* [This has sometimes *phenomena* in the plural [*φαινόμενα*]. An appearance in the works of nature. *Newton*.
PHAGEDENA *f.* [*φάγεδαινα*; from *φαγν*, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.
PHAGEDENICK } *a.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.]
PHAGEDENOUS } Eating; corroding. *Wise man*.
PHALANX *f.* [*phalanx*, Lat.] A troop of men closely embodied. *Pope*.
PHANTASM } *f.* [*φαντασμα*, *φαντασία*;
PHANTASMA } *phantasma*, *phantasie*, Fr.]
Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination. *Rasselas*.
PHANTASTICAL } See **FANTASTICAL**.
PHANTASTICK }
PHANTOM *f.* [*phantome*, Fr.] 1. A spectre; an apparition. *Asterbury*. 2. A fancied vision. *Pagets*.
PHARISICAL *a.* [from *pharisee*] Ritual; externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees.

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Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*
PHARMACEUTICAL. } *a.* [φαρμακευτικός;]
PHARMACEUTICK. } [φαρμακευτικός.]
 Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.
PHARMACOLOGIST. } *f.* [φαρμακων and λέγων.]
 One who writes upon drugs. *Woodward.*
PHARMACOLOGY. } *f.* [φαρμακων and λέγων.]
 The knowledge of drugs and medicines.
PHARMACOPOEIA. } *f.* [φαρμακων and ποιείω.]
 A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.
PHARMACOPOLIST. } *f.* [φαρμακων and ποίω.]
 An apothecary; one who sells medicines.
PHARMACY. } *f.* [from φάρμακον.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Gartb.*
PHAROS. } *f.* [from *Pharos* in Egypt.] A light-
PHARE. } house; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors. *Arbutnot.*
PHARYNGOTOMY. } *f.* [φάρυγξ and τέμνω.]
 The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.
PHASELS. } *f.* [*phaseoli*, Lat.] French beans. *Ainworth.*
PHASIS. } *f.* In the plural *phases*, [φάσις; *phase*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon. *Creech.*
PHASM. } *f.* [φάσμα.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition. *Hammond.*
PHEASANT. } *f.* [*phasianus*.] A kind of wild cock. *Pope.*
PHEER. } *f.* A companion. See **PEER.**
TO PHEESE. } *v. a.* [perhaps from *pease*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry. *Shakespeare.*
PHENICOPTER. } *f.* [φωνή and πτερόν.] A kind of bird. *Hakewill.*
PHENIX. } *f.* [φινίξ.] The bird which is supposed to exult single, and to arise again from its own ashes. *Milton.*
PHENOMENON. } *f.* [φαίνωμαι; *phenomene*, Fr.] it is therefore often written *phenomenon*.
 1. Appearance; visible quality. *burnet.* 2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.
PHIAL. } *f.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phial*, Fr.] A small bottle. *Newton.*
PHILANTHROPY. } *f.* [φιλήω and άνθρωπος.]
 Love of mankind; good nature. *Addison.*
PHILIPPICK. } *a.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedonia.] Any invective declamation.
PHILOLOGER. } *f.* [φιλόλογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic. *Spratt.*
PHILOGICAL. } *a.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical. *Watts.*
PHILOGIST. } *f.* [φιλόλογος.] A critic; a grammarian.
PHILOLOGY. } *f.* [φιλολογία; *philologie*, Fr.]
 Criticism; grammatical learning. *Walker.*
PHILOMEL. } *f.* [from *Philomela*, changed
PHILOMELA. } 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. *Hosker.*
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; sabbemious. *Dryden.*
PHILOSOPHICALLY. } *adv.* [from *philosophicus*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Bentley.*
TO PHILOSOPHISE. } *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.]
 To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher. *L'Estrange.*
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.
PHILTRE. } *f.* [φίλτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love. *Dryden.*
TO PHILTRE. } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love. *Gov of the Tongue.*
PHIZ. } *f.* [A ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*.] The face. *Steuart.*
PHLEBOTOMIST. } *f.* [from φλεβ and τέμνω.]
 One that opens a vein; a blood-letter.
TO PHLEBOTOMIZE. } *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, Fr.] To let blood. *Hosker.*
PHLEBOTOMY. } *f.* [φλεβοτομία.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intention. *Brown.*
PHLEGM. } *f.* [φλέγμα.] 1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dullness. *Raiscommon.* 2. Water. *Boyle.*
PHLEGMAGOGUES. } *f.* [φλέγμα and ἀγω.]
 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. *Southern.*
PHLEGMON. } *f.* [φλεγμονή.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiseman.*
PHLEGMONOUS. } *a.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*
PHLEME. } *f.* [from *phlebotomus*, Lat.] An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.
PHLOGISTON. } *f.* [φλογιστός, from φλέω.]
 1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable. 2. The inflammable part of any body.
PHONICKS. } *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. *Derham.*

PHOSPHOR. } *f.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.] 1.

PHOSPHORUS. } 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. *Shakeſp.*

TO PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stile; to call; to term. *Shakeſp.*

PHRASEOLOGY. *f.* [*φράσις* and *λογία*.] 1. Stile; diction. *Swift.* 2. A phrase book.

PHRENITIS. *f.* [*φρενίτις*.] Madneſs. *Wiſeman.*

PHRENETICK. } *a.* [*φρενιτικός*; *phrenetique*,

PHRENTICK. } *Fr.*] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantic. *Woodward.*

PHRENSY. *f.* [from *φρενίτις*; *phrenesie*, *Fr.*] Madneſs; frantickneſs. *Milton.*

PHTHISICAL. *a.* [*φθισικός*.] Wasting. *Harvey.*

PHTHISICK. *f.* [*φθίσις*.] A consumption. *Harvey.*

PHTHISIS. *f.* [*φθίσις*.] A consumption. *Wiſeman.*

PHYLACTERY. *f.* [*φυλακτήριον*.] A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence. *Hammond.*

PHYICAL. *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. *Shakeſp.* 4. Reſembling phyſick.

PHYSICALLY. *adv.* [from *phyſical*] Accordingly to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Stillingfleet.*

PHYSICIAN. *f.* [*phyſicien*, *Fr.* from *phyſick*.] One who practices the art of healing. *Bacon.*

PHYICK. *f.* [*φυσική*.] The ſcience of healing. 2. Medicines; remedies. *Hooker.* 3. [In common phraſe.] A purge.

TO PHYICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with phyſick; to cure. *Shakeſp.*

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY. *f.* [from *phyſico* and *theology*] Divinity enforced or illuſtrated by natural philoſophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER. } *f.* [from *phyſiognomy*.]

PHYSIOGNOMIST. } One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face. *Peaſham.*

PHYSIOGNOMICK. } *a.* [*φυſιογνωμονικός*.]

PHYSIOGNOMICK. } Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conſequent in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY. *f.* [*φυſιογνωμονία*.] 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.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *phyſiology*.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things. *Boyle.*

PHYSIOLOGIST. *f.* [from *phyſiology*.] A writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIOLOGY. *f.* [*φύσις* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature. *Bentley.*

PHYSY. *f.* The ſame with *fulce*.

PHYTIVOROUS. *a.* [*φύτιον* and *voros*.] That eats graſs or any vegetable. *Ray.*

PHYTOGRAPHY. *f.* [*φύτιον* and *γραφία*.] A deſcription of plants.

PHYTOLOGY. *f.* [*φύτιον* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of plants; botanical diſcourſe.

PIACLE. *f.* [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. *Howel.*

PIACULAR. } *a.* [*piacularis*, *piaculum*, Lat.]

PIACULOUS. } 1. Expiatory; having the power to atone. 2. Such as requires expiation. *Brown.* 3. Criminal; atrociously bad. *Glanville.*

PIA-MATER. *f.* [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PIANET. *f.* 1. A bird; the leſſer wood-pecker. 2. The magpie.

PIASTER. *f.* [*piatra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five ſhillings ſterling in value. *Dick.*

PIAZZA. *f.* [Italian] A walk under a roof ſupported by pillars. *Arbutnot.*

PICA. *f.* Among printers, a particular ſize of their types or letters.

PICARON. *f.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer. *Temple.*

PICCAGE. *f.* [*picagium*, low Latin.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

TO PICK. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dut.] 1. To cull; to chuſe; to ſelect; to glean. *Knoller.* 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. *Morre.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 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.* 1. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels. *Dryden.* 2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely. *Dryden.*

PICK. *f.* A ſharp-pointed iron tool. *Woodward.*

PICKAPACK. *adv.* [from *pick*.] In manner of a pack. *L'Eſtrange.*

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.* [*picque*, *Fr.*] Sharp; ſmart. *Mort.*

TO PICKLEEK. *v. a.* [*picare*, Italian.] 1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. 2. To make a flying ſkirmiſh. *Anſworth*, *Hudibras.*

PICKER. *f.* [from *pick*.] 1. One who picks or culls.

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culle. *Mortimer*. 2. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with. *Mortimer*.

PICKEREL. *f.* [from *pika*.] A small pike.

PICKEREL-WEED. *f.* [from *pika*.] A water plant, from which pikes are said to be generated. *Walter*.

PICKLE. *f.* [*pekel*, Dutch.] 1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved. *Addison*. 2. Thing kept in pickle. 3. Condition; state. *Shaksp.*

PICKLE, or *pickled*. *f.* A small parcel of lard inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *single*. *Philips*.

To PICKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To preserve in pickle. *Dryden* 2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad.

PICKLEFERRING. *f.* [*pick* and *berrings*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Addison*.

PICKLOCK. *f.* [*pick* and *lock*.] 1. An instrument by which locks are opened. *Brown*. 2. The person who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET. } *f.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or *purse*.
PICKPURSE. } 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. *Swiss*.

PICKTHANK. *f.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired. *Furfax*, *L'Esrange*, *South*.

PICT. *f.* [*pietus*, Lat.] A painted person. *Lee*.

PICTORIAL. *a.* [from *pietor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. *Brown*.

PICTURE. *f.* [*pictura*, Lat.] 1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours. *Shaksp.* 2. The science of painting. 3. The works of painters. *Stillingfleet*. 4. Any resemblance or representation. *Locke*.

To PICTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To paint; to represent by painting. *Brown*. 2. To represent. *Spenser*.

To PIDDLE. *v. n.* 1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite. *Saunders*. 2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.

PIDDLER. *f.* [from *piddle*.] One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.

PIE. *f.* 1. Any crust baked with something in it. *Dryden*. 2. [*Pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a particoloured bird. *Shaksp.* 3. The old popish service book, so called from the rubrick. 4. Cock and pie, was a slight expression in *Shakespeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.

PIEBALD. *a.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour. *Locke*.

PIECE. *f.* [*piece*, Fr.] 1. A patch. 2. A part of a whole; a fragment. *Acis*. 3. A part. *Tillotson*. 4. A picture. *Dryden*. 5. A composition; performance. *Addison*. 6. A single great gun. *Kneller*. 7. A hand gun. *Cheyne*. 8. A coin; a single piece of money. *Prior*. 9. In ridicule and contempt is said, a *piece* of a lawyer. 10. A *PIECE*. To each. *Mortimer*. 11. *Of a*

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PIECE with *Like*; of the same sort; united the same with the rest. *Rescuer*.

To *PIECE* *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece. *Bacon*. 2. To join; to unite. 3. To *PIECE* out. To encrease by addition. *Shaesp.*

To *PIECE* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted. *Bacon*.

PIECER. *f.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.

PIECELESS. *a.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces. *Dowry*.

PIECEMEAL. *adv.* [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*.] Variegated; diversity of colour. *Shaksp.*

PIELED. *a.* Bald. *Shaksp.*

PIEPOWDER *court*. *f.* [from *pie*, foot, and *powder*, dusty.] A court held in fairs or fairs of all disorders committed there.

PIER. *f.* [*piere*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised. *Bacon*.

To *PIERCE*. *v. a.* [*perier*, Fr.] 1. To penetrate; to enter; to force. *Shaksp.* 2. To touch the passions; to affect. *Shaksp.*

To *PIERCE*. *v. n.* 1. To make way by force. *Bacon*. 2. To strike; to move; to affect. *Shaksp.* 3. To enter; to divide. *Sidney*. 4. To affect severely. *Shaksp.*

PIERCER. *f.* [from *perier*.] 1. An instrument that bores or penetrates. *Tusser*. 2. The part with which insects perforate bodies. *Ray*. 3. One who perforates.

PIERCINGLY. *adv.* [from *perier*.] Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS. *f.* [from *perier*.] Power of piercing. *Deham*.

PIETY. *f.* [*pietas*, Lat. *pietè*, Fr.] 1. Discharge of duty to God. *Pricham*. 2. Duty to parents or those in superior relation.

PIG. *f.* [*bigge*, Dutch.] 1. A young sow or bar. *Flyer*. 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*, Fr.] A fowl bred in a cote or a small house; in some places called devocate. *Raleigh*.

PIGEONFOOT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

PIGEONLIVERED. *a.* [*pigeon* and *liver*.] Mild; soft; gentle. *Shaksp.*

PIGGIN. *f.* In the northern provinces, a small vessel.

PIGHT. [old pret. and part. past. of *perce*.] Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. *Spenser*, *Shaksp.*

PIGMENT. *f.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body. *Boyle*.

PIGMY. *f.* [*pigmæus*, Lat.] 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 esch nut. *Shaksp.*

PIGSNEY.

PIGSNEY. *f.* [*piga*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.

PIGWIDGEON. *f.* Any thing pretty or small. *Cleaveland.*

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 prigs-between which any thing to be turned is fastened. *Maxon.*

PIKED. *a.* [*pique*, Fr.] 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. *Tatler.*

PILASTER. *f.* [*pilastre*, Fr.] A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness. *Diss.*

PILCHER. *f.* 1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Hannet.* 2. A fish like a herring.

PILE. *f.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, 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*, Lat.] *Shakespeare.* 6 Hairy surrace; nap. *Grew.* 7 [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow. *Drayton.* 8. One side of a coin; the reverse of cross. *L'cks.* 9 [In the plural, *piles*.] The hemorrhoids. *Arbutnot.*

TO PILE. *v. a.* 1. To heap; to coacervate. *Shakespeare.* 2. To fill with something heaped. *Abbot.*

PILEDATED. *a.* [*pilatus*, Lat.] In the form of a cover or hat. *Woodward.*

PILER. *f.* [from *pile*] He who accumulates.

TO PILFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery. *Bacon.*

TO PILFERER. *v. n.* To practice petty theft. *Sha.*

PILFERER. *f.* [from *pilfer*.] One who steals petty things. *Atterbury.*

PILFERINGLY. *adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

PILFERY. *f.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft. *L'Esfr.*

PILGRIM. *f.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Stillingfleet.*

TO PILGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. *Grew.*

PILGRIMAGE. *f.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.] A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden.*

PILL. *f.* [*pillula*, Lat.] Medicine made into a small ball or mass. *Crafbow.*

TO PILL. *v. a.* [*pilier*, Fr.] 1. To rob; to plunder. *Shakespeare.* 2. For *peel*; to strip off bark. *Gen.*

TO PILL. *v. n.* To strip away; to come off in flakes or scorix. *Tab.*

PILLAGE. *f.* [*pillage*, Fr.] 1. Plunder; something got by plundering or pilling. *Shake.* 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*, Ital.] 1. A column. *Wotton.* 2. A supporter; a maintainer. *Shakespeare.*

PILLARED. *a.* [from *pillar*] 1. Supported by columns. *Milton.* 2. Having the form of a column. *Thomson.*

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 Lat.] 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.* [*pilloric*, 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. *Downe.*

TO PILLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow. *Milton.*

PILLOWBEER. } *f.* The cover of a pillow.

PILLOWCASE. } *Swift.*

PILOSITY. *f.* [from *pilosus*, Lat.] 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. *Amynworth.*

PILSER. *f.* The moth or fly that runs into a candle flame.

PIMENTA. *f.* [*piment*, Fr.] A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, all-spice. *Hil.*

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*, Lat.] A plant.

PIMPING. *a.* [*pimple menjch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little. *Scamner.*

PIMPLE. *f.* [*pomfette*, Fr.] A small red pustule. *Addison.*

PIMPLED. *a.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is *pimpled*.

PIN. *f.* [*essingle*, Fr.] 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

- bill, Milton.** 4. Any slender thing fixed in another body. *Shakeſp.* 5. That which locks the wheel to the axle. 6. The central part. *Shakeſp.* 7. The pegs by which muſicians intend or relax their ſtrings. 8. A note; a ſtrain *L'Eſtrange.* 9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Shakeſp.* 10. A cylindrical roller made of wood *Cerbet.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. To join; to fix. *Shakeſp. Digby.* 4. [Pindan, Sax.] To ſhut up; to incloſe; to confine. *Hacker.*
- PINCASF.** *f.* [*pin and caſe.*] A pincuſhion.
- PINCERS.** *f.* [*pinette, Fr.*] 1. An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard. *Spencer.* 2. The claw of an animal. *Addiſon.*
- To PINCH** *v. a.* [*pincer, Fr.*] 1. To ſqueeze between the fingers or with the teeth. *Shakeſp.* 2. To hold hard with an inſtrument. 3. To ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid. *Shakeſp.* 4. To preſs between hard bodies. 5. To gall; to fret. *Shakeſp.* 6. To gripe; to oppreſs; to afflict. *Raleigh.* 7. To diſtreſs; to pain. *Johnson.* 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 beſet; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. *Dryden.* 2. To ſpare; to be frugal. *Dryden.*
- PINCH.** *f.* [*pincon, Fr.* from the verb.] 1. A painful ſqueeze with the fingers. *Dryden.* 2. A gripe; a pain given. *Shakeſp.* 3. Oppreſſion; diſtreſs inflicted. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Difficulty; time of diſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
- PINCHFAST.** } *f.* [*pinch, ſh,* and *penny.*]
PINCHPENNY. } A miſer. *Ainſworth.*
- PINCUSHION.** [*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, Lat.*] A tree.
- To PINE.** *v. a.* [pinian, Sax. *pijnen, Dutch.*] 1. To languish; to wear away with an kind of miſery. *Spencer.* 2. To languish with deſire. *Shakeſp.*
- To PINE.** *v. a.* 1. To wear out; to make to languish. *Shakeſp.* 2. To grieve for; to becom in ſilence. *Milton.*
- PINEAPPLE.** *f.* A plant.
- PINEAL.** *a.* [*pinale, Fr.*] Reſembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes* to the gland which he imagined the feat of the ſoul. *Abulthnot.*
- PINEFEATHERED.** *a.* [*pin and feather.*] Not ſledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot. *Dryden.*
- PINFOLD.** *f.* [Pindan, Sax. to ſhut up, and *fold.*] A place in which beaſts are conneed. *Abulthnot.*
- PINGLET.** *f.* A ſmall cloſe; an incloſure.
- PINGONY.** *f.* [*pin and money.*] Money allow-
- ed to a wife for her private expences without account. *Addiſon.*
- PINGUID.** *a.* [*pinguis, Lat.*] Fat; unctuous. *Mortimer.*
- PINHOLE.** *f.* [*pin and hole.*] A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiſeman.*
- PINION.** *f.* [*pingon, Fr.*] 1. The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body. 2. *Shakeſpeare* ſeems to uſe it for a leather or quill of the wing. 3. Wing. *Pope.* 4. The tooth of a ſmaller wheel, anſwering to that of a larger. 5. Fetters for the hands.
- To PINION.** *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 ſide. *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 gilliflowers kind. *Bacon.* 2. An eye; commonly a ſmall eye; as, pink-eyed. *Shakeſp.* 3. Any thing ſupremely excellent. *Shakeſp.* 4. A colour uſed by painters. *Dryden.* 5. [*Pinque, Fr.*] A kind of heavy narrow ſterned ſhip. *Shakeſp.* 6. A fiſh; the minnow.
- 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.* [*pinnaſſe, Fr. pinnaſcia, Ital.*] A boat belonging to a ſhip of war. It ſeems formerly to have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop or bark attending a larger ſhip. *Raleigh.*
- PINNACLE.** *f.* [*pinnaſſe, Fr. pinna, Lat.*] 1. A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building. *Clarendon.* 2. A high ſpining point. *Cowley.*
- PINNET.** *f.* [from *pinna, or pinion.*] 1. The lappet of a head which flies looſe. *Addiſon.* 2. A pinmaker.
- PINNOCK.** *f.* The tom-tit. *Ainſworth.*
- PINT.** *f.* [pint, Sax.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid meature. *Dryden.*
- PINULES.** *f.* In aſtronomy, the ſigns of an aſtrale. *Diſt.*
- PIONEER.** *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. *Spencer.*
- PIONY.** *f.* [*paonia, Lat.*] A large flower.
- PIOUS.** *a.* [*pius, Lat. pius, Fr.*] 1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; ſuch as is due to ſacred things. *Arden.* 2. Careful of the duties of near relation. *Taylor.* 3. Praiſed under the appearance of religion. *King Charles.*
- PIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *pius.*] In a pious manner; religiously; with regard, ſuch as is due to ſacred things. *Philips.*

P I S

PIP. *f.* [*pippe*, Dutch.] *v.* A deflucation with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudib.*
 2. A spot on the cards. *Addison.*
TO PIP. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle*
PIPE. *f.* [*pb*, Welsh; or 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 music. *Roscommon.* 4. The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind *pipe.* *Peacham.* 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 thrill found. *Shakespeare.*
PIPER. *f.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe. *Row.*
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.* [*pippyngbe*, Dutch, *Skinner.*] A sharp apple. *King.*
PIQUANT. *a.* [*piquant*, Fr.] 1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating. *Addison.* 2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe. *Bacon.*
PIQUANCY. *f.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.
PIQUANTLY. *adv.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly. *Locke.*
PIQUE. *f.* [*pique*, Fr.] 1. An ill will; offence taken; petty malevolence. *Decay of Poetry.* 2. A strong passion. *Hudibras.* 3. Point; acuity; punctilio. *Dryden.*
TO PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.] 1. To touch with envy or vitulency; to put into fret. *Prior.* 2. To offend; to irritate. *Pope.* 3. To value; to fix reputation as on a point. *Locke.*
TO PIQUER. See **PICKER.**
PIQUEERER. *f.* A robber; a plunderer. *Swift.*
PIQUET. *f.* [*piquet*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Prior.*
PIRACY. *f.* [*wpaisis*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea. *Walker.*
PIRATE. *f.* [*wpaisis*.] 1. A sea robber. *Facon.* 2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.
TO PIRATE. *v. n.* [from the noun] To rob by sea. *Arbutnot.*
TO PIRATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery. *Pope.*
PIRATICAL. *a.* [*piraticus*, Lat.] Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery. *Bacon.*
PISCATION. *f.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*
PISCARY. *f.* A privilege of fishing.
PISCATORY. *a.* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fishes. *Addison.*
PISCIVOROUS. *a.* [*piscis* and *voris*] Fish-eating; living on fish. *Ray.*

P I T

PISH. *interject.* A contemptuous exclamation. *Shakespeare.*
TO PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection] To express contempt. *Pope.*
PISMIRE. *f.* *myna*, Sax. *pijmire*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior.*
TO PISS. *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr. *piessen*, 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.* [*pistachi*, Italian.] The pistachio is a dry fruit of an oblong figure. *Ej-tich* nut. *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*, *piffolet*, French.] A small handgun. *Clarendon.*
TO PISTOL. *v. a.* [*pistoler*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.
PISTOLE. *f.* [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value. *Dryden.*
PISTOLET. *f.* [diminutive of *pistol*.] A little pistol. *Donne.*
PISTON. *f.* [*piston*, Fr.] The moveable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is cauled; an embolus.
PIT. *f.* [*pit*, Sax] 1. A hole in the ground. *Bacon.* 2. Abyss; profundity. *Milton.* 3. The grave. *Psalms.* 4. The area on which cocks fight. *Hudibras.* 5. The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden.* 6. Any hollow of the body; as, the *pit* of the stomach 7. A dirt made by the finger.
TO PIT. *v. n.* To sink in hollows. *Sharp.*
PITAPAT. *f.* [*potte patte*, Fr.] 1. A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Estrange.* 2. A light quick step. *Dryden.*
PITCH. *f.* [*pic*, Sax. *pix*, Lat.] 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. *Dentan.*
TO PITCH. *v. a.* [*appiccicare*, Italian.] 1. To fix; to paint. *Fairfax*, *Knolles*, *Dryden.* 2. To order regularly. *Hooker.* 3. To throw headlong; to cast forward. *Shakespeare.* 4. To smear with **PITCH.** *Gen. Dryden.* 5. To darken. *Shakespeare.* 6. To pave. *Ainsworth.*
TO PITCH. *v. n.* 1. To light; to drop. *Mort.* 2. To fall headlong. *Dryden.* 3. To fix choice. *Hudibras.* 4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation. *Mac.*
PITCHER. *f.* [*pitcher*, Fr.] 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

with which corn is thrown upon the waggon. *Swift*

PITCHINESS. *f.* [from *pitchy*.] Blackness; darkness.

PITCHY. *a.* [from *pitch*.] 1. Smear'd with pitch *Dryden*. 2. Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodward*. 3. Black; dark; dismal. *Prior*.

PITCOAL. *f.* [*pit* and *coal*] Fossil coal. *Mortimer*

PITMAN. *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. *Alexan.*

PITTEOUS. *a.* [from *pity*.] 1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity. *Spenser*. 2. Compassionate; tender. *Prior*. 3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful. *Milton*.

PITTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *piteous*.] In a piteous manner. *Shakesp.*

PITTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *piteous*.] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL. *f.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly. *Sandys*.

PITH. *f.* [*pitte*, Dutch.] 1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood. *Bacon*. 2. Marrow. *Dennie*. 3. Strength; force. *Shakesp.* 4. Energy; cogency; fullness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and stile. 5. Weight; moment; principal part. *Shakesp.* 6. The quintessence; the chief part. *Shakesp.*

PITHLY. *adv.* [from *pithy*.] With strength; with cogency; with force.

PITHINESS. *f.* [from *pithy*.] Energy; strength. *Spenser*.

PITILESS. *a.* [from *pith*.] 1. Wanting pith. *Shakesp.* 2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PITHY. *a.* [from *pith*.] 1. Consisting of pith. *Philps*. 2. Strong; forcible; energetic. *Addison*.

PITIABLE. *a.* [*pitiable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity. *Literbury*.

PITIFUL. *a.* [*pity* and *full*.] 1. Melancholy; moving compassion. *Spenser*. 2. Tender; compassionate. *Shakesp.* 3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Dryden*.

PITIFULLY. *adv.* [from *pitiful*.] 1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion. *Tillotson*. 2. Contemptibly; despicably. *Clar.*

PITIFULNESS. *f.* [from *pitiful*.] 1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion. *Sidney*. 2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PITILESLY. *adv.* [from *pitiless*.] Without mercy.

PITILESSNESS. *f.* Unmercifulness.

PITILESS. *a.* [from *pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless. *Fairfax*.

PITTANCE. *f.* [*pittance*, Fr.; *pietantia*, Ital.] 1. An allowance of meat in a monastery. 2. A small portion. *Shakesp.*

PITUIT. *f.* [*pituita*, Fren *p'uita*, Lat.] Phlegm. *Arbutnot*

PITUITOUS. *a.* [*pituitus*, Lat *pituitoux*, Fr.] Consisting of phlegm. *Arbutnot*.

PITY. *f.* [*pitie*, Fr.; *pieta*, Italian.] 1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness. *Calamy*. 2. A ground for pity; a subject of pity or of grief. *Bacon*.

To **PITY.** *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness. *Addison*.

To **PITY.** *v. n.* To be compassionate. *Jerem.*

PIVOT. *f.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden*.

PIX. *f.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept. *Hammer*.

PLACABLE. *a.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to be appeas'd. *Milton*.

PLACABILITY. } *f.* [from *placable*.] Will-

PLACABLENESS. } } liness to be appeas'd;

possibility to be appeas'd.

PLACARD. } *f.* [*plakaert*, Dutch.] An edit;

PLACART. } } a declaration; a manifesto.

To **PLACATE.** *v. a.* [*placoo*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland. *Forbes*.

PLACE. *f.* [*place*, Fr.] 1. Particular portion of space. *Addison*. 2. Locality; ubiqity; local relation. *Locke*. 3. Local existence. *Revelat.* 4. Space in general. *Davis*. 5. Separate room. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.* 11. Precedence; priority. *Ben. Johnson*. 12. Office; publick character or employment. *Knelles*. 13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession. *Dryd.* 14. Ground; room. *Hammond*.

To **PLACE.** *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr.] 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*.

PLACER. *f.* [from *place*.] One that places. *Spencer*.

PLACID. *a.* [*placidus*, Lat.] 1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon*. 2. Soft; kind; mild.

PLACIDLY. *adv.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently. *Boyle*.

PLACIT. *f.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination. *Glanville*.

PLACKET, or *plaqet* *f.* A petticoat. *Shakesp.*

PLAGIARISM. *f.* [from *plagiary*.] Theft; literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift*.

PLAGIARY. *f.* [from *plagium*, Lat.] 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; *πλῆγμα*] 1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive. *Bacon*. 2. State of misery. *Psal.* 3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious. *L'Estr.*

To **PLAGUE.** *v. n.* [from the noun] 1. To infect with pestilence. 2. To trouble; to

tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict. *Callier.*
PLA'GUILY. *adv.* [from *plagny.*] Vexatiously; horribly. *Dryden.*
PLA'GUY. *f.* [from *plague.*] Vexatious; troublesome. *Dennie.*
PLAICE. *f.* [*platte*, Dutch.] A flat fish. *Carrow.*
PLAID. *f.* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose wear worn much by the highlanders in Scotland.
PLAIN. *a.* [*planus*, Lat.] 1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberancies or excrescencies. *Spenser.* 2. Void of ornament; simple. *Dryden.* 3. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple. *Hamm.* 4. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language. *Bacon.* 5. Mere; bare. *Shakesp.* 6. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure. *Denham.* 7. Not varied by much art. *Sidney.*
PLAIN. *adv.* 1. Not obscurely. 2. Distinctly; articulately. *Mark.* 3. Simply; with rough sincerity. *Addison.*
PLAIN. *f.* [*plane*, Fr.] Level ground; open; flat; often, a field of battle. *Hayw. 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.*
PLA'INDEALING. *a.* [*plain and deal.*] Acting without art. *L'Esfrange.*
PLA'INDEALING. *f.* Management void of art. *Dryden.*
PLA'INLY. *adv.* [from *plain.*] 1. Levelly; flatly. 2. Not subtly; not speciously. 3. Without ornament. 4. Without gloss; sincerely. *Pope.* 5. In earnest; fairly. *Clarend.* 6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. *Shake. Milt.*
PLA'INNESS. *f.* [from *plain.*] 1. Levelness; flatness. 2. Want of ornament; want of show. *Dryden.* 3. Openness; rough sincerity. *Sidney.* 4. Artlessness; simplicity. *Dryden.*
PLAINT. *f.* [*plainte*, Fr.] 1. Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sidney.* 2. Exprobation of injury. *Bacon.* 3. Expression of sorrow. *Wotton.*
PLA'INTFUL. *a.* [*plaint and full.*] Complaining; audibly sorrowful. *Sidney.*
PLA'INTIFF. *f.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a suit in law against another; opposed to the defendant. *Dryden.*
PLA'INTIFF. *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining. A word not in use. *Prior.*
PLA'INTIVE. *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining lamenting; expressive of sorrow. *Young.*
PLA'INWORK. *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 tangle; to involve. *Shakesp.*
PLA'ITER. *f.* [from *plait.*] He that plait.
PLAN. *f.* [*plan*, Fr.] 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. *Diſ.*
PLA'NCHE. *a.* [from *planch.*] Made of boards. *Shakesp.*
PLA'NCHE. *f.* [*plancher*, Fr.] A board; a plank. *Bacon.*
PLA'NCING. *f.* In carpentry, the laying the floors in a building.
PLANE. *f.* [*planus*, Lat.] 1. A level surface. *Chryse.* 2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed. *Moſ.*
To PLANE. *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr.] 1. To level; to smooth from inequalities. *Arbutnot.* 2. To smooth with a plane. *Moſon.*
PLANE-TREE. *f.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane, platanus*, Fr.] The introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Milker.*
PLA'NET. *f.* [*planeta*, Lat. *πλανη*] *Planets* are the erratic 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 she moves round the earth. *Brown.*
PLA'NETARY. *a.* [*planetaire*, Fr. 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; erratic. *Blackmore.*
PLANE'TICAL. *a.* [from *planet.*] Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*
PLANET'STRUCK. *a.* [*planet and strike.*] Blasted. *Suckling.*
PLANIFO'LIUſ. *a.* [*planus and folium*, Lat.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves. *Diſ.*
PLANIME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *planimetry.*] Pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.
PLANIME'TRY. *f.* [*planus*, and *μετρω*.] The mensuration of plain surfaces
PLANIPETALOUS. *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and *πιπταλον*.] Flatleaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as dandelion and succory. *Diſ.*
To PLANISH. *v. a.* [from *plane.*] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.
PLA'NISPERE. *f.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere.*] A sphere projected on a plane.
PLANK. *f.* [*planche*, Fr.] 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. *Greew.*
PLA'NOCONVEX. *f.* [*planus* and *convexus.*] Flat on the one side and convex on the other. *Newton.*
PLANT. *f.* [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Lat.] 1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

- duction. 2. A sapling. *Shakesp.* 3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot.
- To PLANT. *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.] 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*, Lat.] An herb. *Shakesp.*
- PLANTAIN. *f.* [*plantain*, Lat.] 1. An herb. *Mora.* 2. A tree in the West-Indies, which bears an excellent fruit. *Waller.*
- PLANTAL. *a.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants. *Glanville.*
- PLANTATION. *f.* [*plantatio*, Lat.] 1. The act or practice of planting. 2. The place planted. *King Charles.* 3. A colony. *Bacon.* 4. Introduction; establishment. *King Charles.*
- PLANTED. *a.* [from *plant*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, settled; well grounded.
- PLANTER. *f.* [*planteur*, Fr.] 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. *Bacon.* 2. Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*
- To PLASH. *v. a.* [*plaffer*, Fr.] To interweave branches. *Evelyn.*
- PLASHY. *a.* [from *plash*.] Watry; filled with puddles. *Betterton.*
- PLASM. *f.* [*πλασμα*.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*
- PLASTER. *f.* [from *πλαστω*] 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. *Shakesp.*
- To PLASTER. *v. a.* [*plasterer*, Fr.] 1. To overlay as with plaster. *Bacon.* 2. To cover with a medicated plaster.
- PLASTERER. *f.* [*plastrier*, Fr. from *plaster*] 1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster. *Shakesp.* 2. One who forms figures in plaster. *Wotton.*
- PLASTICK. *a.* [*πλαστικος*.] Having the power to give form. *Prior.*
- PLASTRON. *f.* [Fr.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fences use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pulses made at them. *Dryden.*
- To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait*.] To weave; to make by texture. *Addison.*
- PLAT. *f.* [plot, Sax.] A small piece of ground. *Milton.*
- PLATANE. *f.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] The plane tree. *Milton.*
- PLATE. *f.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, Fr.] 1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth. *Wilkins.*
2. Armour of plates. *Spenser.* 3. [*Plata*, Span.] Wrought silver. *Ben. Johnson.* 4. [*Plat*, Fr. *platta*, Ital.] 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. *Shakesp.* 3. To beat into laminæ or plates. *Newton.*
- PLA'TEN. *f.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.
- PLAT'FORM. *f.* [*plat*, flat, Fr. 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. *Shakesp.* 4. A scheme; a plan. *Woodward.*
- PLA'TICK. *aspect.* 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 *pelaton*, Fr.] A small square body of musketeers. *Tichell.*
- PLA'TTER. *f.* [from *plate*.] A large dish, generally of earth. *Dryden.*
- PLAUDIT. } *f.* Applause. *Denham.*
- PLAUDITE. }
- PLAUSIBILITY. *f.* [*plausibilité*, Fr.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. *Swift.*
- PLAUSIBLE. [*plausible*, Fr.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular. *Clarendon.*
- PLAUSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *plausible*] Speciousness; show of right. *Sanderson.*
- PLAUSIBLY. *adv.* [from *plausible*.] 1. With fair show; speciously. *Collier.* 2. With applause. Not in use. *Brown.*
- PLAUSIVE. *a.* [from *plando*, Lat.] 1. Applauding 2. Plausible. *Shakesp.*
- To PLAY. *v. v.* [plegan, Sax.] 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. *Shakesp.* 4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. *Temple.* 5. To do something fanciful. *Shakesp.* 6. To practise sarcastic merriment. *Pope.* 7. To mock; to practise illusion. *Shakesp.* 8. To game; to contend at some game. *Shakesp.* 9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful. *Addison.* 10. To touch a musical instrument. *Glanville.* 11. To operate; to act. Used of any thing in motion. *Cheyne.* 12. To wanton; to move irregularly. *Dryden.* 13. To personate a drama. *Shakesp. Dryden.* 14. To represent a character. 15. To act in any certain character. *Collier.*
- To PLAY. *v. a.* To put in action or motion: as, he played his cannon. 2. To use as an instrument of music. *Gay.* 3. To act a mirthful character. *Milton.* 4. To exhibit dramatically. *Shakesp.* 5. To act; to perform. *Sidney.*
- PLAY. *f.* 1. Action not imposed; not work. 2. Amusement; sport. *Milton.* 3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

action. *Dryden*. 4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game. *Shakespeare*. 5. Practice in any contest. *Tillotson*. 6. Action; employment; office. *Dryden*. 7. Practice; action; manner of acting. *Sidney*. 8. Act of touching an instrument. 9. Irregular and wanton motion. 10. A state of agitation or ventilation. *Dryden*. 11. Room for motion. *Moxon*. 12. Liberty of acting; swing. *Addison*.
PLAYBOOK. *f.* [*play and book.*] Book of dramatick compositions. *Swift*.
PLAYDAY. *f.* [*play and day.*] Day exempt from talks or work. *Swift*.
PLAYDEBT. *f.* [*play and debt.*] Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbutnot*.
PLAYER. *f.* [*from play.*] 1. One who plays. 2. An idler; a lazy person. *Shakespeare*. 3. Actor of dramatick scenes. *Sidney*. 4. A mimick. *Dryden*. 5. One who touches a musical instrument. *Samuel* xvii. 6. One who acts in play in any certain manner. *Carew*.
PLAYFELLOW. *f.* [*play and fellow.*] Companion in amusement. *Spenser*.
PLAYFUL. *a.* [*play and full.*] Sportive; full of levity. *Addison*.
PLAYGAME. *f.* [*play and game.*] Play of children. *Locke*.
PLAYHOUSE. *f.* [*play and house.*] House where dramatick performances are represented. *Stirlingfleet*.
PLAYPLEASURE. *f.* [*play and pleasure.*] Idle amusement. *Bacon*.
PLAYSOME. *a.* [*play and some.*] Wanton; full of levity.
PLAYSOMENESS. *f.* [*from playsome.*] Wantonness; levity.
PLAYTHING. *f.* [*play and thing.*] Toy; thing to play with. *Otway*.
PLAYWRIGHT. *f.* [*play and wright.*] A maker of plays. *Pope*.
PLEA. *f.* [*plaid, old Fr.*] 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.* [*pleffer, Fr.*] To bend; to interweave. *Shakespeare*.
TO PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaidier, Fr.*] 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*.
TO PLEAD. *v. a.* 1. To defend; to discuss. *Shakespeare*. 2. To allege in pleading or argument. *Spenser*. 3. To offer as an excuse. *Dryden*.
PLEADABLE. *a.* [*from plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea. *Dryden*.
PLEADER. *f.* [*plaidier, Fr.*] 1. One who argues in a court of justice. *Swift*. 2. One who speaks for or against. *Shakespeare*.
PLEADING. *f.* [*from plead.*] Act or form of pleading. *Swift*.
PLEASANCE. *f.* [*plaisance, Fr.*] Gaiety; pleasantry. *Spenser*.
PLEASANT. *a.* [*plaisant, Fr.*] 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*.
PLEASANTLY. *adv.* [*from pleasant.*] 1. In such a manner as to give delight. 2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour. *Clarendon*. 3. Lightly; ludicrously. *Broomer*.
PLEASANTNESS. *f.* [*from pleasant.*] 1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasant. *Sidney*. 2. Gaiety; cheerfulness; merriment. *Tillotson*.
PLEASANTRY. *f.* [*plaisanterie, Fr.*] 1. Gaiety; merriment. *Addison*. 2. Sprightly saying; lively talk. *Addison*.
TO PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placo, 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*.
PLEASER. *f.* [*from please*] One that courts favour
PLEASEINGLY. *adv.* [*from pleasing*] In such a manner as to give delight. *Pope*.
PLEASEINGNESS. *f.* [*from pleasing.*] Quality of giving delight.
PLEASEMAN. *f.* [*please and man.*] A pick-thank; an officious fellow. *Shakespeare*.
PLEASEURABLE. *a.* [*from pleasure.*] Delightful; full of pleasure. *Bacon*.
PLEASEURE. *f.* [*plaisir, Fr.*] 1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses. *South*. 2. Loose gratification. *Shakespeare*. 3. Approbation. *Psalms*. 4. What the will dictates. *Shakespeare*. 5. Choice; arbitrary will. *Brown*.
TO PLEASEURE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To please; to gratify. *Tillotson*.
PLEASEURFUL. *a.* [*placur and full.*] Pleasant; delightful. Obsolete. *Abbot*.
PLEBEIAN. *f.* [*plebeian, Fr. plebeius, Lat.*] One of the lower people. *Swift*.
PLEBEIAN. *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 warrant or security; a pawn. *Rowe*. 3. A surety; a bail; an hostage. *Raleigh*.
TO PLEDGE. *v. a.* [*pleiger, Fr. pigiare, Ital.*] 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.* [*plagge, Dutch.*] A small maïs of lint. *Wijeman*.
PLEIADS. } *f.* [*pleiades, Lat. pleiades.*] A
PLEIADES. } northern constellation. *Milton*. PLE-

PLE'NARILY. *adv.* [from *plenary*.] Fully; completely. *Ayliffe*.
PLE'NARY. *a.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. *Watts*.
PLE'NARY. *f.* Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe*.
PLE'NARINESS. *f.* [from *plenary*.] Fullness; completeness.
PLE'NILUNARY. *a.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon. *Brown*.
PLE'NIPOTENCE. *f.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fullness of power.
PLE'NIPOTENT. *a.* [*plenipotens*, Lat.] Invested with full power. *Milton*.
PLE'NIPOTENTIARY. *f.* [*plenipotentiaris*, Fr.] 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'NTITUDE. *f.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Lat. plenitudo, Fr.] 1. Fullness; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley*. 2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora. *Arbuthnot*. 3. Exuberance; abundance. *Bacon*. 4. Completeness. *Prior*.
PLE'NTEOUS. *a.* [from *plenty*.] 1. Copious; exuberant; abundant. *Milton*. 2. Fruitful; fertile. *Milton*.
PLE'NTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *plenteous*.] Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly. *Shakefp.*
PLE'NTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *plenteous*.] Abundance; fertility. *Genesiv*.
PLE'NTIFUL. *a.* [*plenty* and *full*] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. *Raleigh*.
PLE'NTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *plentiful*.] Copiously; 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 enjoyed. *Jeck*, ii. 26.
PLE'ONASM. *f.* [*pleonasmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.
P'LESH. *f.* [A word used by *Spenser* instead of *plash*.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.
PLE'THORA. *f.* [from *πλεθώρα*.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health. *Arbuthnot*.
PLETHORE'TICK. } *a.* [from *plethora*.]
PLETHORICK. } Having a full habit. *Arbuthnot*.
PLE'THORY. *f.* [*plethora*, Fr. from *πλεθώρα*.] Fullness of habit. *Arbuthnot*.
PLE'VIN. *f.* [*plevum*; *nc*, Fr. *plevina*, low Lat.] In law, a warrant or assurance. *D:tl*.
PLE'URISY. *f.* [*πλευρίτις*.] Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, remedied by evacuation, suppuration or expectoration, or all together.
PLEUR'ITICAL. } *a.* [from *pleurisy*] 1. Dis-
PLE'URITICK. } eated with a pleurisy. *Arbuthnot*. 2. Denoting a pleurisy. *Wijeman*.

PLI'ABLE. *a.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.] 1. Easy to be bent; flexible. *South*. 2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.
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*, Fr.] 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*.] Flexibility; toughness. *Bacon*.
PLICATURE. } *f.* [*plicatura*, from *plico*, Lat.]
PLI'ICATION. } Fold; double.
PLI'ERS. *f.* [from *ply*.] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it. *Moxon*
To PLI'IGHT. *v. a.* [*pflichten*, Dutch.] 1. To pledge; to give as surety. *Shakefp.* 2. To braid; to weave. *Spenser*.
PLI'IGHT. *f.* [*plight*, Sax.] 1. Condition; state. *Shakefp.* 2. Good case. *Tusser*. 3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.] *Shakefp.* 4. [From *to plight*] A iold; a pucker; a double; a purple; a plait. *Spenser*.
PLI'INTH. *f.* [*πλάθισ*.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar. *Harris*.
To PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploegben*, Dutch. *Skinner*.] 1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel. *Dryd.* 2. To travel laboriously. *Shakefp.* 3. To study closely and dully. *Hudibras*.
PLOD'DER. *f.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man. *Shakefp.*
PLO'T. *f.* [*plot*, Sax.] 1. A small extent of ground. *Tusser*. 2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney*. 3. A form; a scheme; a plan. *Spenser*. 4. A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another. *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 PLO'T. *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 PLO'T. *v. a.* 1. To plan; to contrive. 2. To describe according to ichnography. *Carew*.
PLO'T'TER. *f.* [from *plot*.] 1. Conspirator. *Dryden*. 2. Contriver. *Shakefp.*
PLO'VE'R. *f.* [*pluvier*, French; *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. *Carew*.
PLOUGH. *f.* [*plow*, Sax.] 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

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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 ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spencer*.
PLOUGHLAND. *f.* [*plough* and *land*.] A farm for corn. *Dennis*.
PLOUGHMAN. *f.* [*plough* and *man*.] 1. One that attends or uses the plough. *Taylor*. 2. A gross ignorant ruffick. *Shakespeare*. 3. A strong laborious man. *Arbutnot*.
PLOUGHMONDAY. *f.* The Monday after twelfth-day. *Tusser*.
PLOUGHSHARE. *f.* [*plough* and *share*] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the couler. *Sidney*.
To PLUCK. *v. a.* [ploccian, Sax.] 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 resuming of courage. *Kneller*.
PLUCK. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking. *L'Estrange*. 2. The heart, liver and lights of an animal.
PLUCKER. *f.* [from *pluck*] One that plucks. *Mortimer*
PLUG. *f.* [*plugg*, Swedish; *plugghe*, Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body. *Boyle*, *Swift*.
To PLUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug. *Sharp*.
PLUM. *f.* [plum, plumtree, Sax.] 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*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers. *Bacon*.
PLUMB. *f.* [*plumb*, Fr.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Mason*.
PLUMB. *adv.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Ray*.
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*, Fr.] 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*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.] 1. Feather of birds. *Milton*. 2. Feather worn as an ornament. *Shakespeare*. 3. Pride; towering mien. *Shakespeare*. 4. Token of honour; prize of conceit. *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.

PLU

To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To pick and adjust feathers. *Mortimer*. 2. [*Plumer*, Fr.] To strip off feathers. *Ray*. 3. To strip; to pill. *Bacon*. 4. To place as a plume. *Milton*. 5. To adorn with plumes. *Shakespeare*.
PLUME'ALLUM. *f.* [*alumen plumosum*, Lat.] A kind of asbestos. *Wilkins*.
PLUM'IGEROUS. *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered.
PLUM'PEDE. *f.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dier*.
PLU'MMET. *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.* [*plumeaux*, Fr. *plumosus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers. *Woodward*.
PLUMP. *a.* Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth. *L'Estrange*.
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. *Bayle*.
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. *adv.* With a sudden fall. *Ben. Johnson*.
PLUMPER. *f.* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks. *Swift*.
PLUMPNESS. *f.* Fullness; disposition towards fullness. *Newton*.
PLUM'PORRIDGE. *f.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums. *Addison*.
PLUMPUDDING. *f.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.
PLUM'PY. *a.* Plump; fat. *Shakespeare*.
PLUM'Y. *a.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered 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. *Orway*.
PLUN'DERER. *f.* [from *plunder*.] 1. Hostile pillager; spoiler. 2. A thief; a robber. *Addison*.
To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.] 1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing suppled liquid. *Dryden*. 2. To put into any state suddenly. *Dryden*. 3. To hurry into any distress. *Watts*. 4. To force in suddenly. *Watts*.
To PLUNGE. *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*.
PLUN'GEON. *f.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth*.
PLUN'GER. *f.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver.

PLUN-

PLUNKET. *f.* A kind of blue colour.

PLURAL. *a.* [*pluralis*, Lat.] Implying more than one *Shakeſp.*

PLURALIST. *f.* [*pluraliſte*, Fr.] One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one with cure of ſouls *Collier.*

PLURALITY. *f.* [*pluralité*, Fr.] 1. The ſtate of being or having a greater number. *Bacon.* 2. A number more than one. *Hammond.* 3. More cures of ſouls than one. 4. The greater number; the majority. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLURALLY. *adv.* [from *plural*.] In a ſenſe implying more than one.

PLUSH. *f.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth; ſhag *Boyle.*

PLUSHER. *f.* A ſea fiſh. *Carew.*

PLUVIAL. } *a.* [from *pluvia*, Lat] Rainy;
PLUVIOUS. } relating to rain. *Latw.*

PLUVIAL. *f.* [*pluvial*, Fr.] A prieſt's cope. *Aniworth.*

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 pracliſe diligently. *Milton.* 4. To ſolicit importunately. *South.*

To PLY. *v. n.* 1. To work, or offer ſervice. *Addiſon.* 2. To go in haſte. *Milton.* 4. To buſy one's ſelf. *Dryden.* 4. [*Plier*, Fr.] To bend. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLY. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Bent; turn; form; caſt; bias. 2. Plaſt; fold. *Arbutnot.*

PLYERS. *f.* See **PLIERS.**

PNEUMATICAL. } *a.* [*πνευματικός*.] 1.
PNEUMATICK. } Moved by wind; relative
to wind. *Locke.* 2. Conſiſting of ſpirit or wind. *Bacon.*

PNEUMATICKS. *f.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. *πνεύματα*] 1. A branch of mechanics, which conſiders 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.* [*ceufs pochez*, Fr.] 1. To boil ſlightly. *Bacon.* 2. To begin without completing; from the practice of boiling eggs. *Bacon.* 3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To ſtab; to pierce. *Carew.* 4. [From *poché*, a pocket.] To plunder by ſtealth. *Garth.*

To POACH. *v. n.* [from *poché*, a bag, Fr.] 1. To ſteal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Oidham.* 2. To be damp. *Mortimer.*

POACHARD. *f.* A kind of water fowl.

POACHER. *f.* [from *poach*.] One who ſteals game. *Morc.*

POACHINESS. *f.* Marſhneſs; dampneſs. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

POACHY. *a.* Damp; marſhy. *Mortimer.*

POCK. *f.* [from *pox*.] A puſtule raiſed by the ſmall pox.

POCKET. *f.* [*pocca*, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.] The ſmall bag inſerted into cloaths. *Prior.*

To POCKET. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr. 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.* [*pochet* and *book*.] A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes. *Watts.*

POCKETGLASS. *f.* [*pochet* and *glass*.] Portable looking-glaſs. *Swiſt.*

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.*

POCULENT. *a.* [*peculum*, Lat] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*

POD. *f.* [*pede*, Dutch, a little houſe] The capſule of legumes; the caſe of ſeeds. *Mortimer.*

PODA'GRICAL. [*ποδάγρακός*, *πυλαγός*.] 1. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.* 2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PODDER. *f.* [from *pod*.] A gatherer of peaſcods. *Diſt.*

PODGE. *f.* A puddle; a plaſh. *Skinner.*

POEM. *f.* [*poema*. Latin; *ποίημα*.] The work of a poet; a metrical compoſition. *Ben. Johnson.*

POESY. *f.* [*poefie*, Fr. *poefis*, Lat. *ποίησις*.] 1. The art of writing poems. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. Poem; metrical compoſition; poetry. *Brown.* 3. A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakeſp.*

POET. *f.* [*poete*, French; *poeta*, Latin; *ποιητής*.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in meaſure. *Milton.*

POETASTER. *f.* [Lat.] A vile petty poet.

POETESS. *f.* [from *poet*; *poeta poetriſs*, Lat.] A ſhe poet.

POETICAL. } *a.* [*ποιητικός*; *poetique*, French,
POETICK } *poeticus*, Latin.] Expreſſed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; ſuitable to poetry. *Hale.*

POETICALLY. *adv.* [from *poetical*.] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Raleigh.*

To POETIZE. *v. n.* [*poetiſer*, Fr. from *poet*.] To write like a poet. *Donne.*

POETRESS. *f.* A ſhe poet. *Spencer.*

POETRY. *f.* [*ποίημα*.] 1. Metrical compoſition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleveland.* 2. Poems; poetical pieces. *Shak.*

POIGNANCY. *f.* [from *poignant*.] 1. Sharp; power of ſtimulating the palate; ſharpeſs. *Swiſt.* 2. The power of irritation; aſperity.

POIGNANT. *a.* [*poignant*, Fr.] 1. Sharp; ſtimulating the palate. *Locke.* 2. Severe; piercing; painful. *South.* 3. Irritating; ſatirical; keen.

POINT. *f.* [*point*, *point*, Fr.] 1. The ſharp end of any inſtrument. *Temple.* 2. A ſtring with a tag. *Shakeſp.* 3. Headland; promontory. *Addiſon.* 4. A ſting of an epigram. *Dryden.*

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 six *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. *Shakeſp.* 16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking. *Shakeſp.* 17. The particular thing required. *Reſc.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 21. *Pointblank*; directly: as, an arrow is shot to the *pointblank* or white mark. *Shakeſp.* 22. *Point de viſe*; 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, Fr.*] 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. participle* [from *point*] 1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pic. *Pope.* 2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY. *adv.* [from *pointed*.] In a pointed manner. *Dryden.*

POINTEDNESS. *f.* [from *pointed*] 1. Sharpness; pokedness with acuteness. *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. *Shak.*

POINTLESS. *a.* [from *point*.] Blunt; not sharp; obtuse. *Dryden.*

POISON. *f.* [*poison, Fr.*] That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; and 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. *Shakeſp.*

POISON-TREE. *f.* [*toxicodendron*.] A plant. *Miller.*

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. *adv.* [from *poisonous*.] Vehemently. *South.*

POISONOUSNESS. *f.* [from *poisonous*.] The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POITREL. *f.* [*poitrel, Fr.*] 1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.* 2. A graving tool. *Amſworth.*

POIZE. *f.* [*poiz, Fr.*] 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, Fr.*] 1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney.* 2. To be equiponderant to. *Shakeſp.* 3. To weigh. *South.* 4. To oppress with weight. *Shakeſp.*

POKE. *f.* [*pocca, Sax. poche, Fr.*] 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, Fr. 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, Lat.*] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles. *Bro.*

POLE. *f.* [*polus, Lat. pole, Fr.*] 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half. *Spenser.* [In *Ireland, a pole* is seven yards.] 5. An instrument of measuring. *Bacon.*

TO POLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with poles. *Mrtimer.*

POLEAXE. *f.* [*pole and axe*.] An axe fixed to a long pole. *Howel.*

POLECAT. *f.* [*Pole or Polib cat.*] The fitchew; a stinking animal. *L'Eſtrange.*

POLEDAVIES. *f.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Ains.*

POLEMICAL. } *a.* [*πολιμικός*.] Controversial;
POLEMICK. } disputative. *Stillingfleet.*

POLEMICK. *f.* Disputant; controversialist. *Pope.*

POLE MOSCOPE. *f.* [*πóλιμασκα and σκοπία*.] In optics, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Diſc.*

POLESTAR. *f.* [*pole and star*.] 1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar. *Dryden.* 2. Any guide or director.

POLEY-MOUNTAIN. *f.* [*polium, Lat.*] A plant. *Miller.*

POLICE. *f.* [*Fr.*] The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED *a.* [from *police*.] Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration. *Bacon*.

POLICY *f.* [πολιτεια; *politia*, Lat.] 1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers. 2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem. *Shakespeare*. 3. [*Póliza*, Spanish.] A warrant for money in the publick funds.

To **POLISH** *v. a.* [*polir*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.] 1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss. *Granville*. 2. To make elegant of manners. *Milton*.

To **POLISH** *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss. *Bacon*.

POLISH *f.* [*poli*, *polissare*, Fr.] 1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition. *Newton*. 2. Elegance of manners. *Addison*.

POLISHABLE *a.* [from *polish*.] Capable of being polished.

POLISHER *f.* [from *polish*.] The person or instrument that gives a gloss. *Addison*.

POLITE *a.* [*politus*, Lat.] 1. Glossy; smooth. *Newton*. 2. Elegant of manners. *Pope*.

POLITELY *adv.* [from *polite*.] With elegance of manners; genteelly.

POLITENESS *f.* [*politesse*, Fr. from *polite*.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding. *Swift*.

POLITICAL *a.* [πολιτικος.] 1. Relating to politics; relating to the administration of publick affairs. *Rogers*. 2. Cunning; skilful.

POLITICALLY *adv.* [from *political*.] 1. With relation to publick administration. 2. Artfully; publickly. *Knolles*.

POLITICASTER *f.* A petty ignorant pretender to politics.

POLITICIAN *f.* [*politicien*, Fr.] 1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politics. *Dryden*. 2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *Milton*.

POLITICK *a.* [πολιτικος.] 1. Political; civil. *Temple*. 2. Prudent; versed in affairs. *Shakespeare*. 3. Artful; cunning. *Bacon*.

POLITICKLY *adv.* [from *politick*.] Artfully; cunningly. *Shakespeare*.

POLITICKS *f.* [*politique*, Fr. *πολιτικη*.] The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs. *Addison*.

POLITURE *f.* The gloss given by the act of polishing.

POLITY *f.* [*πολιτεια*.] A form of government; civil constitution. *Hosker*.

POLL *f.* [*polle*, *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. *Ezekiel*. 4. To mow; to crop. *Shakespeare*. 5. To plunder; to strip; to pill. *Spenser*, *Bacon*. 6. To take a list or register of persons. 7. To enter one's name in a list or register. *Dryden*. 8. To insert into a number as a voter. *Tickell*.

POLLARD *f.* [from *poll*] 1. A tree lopped.

Bacon. 2. A clipped coin. *Camden*. 3. The chub fish.

POLLEN *f.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word *farina*; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey*.

POLLENGER *f.* Brushwood. *Tusser*.

POLLER *f.* [from *poll*.] 1. Robber; pillager; plunderer. *Bacon*. 2. He who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL *f.* [*poll* and *evil*.] *Pollevil* is a large swelling, inflammation or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck. *Ferrier's Dict.*

POLLOCK *f.* A kind of fish.

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.

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. *Ainsworth*.

POLY [πολυ.] An prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

POLYACOUSTICK *a.* [πολις and ακουω.] Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLYANTHOS *f.* [πολις and ανθος.] A plant. *Miller*.

POLYEDRICAL } *a.* [from *πολιεδρον*; *polyedrous*. } *polyedrous*. } Having many sides. *Woodward*.

POLYGAMIST *f.* [from *polygamy*.] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY *f.* [*polygamie*, Fr. *πολυγαμία*.] Plurality of wives. *Graunt*.

POLYGLOT *a.* [πολυγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages. *Houel*.

POLYGON *f.* [πολις and γωνια.] A figure of many angles. *Watts*.

POLYGONAL *a.* [from *polygon*.] Having many angles.

POLYGRAM *f.* [πολις and γραμμα.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY *f.* [πολις and γραφη.] The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.

POLYLOGY *f.* [πολις and λογος.] Talkativeness. *DiD.*

POLYMATHY *f.* [πολις and μαθημα.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLYPHONISM *f.* [πολις and φωνη.] Multiplicity of sound. *Derham*.

POLYPE' TALOUS *a.* [πολις and πεταλον.] Having many petals.

POLYPODY.

POLYPODY. *f.* [*polypodium*, Lat.] A plant. *Bacon.*

POLYPOUS. *a.* [from *polypos*] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

POLYPUS. *f.* [*πολύπους*; *polype*, Fr.] 1. *Polypus* 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 *σκοπίω*.] A multiplying glass.

POLYSPAST. *f.* [*polyspaste*, Fr.] A machine consisting of many pulleys.

POLYSPERMOUS. *a.* [*ποῦν*; 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 *polysyllable*.] Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable. *Diſc.*

POLYSYLLABLE. *f.* [*πολύ*; and *συλλαβή*.] A word of many syllables. *Holder.*

POLYSYNDETON. *f.* [*πολυσύνδετον*.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came and saw and overcame.

POLYTHEISM. *f.* [*πολύ*; and *θεός*.] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

POLYTHEIST. *f.* [*πολύ*; and *θεός*.] One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACE. *f.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The dross of cyder pressings.

POMACEOUS. *a.* [from *pomum*, Lat.] Consisting of apples. *Philips.*

POMADE. *f.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Ital.] A fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER. *f.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Bac.*

POMA'TUM. *f.* [Lat.] An ointment. *Wise-man.*

TO POME. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple.

POMECI TRON. *f.* [*pome* and *citron*.] A citron apple. *Diſc.*

POMEGRANATE. *f.* [*punum granatum*, Lat.] 1. The tree. *Shakeſp.* 2. The fruit. *Peaſham.*

POMEROY. } *f.* A sort of apple. *Ainſw.*

POMEROYAL. } *f.* A sort of apple. *Ainſw.*

POMIFEROUS. *a.* [*pomifer*, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind.

POMMEL. *f.* [*pomeau*, 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. *Shakeſp.* 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.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Lat.] A sort of pearmain. *Ainſworth.*

POMPOUS. *a.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand. *Pope.*

POMPOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificently; splendidly. *Dryden.*

POMPOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentativeness. *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*, Lat.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend. *Bacon.*

TO POND'ER. *v. n.* To think; to muse. With *on*. *Dryden.*

PONDERAL. *a.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral. *Arb.*

PONDERABLE. *a.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales. *Brown.*

PONDERATION. *f.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing. *Arbuthnot.*

PONDERER. *f.* [from *ponder*.] He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY. *f.* [*ponderosus*.] Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown.*

PONDEROUS. *a.* [*ponderosus*.] 1. Heavy; weighty. *Bacon.* 2. Important; momentous. *Shake.* 3. forcible; strongly impulsive. *Dryd.*

PONDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ponderous*.] With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *ponderous*.] Heaviness; weight; gravity. *Boyle.*

PONDWEED. *f.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

PON'ENT. *a.* [*ponente*, Ital.] Western. *Milton.*

PONIARD. *f.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pagio*, Lat.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon. *Dryden.*

TO PONIARD. *v. a.* [*poignardier*, Fr.] To stab with a poniard.

PONK. *f.* A nocturnal spirit; a hag. *Spenser.*

PONTAGE. *f.* [*pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe.*

PONTIFF. *f.* [*pontifex*, Lat.] 1. A priest; a high priest. *Bacon.* 2. The pope.

PONTIFICAL. *a.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to an high priest. 2. Popish. *Baker.* 3. Splendid; magnificent. *Shakeſp.* 4. [From *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building. *Milton.*

PONTIFICAL. *f.* [*pontifical'e*, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *Stillingfleet.*

PONTIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *pontifical*] In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE. *f.* [*pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom. *Addison.*

PO'NTIFICK. *f.* [*pons* and *facio*] Bridgework; edifice of a bridge.

PONTLEVIS. *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.*

POXTON. *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.*

PONY. *f.* A small horse.

POOL. *f.* [pul, Sax.] A lake of standing water.

POOP. *f.* [puppe, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship. *Kustler.*

POOR. *a.* [pauvre, Fr. *poore*, Spanish] 1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want. *Pepe.* 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. *Shakspeare.* 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.

POORLY. *adv.* [from *poor*.] 1. Without wealth. *Sidney.* 2. Not prosperously; with little success. *Bacon.* 3. Meanly; without spirit. *Shakspeare.* 4. Without dignity. *Wotton.*

POORJOHN. *f.* A sort of fish.

POORNNESS. *f.* [from *poor*.] 1. Poverty; indigence; want. *Burnet.* 2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. *Addison.* 3. Sterility; barrenness. *Bacon.*

POORSPIRITED. *a.* [poor and spirit.] Mean; cowardly. *Dennis.*

POORSPIRITEDNESS. *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. *Shakspeare. Swift.*

To POP. *v. a.* 1. To put out or in suddenly, sily or unexpectedly. *Shakspeare.* 2. To shut. *Locke.*

POPE. *f.* [papa, Lat. *πάππας*.] 1. The bishop of Rome. *Peacocks.* 2. A small fish, by some called a ruffe. *Walton.*

POPEDOM. *f.* [pope and dom.] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakspeare.*

POPERY. *f.* [from *pope*.] The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*

POPESEYE. *f.* [pope and eye.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POPGUN. *f.* [pop and gun.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise. *Cheyne.*

POPINJAY. [papagay, Dutch; papagayo, Spanish.] 1. A parrot. *Asham.* 2. A woodpecker. 3. A trifling top. *Shakspeare.*

POPISH. *a.* [from *pope*.] Taught by the pope; peculiar to popery. *Hosker.*

POPISHLY. *adv.* [from *popish*.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner. *Pope.*

POPULAR. *f.* [poplicur, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A tree

POPPY. *f.* [popig, Sax. *popover*, Lat.] A plant. Of this there are eighteen species.

POPULACE. *f.* [populace, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*

POPULACY. *f.* [populace, Fr.] The common people; the multitude. *Deacy of Picty.*

POPULAR. *a.* [populaire, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.] 1. Vulgar; plebeian. *Milton.* 2. Suitable to the common people. *Hosker.* 3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people. *Hosker, Clarendon.* 4. Studious to 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. Repre- kation suited to vulgar conception. *Bacon.*

POPULARLY. *adv.* [from *popular*.] 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd. *Dryden.* 2. According to vulgar conception. *Bacon.*

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.*

POPULOSITY. *f.* [from *populus*.] Populousness; multitude of people. *Brown.*

POPULOUS. *a.* [populosus, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited. *Milton.*

POPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *populus*.] With much people.

POPULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *populus*.] The state of abounding with people. *Temple.*

PORCELAIN. *f.* [porcelaine, Fr.] 1. China; china ware. *Brown.* 2. [*Portulaca*, Lat.] An herb. *Alexander.*

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. *Shakspeare.*

PORCUPINE. *f.* [porc espi or epic, Fr.] 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 great size. *Hill.*

PORE. *f.* [pore, Fr. *porus*.] 1. Spracle of the skin; passage of perspiration. *Bacon.* 2. Any narrow spiracle or passage. *Quincy.*

To PORE. *v. n.* To look with great intenceness and care. *Shakspeare.*

PORBLIND. *a.* [commonly written *purblind*.] Near-sighted; shortsighted. *Bacon.*

PORINESS. *f.* [from *porus*.] Fulness of pores. *Wijeman.*

PORISTICK. *method.* [ωροπιστικός.] In mathematics, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be solved. *DiA.*

PORK.

PORK. *f.* [*pork*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swines flesh unfalted. *Flyer.*
PORKER. *f.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*
PORK EATER. *f.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork. *Shakeſp.*
PORKET. *f.* [from *pork*.] A young hog. *Dryd.*
PORKLING. *f.* [from *pork*.] A young pig. *Tuſſer.*
POROSITY. *f.* [from *porus*.] Quality of having pores. *Bacon*
POROUS. *a.* [*porus*, Fr from *poro*.] Having ſmall ſpiracles or paſſages. *Milton.*
POROUSNESS. *f.* [from *porus*.] The quality of having pores. *Digby.*
PORPHYRE. } *f.* [from πορφυρα; *porphyrites*,
PORPHYRY. } Lat.] Marble of a particular kind. *Locke.*
PORPOISE. } *f.* [*porc poifſon*, Fr.] The ſea-
PORPUS. } hog. *Locke.*
PORRA'COUS. *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. *Shakeſp.*
PORRIDGE POT. *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 *Shakeſpear's* time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dreſs. *Shakeſp.*
PORRECTION. *f.* [*porrectio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.
PORT. *f.* [*portus*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.] 1. A harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips. *Spencer.* 2. [*porta*, Lat.] A gate. Shew all thy praiſes within the *ports* of the daughter of Sion. *Pſalm:* 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. Management 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. *Shakeſp.*
PORTABLENESS. *f.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.
PORTAGE. *f.* [*portage*, Fr.] 1. The price of carriage. 2. Porthole. *Shakeſp.*
PORTAL. *f.* [*portali*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens. *Sandys.*
PORTANCE. *f.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour. *Spencer.*
PORTA'SS. *f.* A breviary; a prayer book. *Camd.*
PORTCULLIS. *f.* [*portecullisſe*, Fr.] A ſort
PORTCLUSE. } of machine like a harrow,
 } hung over the gate of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy. *Spencer.*
To PORTCULLIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to ſhut up. *Shakeſp.*
PORTED. *a.* [*porter*, Fr.] Borne in a certain or regular order.
To PORTEND. *v. a.* [*portenda*, Lat.] To fore-

token; to foreſhow as omens. *Roſcommon.*
PORTEſION. *f.* [from *portend*] The act of foretoking. *Brown.*
PORTENT. *f.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretoking miſery. *Dryden.*
PORTENTOUS. *a.* [*portentus*, Lat. from *portent*.] Monſtrous; prodigious; foretoking ill. *Roſcommon.*
PORTER. *f.* [*porteur*, 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 burthen for hire. *Hewel.*
PORTERAGE. *f.* [from *porter*.] Money paid for carriage.
PORTESSE. *f.* A breviary.
PORTGLAVE. *f.* [*porter* and *glave*. Fr. and *Eſſe*] A ſword-bearer. *Anſworth.*
PORTGRAVE. } *f.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*,
PORTGREVE. } Teutonic, a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. *Obſolete.*
PORTICO. *f.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.] A covered walk; a piazza. *Dryden.*
PORTION. *f.* [*portio*, Fr. *partia*, Lat.] 1. A part. *Waller.* 2. A part aſſigned; an allotment; a dividend. *Waller.* 3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a lot. *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.*
PORTIONER. *f.* [from *portion*] One that divides.
PORTLINESS. *f.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour. *Camden.*
PORTLY. *a.* [from *port*.] 1. Grant of mien. *Spencer.* 2. Bulky; ſwelling. *Shakeſp.*
PORTMAN. *f.* [*port* and *man*] An inhabitant or burgels, as thoſe of the cinque ports
PORTMANTEAU. *f.* [*portmanteau*, Fr.] A cheſt or bag in which cloaths are carried. *Spec.*
PORTRAIT. *f.* [*portrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the liſe. *Prior.*
To PORTRAIT. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To draw; to portray. *Spencer.*
PORTRAITURE. *f.* [*pourtraiture*, Fr.] Picture; painted reſemblance. *Brown.*
To PORTRAY. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] 1. To paint; to deſcribe by picture. *Dryden.* 2. To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*
PORTRESS. *f.* [from *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate. *Swift.*
PORWIGLE. *f.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully ſhaped. *Brown.*
PORY. *a.* [*porus*, Fr. from *poro*] Full of pores. *Dryden.*
To POSE. *v. a.* 1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand or ſtop. *Herbert.* 2. To aſſeſs; to interrogate. *Bacon.*
POSER. *f.* [from *poſe*.] One that aſketh queſtions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon.*
POSITED. *a.* [*poſitus*, Lat.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*
POSITION. *f.* [*poſition*, Fr. *poſitio*, Lat.] 1. State of being placed; ſituation. *Temple.* 2. Principle

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 *positio*.] Respecting position. *Brown*.

POSITIVE. *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. *Ainworth*.

POSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *positivus*.] 1. Absolutely; by way of direct position. *Bacon*. 2. Not negatively. *Bentley*. 3. Certainly; without dubitation. *Dryden*. 4. Peremptorily; in strong terms. *Stratt*.

POSITIVENESS. *f.* [from *positivus*.] 1. Actualness; not mere negation. *Norris*. 2. Peremptoriness; confidence. *Governor of the Tongue*.

POSITIVITY. *f.* [from *positivus*.] Peremptoriness; confidence. A low word. *Watts*.

POSITURE. *f.* [*positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramhall*.

POSNET. *f.* [from *basinet*, Fr.] A little basinet; a porringer; a skillet. *Bacon*.

POSSE. *f.* [Latin.] An armed power. A low word. *Bacon*.

TO POSSESS. *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. *Shakefp.* 4. To fill with something fixed. *Addison*. 5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. *Reverend*. 6. To affect by intestine power. *Shakefp.*

POSSESSION. *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 *possessio*.] Having possession. *Hewell*.

POSSESSOR. *f.* [*possessor*, Lat. *possesseur*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor. *Sailing fleet*.

POSSET. *f.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Suckling*.

TO POSSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. *Shakefp.*

POSSIBILITY. *f.* [*possibilit  *, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible. *Norris*.

POSSIBLE. *a.* [*possibilis*, Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Locke*.

POSSIBLY. *adv.* [from *possibilis*.] 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. J. Inson*. 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. *Watton*.

TO POST. *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed. *Daniel*, *Walsb.*

TO POST. *v. a.* 1. To fix opprobriously on posts. *King Charles*. 2. [*Poster*, French.] To place; to station; to fix. *Addison*. 3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. *Arbutnot*. 4. To delay. *Shakefp.*

POSTAGE. *f.* [from *post*] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden*.

POSTBOY. *f.* [*post and boy*] Courier; boy that rides post. *Taiter*.

TO POSTDATE. *v. a.* [*post*, after, Latin; and *date*] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN. *a.* [*post and diluvium*, Lat.] Posterior to the flood. *Woodward*.

POSTDILUVIAN. *f.* [*post and diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived since the flood. *Grew*.

POSTER. *f.* [from *post*.] A courtier; one that travels hastily. *Shakefp.*

POSTERIOR. *a.* [*posterior*, Lat.] 1. Happening after; placed after following. *Bacon*. 2. Backward. *Pope*.

POSTERIORA. *f.* [*posteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts. *Swift*.

POSTERIORITY. *f.* [*posteriorit  *, French; from *posterior*.] The state of being after; opposite to priority. *Hale*.

POSTERITY. *f.* [*posteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; descendants. *Smalridge*.

POSTERN. *f.* [*posterne*, 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. *Hakerwill*.

POSTHORSE. *f.* [*post and horse*.] A horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Shakefp.*

POSTHOUSE. *f.* [*post and house*.] Postoffice; house where letters are taken and dispatched. *Watts*.

POSTHUMOUS. *a.* [*posthumus*, Lat. *posthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or published after one's death. *Addison*.

POSTICK. *a.* [*posticus*, Lat.] Backward. *Brown*.

POSTIL. *f.* [*postile*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.] Glois; marginal notes.

TO POSTIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To glois; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon*.

POSTILLER. *f.* [from *postol*.] One who gloises or illustrates with marginal notes. *Brown*.

POSTILLION. *f.* [*postillon*, Fr.] 1. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach. *Taiter*. 2. One who guides a post chaise.

POSTLIMINOUS. *a.* [*postliminum*, Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently. *South*.

POSTMASTER. *f.* [*post and master*.] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters. *Post*.

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 post-house. *Swift.*

To POSTPONE. *v. a.* [*postpono*, Lat.] 1. To put off; to delay. *Dryden, 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*, Fr.] To beg or assume without proof. *Brown.*

POSTULATE. *f.* [*postulatum*, Lat.] Position supposed or assumed without proof. *Watts.*

POSTULA'TION. *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*, Lat.] 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 practices artificial contortions of the body. *Spectator.*

POSY. *f.* [contracted from *posy*.] 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. *John.* 3. Vessel made of earth. *Martimier.* 4. A small cup. *Priser.* 5. *To go to POT.* To be destroyed or devoured. *L'Étrange.*

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*, Fr.] Such as may be drank; drinkable. *Philips.*

POTABLENESS. *f.* [from *potable*.] Drinkableness.

POTAGER. *f.* [from *postage*.] A porringer. *Grew.*

POTARGO. *f.* A West Indian pickle. *King.*

POTASH. *f.* *Potasb* is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetable: we have five kinds. 1. The German *potasb*, sold under the name of pearl ashes. 2. The Spanish, called *barilla*, made by burning a species of kali, a plant. 3. The home-made *potasb*, 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 *potasb* is greatly preferable to all the other kinds. *Woodward.*

POTATION. *f.* [*potatio*, Lat.] Drinking bout; draught. *Shakespeare.*

POTATO. *f.* [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root. *Walker.*

POTBELLIED. *a.* [*pot and belly*.] Having a swollen paunch.

POTB'ELLY. *f.* [*pot and belly*.] A swelling paunch. *Arbutnot.*

To POTCH. *v. a.* [*pecher*, Fr.] 1. To thrust; to push. *Shakespeare.* 2. [*Pecher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil slightly. *Wise man.*

POTCOMPANION. *f.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

POT'ENCY. *f.* [*potentia*, Lat.] 1. Power; influence. *Shakespeare.* 2. Efficacy; strength. *Shakespeare.*

POT'ENT. *a.* [*potens*, Lat.] 1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious. *Hacker.* 2. Having great authority or dominion: as *potent* monarchs.

POT'ENTATE. *f.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign. *Daniel.*

POTENTIAL. *a.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.] 1. Existing in possibility, not in act. *Raleigh.* 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. *adv.* [from *potentia*.] 1. In power or possibility; not in act or positively. *Bentley.* 2. In efficacy; not in actuality. *Boyle.*

POT'ENTLY. *adv.* [from *potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*

POT'ENTNESS. *f.* [from *potent*.] Powerfulness; might; power.

POT'TGUN. *f.* A gun which makes a small smart noise. *Swift.*

POTH'ANGER. *f.* [*pot and hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY. *f.* [from *apothecary*.] One who compounds and sells physic.

POT'HER. *f.* [*puadre*, Fr. dust.] 1. Bustle; tumult; flutter. *Guardian.* 2. Suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

To POT'HER. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort. *Locke.*

POT'HERB. *f.* [*pot and herb*.] An herb fit for the pot. *Dryden.*

POT'HOOK. *f.* [*pot and hook*.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with; also ill termed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION. *f.* [*potio*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught. *Watts.*

POT'LID. *f.* [*pot and lid*.] The cover of a pot. *Derbam.*

POTSHERD. *f.* [*pot* and *sherd.*] A fragment of a broken pot. *Sandys.*
POTTAGE. *f.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Genesis.*
POTTER. *f.* [*potter*, 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. *Shakesp.*
POTTLE. *f.* [from *pot.*] Liquid measure containing four pints. *Ben. Johnson.*
POTVALEANT. *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated with courage by strong drink
POTULENT. *a.* [*potulentus*, Lat.] 1. Pretty much in drink. 2. Fit to drink.
POUCH. *f.* [*peche*, Fr.] 1. A small bag; a pocket. *Sharp.* 2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.
To POUCH. *v. a.* 1. To pocket. *Tuffer.* 2. To swallow. *Derbam.* 3. To pout; to hang down the lip.
POUCHMOUTHED. *a.* [*pouch* and *mouthead.*] Blubberlipped. *Ainworth.*
POVERTY. *f.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.] 1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches. *Regers.* 2. Meanness; defect. *Bacon.*
POULDAVIS. *f.* A sort of sail cloth. *Ainseo.*
POULT. *f.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken. *King.*
POULTERER. *f.* [from *poult.*] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook. *Harvey.*
POULTICE. *f.* [*poultis*, Lat.] 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*, Fr.] 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.* [*ponzare*, 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 *ponnce.*] Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson.*
POUNCE-BOX. *f.* [*ponnce* and *box.*] A small box perforated. *Shakesp.*
POUND. *f.* [pound, puny, Sax.] 1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces. 2. The sum of twenty shillings. *Peacham.* 3. [From *pin*, dan, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in which beasts are included. *Swift.*
To POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Sax.] 1. To beat; to grind with a pottle. *Bentley.* 2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound. *Spectator.*
POUNDAGE. *f.* [from *pound.*] 1. A certain sum deducted from a pound. *Swift.* 2. Pay-

ment 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 pottle.
POUPETON. *f.* [*poup'e*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.
POUPICS. *f.* In cookery, veal stakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*
To POUR. *v. a.* [*barro*, 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. *Spenser.*
POUT. *f.* 1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish. 2. A kind of bird. *Carew.*
To POUT. *v. n.* [*bbuter*, Fr.] 1. To look swollen by thrusting out the lips. *Shakesp.* 2. To gape; to hang prominent. *Wiseman.*
POWDER. *f.* [*poudre*, Fr.] 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. [*Pouderer*, 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. *Arbutnot.*
POWDER-ROOM. *f.* [*powder* and *room.*] The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept. *Halier.*
POWDER-CHESTS. *f.* Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, 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. *Morre.* 2. The place in which an infected letcher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction. *Shakesp.*
POWDERLY. *a.* [*poudreaux*, Fr. from *powder.*] Dusty; friable. *Woodward.*
POWER. *f.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.] 1. Command; authority; dominion; influence. *Shakesp.* 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

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. *Knolls*. 13. A large quantity; a great number.

POWERABLE. *a.* [from *power*.] Capable of performing any thing. *Camden*.

POWERFUL. *a.* [from *power* and *full*] 1. One invested with command or authority; potent. 2. Forcible; mighty. *Milton*. 3. Efficacious.

POWERFULLY. *adv.* [from *powerful*.] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly. *Tillotson*.

POWERFULNESS. *f.* [from *powerful*.] Power; efficacy; might. *Hakewill*.

POWERLESS. *a.* [from *power*.] Weak; impotent. *Shakeſp.*

POX. *f.* [poccaf, Sax] 1. Pustules; efflorescences; exanthematous eruptions. 2. The venereal disease. *Wifeſman*.

POY. *f.* [appoye, Spaniſh; appuy, poids, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole.

TO POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See *POSS* and *APPOZE*. *Glawville*.

PRACTICABLE. *a.* [practicable, Fr.] 1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised. *L'Eſtrange*. 2. Available; fit to be afforded.

PRACTICABLENESS. *f.* [from *practicable*.] Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLE. *adv.* [from *practicable*.] In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers*.

PRACTICAL. *a.* [practicus, Lat.] Relating to action; not merely speculative. *Tillotſon*.

PRACTICALITY. *adv.* [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.* [πραξις] 1. The habit of doing any thing. 2. Use; customary use. *Tatler*. 3. Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shakeſp.* 4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory. 5. Method or art of doing any thing. 6. Medical treatment of diseases. *Shakeſp.* 7. Exercise of any profession. 8. Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. *Sidney*.

PRACTICK. *a.* [πραξις] 1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Deſbam*. 2. Sly; artful. *Spencer*.

TO PRACTISE. *v. a.* [πραξις] 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. a.* 1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed. *Waller*. 2. To transact; to negotiate secretly. *Addiſon*. 3. To try artifices. *Grawville*. 4. To use bad arts or stratagems. *Shakeſp.* 5. To use medical methods. *Temple*. 6. To exercise any profession.

PRACTISANT. *f.* [from *practise*.] An agent. *Shakeſp.*

PRACTISER. *f.* [from *practise*.] 1. One that

practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *South*. 2. One who prescribes medical treatment. *Temple*.

PRACTITIONER. *f.* [from *practice*.] 1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. *Arbutnot*. 2. One who uses any sly or dangerous art. *Whigſte*. 3. One who does any thing habitually. *South*

PRÆCOGNITA. *f.* [Latin.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. *Locke*.

PRAGMA'TICK. *?* *a.* [πραγμα.] Meddling; **PRAGMA'TICAL**. *s.* impatiently busy; assuming business without invitation. *Swiſt*.

PRAGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pragmatical*.] Meddlingly; impatiently.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS. *f.* [from *pragmatical*.] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. *f.* [prijs, Dut] 1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celerity. *Dryden*. 2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Milton*. 3. Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden*.

TO PRAISE. *v. a.* [prijsen, Dutch.] 1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Milton*. 2. To glory 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. *Swiſt*.

TO PRANK. *v. a.* [pronken, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Spencer*, *Milton*.

PRANK. *f.* A frolick; a wildſight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act. *Raleigh*.

PRA'ISON. *f.* [πρασον.] A leek; also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Baily*.

TO PRATE. *v. n.* [pratzen, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle. *Cleveland*.

PRATE. *f.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Deſbam*.

PRA'TER. *f.* [from *prate*.] An idle talker; a chatterer. *Southern*.

PRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *prate*] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TIQUE. *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. *Baily*.

TO PRA'TTLE. *v. n.* To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke*.

PRA'TTLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakeſp.*

PRA'TTLER. *f.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling talker; a chatterer. *Herbert*.

PRAVITY. *f.* [*pravitus*, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity. *South.*

PRAWN. *f.* A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger. *Shakelf.*

To PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.] 1. To make petitions to heaven. *Shakelf. Taylor.* 2. To entreat; to ask submissively. *Dryden.* 3. **PRAY**, is a slight ceremonious form of introducing a question. *Bentley.*

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.*

PRA'YER. *f.* [*priere*, Fr.] 1. Petition to heaven. *Tatler.* 2. Entreaty; submissive importunity. *Stillingfleet.*

PRA'YERBOOK. *f.* [*prayer and book*] Book of publick or private devotions. *Shakelf.*

PRE. *f.* [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *predicher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREACH. *v. a.* 1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations. *Asst.* 2. To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness. *Dryden.*

PREACH. *f.* [*prediche*, Fr.] A discourse; a religious oration. *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER. *f.* [*predicheur*, Fr. from *preach*.] 1. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects. *Crasshaw.* 2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence. *Swift.*

PREA'CHMENT. *f.* [from *preach*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt. *L'Estrange.*

PRA'EMBLE. *f.* [*preamble*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Clarendon.*

PRA'EMBULARY. *a.* [from *preamble*.] Previous. Not in use. *Brown.*

PRA'EMBULOUS. *a.* [from *preamble*.] Previous. Not in use. *Brown.*

PRA'EPREHENSION. *f.* [*pre* and *apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

PRAESE. *f.* Preface; crowd. *Spenser.*

PRA'ISING. *part. a.* Crouding. *Spenser.*

PRA'BEND. *f.* [*præbenda*, low Lat.] 1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches. *Swift.* 2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon.*

PRA'BENDARY. *f.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenser.*

PRE'CARIOUS. *a.* [*precarius*, Lat.] Dependant; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy.

PRE'CARIOUSLY. *f.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainty; by dependence; dependently.

PRE'CARIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others.

PRA'ECUTION. *f.* [*precaution*, Fr.] Preservative caution; preventive measures. *Addison.*

To PRA'ECUTION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr.] To warn beforehand. *Locke.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS. *a.* Previous; antecedent. *Hale.*

To PRECEDE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat.] 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.] 1. PRECE'DENCY. } The act or state of going before; priority. 2. Something going before; something past. *Shakelf.* 3. Adjustment of place. *Hale.* 4. The foremost place in ceremony. *Dryden.* 5. Superiority. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT. *a.* [*præcedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before. *Shakelf. South.*

PRECE'DENT. *f.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind. *Shakelf. Granville.*

PRECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *præcedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR. *f.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *præcentor*, Fr.] He that leads the choir. *Hammond.*

PRECEPT. *f.* [*præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Dryden.*

PRECE'PTIAL. *a.* Consisting of precepts. *Stak.*

PRECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*præceptivus*, Lat.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *L'Estrange.*

PRECE'PTOR. *f.* [*præceptor*, Lat.] A teacher; a tutor. *Blackmere.*

PRECESSION. *f.* [*præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRECI'NCT. *f.* [*præcinctus*, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker.*

PRECI'OSITY. *f.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.] 1. Value; preciousness. 2. Any thing of high price. *Mora.*

PRECI'OUS. *a.* [*pretieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.] 1. Valuable; being of great worth. *Addison.* 2. Costly; of great price: as, a precious stone. *Milton.*

PRECI'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *precious*.] Valuable; to a great price.

PRECI'OUSNESS. *f.* [from *precious*.] Valuableness; worth; price. *Wilkins.*

PRECI'PICE. *f.* [*præcipitium*, Lat.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular. *Sandys.*

PRECI'PITANCE. *f.* [from *præcipitans*.] PRECI'PITANCY. } Rash haste; headlong hurry. *Milton.*

PRECI'PITANT. *a.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.] 1. Falling or rushing headlong. *Philips.* 2. Hasty; urged with violent haste. *Pope.* 3. Rashly hurried. *King Charles.*

PRECI'PITANTLY. *adv.* [from *præcipitans*.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. a.* [*præcipitans*, 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 PRECI'PITATE. *v. n.* 1. To fall headlong. *Shakelf.* 2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment. *Bacon.* 3. To hasten without just preparation. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATE. *a.* [from the verb] 1. Steeply falling. *Raleigh.* 2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty. *Clarendon.* 3. Hasty; violent. *Pope.*

PRECI'PITATE. *f.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wisman.*

PRECIPI-

PRECIPITATELY. *adv.* [from *precipitate*.] 1. Headlong; steeply down. 2. Hastily; in blind hurry. *Pope*.

PRECIPITATION. *f.* [from *precipitate*.] 1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shakeſp.* 2. Violent motion downward. *Woodward.* 3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haſte. *Woodward.* 4. In chymiſtry, ſubſidencꝝ; contrary to ſublimation. *Woodward.*

PRECIPITOUS. *a.* [*precipitiuſ*, Latin.] 1. Headlong; ſteep. *King Charles* 2. Haſty; ſudden. *Brown, Evelyn.* 3. Raſh; heady. *Dryden.*

PRECISE. *a.* [*precifus*, Lat.] 1. Exact; ſtrict; nice; having ſtrict and determinate limitations. *Hooker.* 2. Formal; finical. *Addiſon.*

PRECISELY. *adv.* [from *precife*.] 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Newton.* 2. With ſuperſtitious formality; with too much ſcrupuloſity.

PRECISENESS. *f.* [from *precife*.] Exactneſs; rigid nicety. *Watts.*

PRECISIAN. *f.* [from *precife*.] 1. One who limits or reſtrains. *Shakeſp.* 2. One who is ſuperſtitioſly rigorous. *Watts.*

PRECISION. *f.* [*preciſion*, Fr.] Exact limitation. *Pope.*

PRECISIVE. *a.* [from *precifus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting. *Watts.*

TO PRECLUDE. *v. a.* [*precludo*, Lat.] To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation. *Bentley.*

PRECOCIOUS. *a.* [*precociuſ*, Lat. *precoce*, Fr.] Ripe before the time. *Brown.*

PRECOCITY. *f.* [from *precociuſ*.] Ripeneſs before the time. *Howel.*

TO PRECOGITE. *v. a.* [*precoſito*, Lat.] To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION. *f.* [*pre and cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT. *f.* [*pre and conceit*.] An opinion previously formed. *Hooker.*

TO PRECONCEIVE. *v. a.* [*pre and conceive*.] To form an opinion before hand; to imagine before hand. *South.*

PRECONCEPTION. *f.* [*pre and conception*.] Opinion previously formed. *Hakerwill.*

PRECONTRACT. *f.* A contract previous to another. *Shakeſp.*

TO PRECONTRACT. *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*

PRECURSE. *f.* [from *precurro*, Lat.] Forerunning. *Shakeſp.*

PRECURSOR. *f.* [*precurſor*, Lat.] Forerunner; harbinger. *Pope.*

PREDACEOUS. *a.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Living by prey. *Derham.*

PRE DAL. *a.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; praſtling plunder. *Sa. Boyſe*

PREDATORY. *a.* [*predatoriuſ*, Lat.] 1. Plundering; praſtling rapine. *Bacon.* 2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bac.*

PREDCEASED. *a.* [*pre and deceaſed*.] Dead before. *Shakeſp.*

PREDECESSOR. *f.* [*predeceſſeur*, Fr.] 1. One that was in any ſtate or place before

another. *Prior.* 2. Anceſtor.

PREDESTINARIAN. *f.* [from *predeſtinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination. *Decay of Piety.*

TO PREDESTINATE. *v. a.* [*pred ſtiner*, Fr.] To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree. *Shakeſp.*

TO PREDESTINATE. *v. n.* To hold predeſtination. In ludicrous language. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINATION. *f.* [*predeſtination*, Fr.] Fatal decree; pre-ordination. *Raleigh.*

PREDESTINATOR. *f.* One that holds predeſtination or the prevalence of pre-eſtabliſhed neceſſity. *Cowley.*

TO PREDESTINE. *v. a.* [*pre and deſtine*.] To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION. *f.* [*predetermination*, Fr.] Determination made beforehand. *Hummnd.*

TO PREDETERMINE. *v. a.* [*pre and determine*.] To doom or continue by previous decree. *Hale.*

PREDIAL. *a.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Conſiſting of farms. *Ayliffe.*

PREDICABLE. *a.* [*predicabile*, Fr. *predicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PREDICABLE. *f.* [*predicabile*, Lat.] 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 nature; called alſo categoréma or category. *Digby.* 2. Claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks. *Shakeſp.*

PREDICAMENTAL. *a.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT. *f.* [*predicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.

TO PREDICATE. *v. a.* [*predico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke.*

TO PREDICATE. *v. n.* To affirm or ſpeak. *Hale.*

PREDICATE. *f.* [*predicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the ſubject; as, *man is rational.*

PREDICATION. *f.* [*predicatio*, Lat. from *predicare*.] Affirmation concerning any thing. *Locke.*

TO PREDICT. *v. a.* [*predicatus*, Lat.] To foretell; to forewarn. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PREDICTION. *f.* [*predictio*, Lat.] Propheſy; declaration of ſomething future. *South.*

PREDICTOR. *f.* [from *predicatus*.] Foreteller. *Swiſſe.*

PREDIGESTION. *f.* [*pre and digeſſion*] Diggeſtion too ſoon performed. *Bacon*

TO PREDISPOSE. *v. a.* [*pre and diſpoſe*.] To adapt previouslꝝ to any certain purpoſe. *South.*

PREDISPOSITION. *f.* [*pre and diſpoſition*] Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe. *Wiſeman.*

PREDOMINANCE. } *f.* [*pre and domine*.]
PREDOMINANCY. } Lat.] Prevalence; ſuperiority;

P R E

P R E

periority; ascendancy; superior influence. *Brown.*
PREDOMINANT. *a.* [*predominant*, Fr.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendancy *Shakspeare.*
TO PREDOMINATE. *v. u.* [*predominare*, Fr.] To prevail; to be ascendent; to be supreme in influence *Newton.*
TO PRE'ELECT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect*] To chuse by previous decree.
PRE'EMINENCE. *f.* [*pre-eminence*, Fr.] 1. Superiority of excellence *Addison.* 2. Precedence; priority of place. *Hooker.* 3. Superiority of power or influence. *Brown.*
PRE'EMINENT. *a.* [*pre-eminens*, Fr.] Excellent above others. *Milton, Spratt.*
PRE'EMPTION. *f.* [*preemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another. *Carew.*
TO PREEN. *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dut.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air. *Bailey.*
TO PREENGAGE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage*] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Rogers.*
PREENGAGEMENT. *f.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation. *Boyle.*
TO PREESTABLISH. *v. a.* [*præ* and *establis*.] To settle beforehand.
PREESTABLISHMENT. *f.* [from *preestablis*.] Settlement beforehand
TO PREEXIST. *v. a.* [*præ* and *existo*, Lat.] To exist beforehand. *Dryden.*
PREEXISTENCE. *f.* [*preexistence*, Fr.] Existence beforehand; existence of the soul before its union with the body. *Addison.*
PREEXISTENT. *a.* [*preexistent*, Fr.] Existing beforehand; preceding in existence. *Pope.*
PRE'FACE. *f.* [*præface*, Fr.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial. *Peacbam.*
TO PRE'FACE. *v. u.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To say something introductory. *Spectator.*
TO PRE'FACE. *v. a.* 1. To introduce by something proemial. *Southern.* 2. To face; to cover. *Cleaveland.*
PRE'FACER. *f.* [from *præface*.] The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*
PRE'FATORY. *a.* [from *præface*.] Introductory *Dryden.*
PRE'FECT. *f.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] A governor; commander. *Ben. Johnson.*
PRE'FECTURE. *f.* [*præfectura*, Fr. *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.
TO PREFER. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.] 1. To regard one more than another. *Rom.* 2. To advance; to exalt; to raise. *Pope.* 3. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit. *Daniel, Sandys.*
PRE'FERABLE. *a.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *preferer*.] Eligible before something else. *Locke.*
PRE'FERABLENESS. *f.* [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.
PRE'FERABLY. *adv.* [from *preferable*] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis.*
PRE'FERENCE. *f.* [*preferentia*, Fr. from *preferer*.] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing

above another; election of one rather than another. *Spratt.*
PREFERMENT. *f.* [from *preferer*.] 1. Advancement to a higher station. *Shakspeare.* 2. A place of honour or profit *L'Estrange.* 3. Preference; act of preferring. *Brown.*
PREFE'RRER. *f.* [from *preferer*.] One who prefers.
TO PREFERIGURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figure*, Lat.] To shew by an antecedent representation.
PREFERIGURATION. *f.* [from *preferigurate*.] Antecedent representation. *Norris.*
TO PREFERIGURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figure*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation. *Hammond.*
TO PREFERINE. *v. a.* [*præfinis*, 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 *prefix*.] The act of prefixing.
TO PREFERM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form*.] To form beforehand *Shakspeare.*
PRE'GNANCY. *f.* [from *pregnant*.] 1. The state of being with young. *Ray.* 2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. *Swift.*
PRE'GNANT. *a.* [*pregnans*, Lat.] 1. Teeming; breeding. *Prior.* 2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Dryden.* 3. Full of consequence. *Woodward.* 4. Evident; plain; clear; full. *Shakspeare.* 5. Easy to produce any thing *Shakspeare.* 6. Free; kind. *Shakspeare.*
PRE'GNANTLY. *adv.* 1. Fruitfully. 2. Fully; plainly; clearly. *South.*
PREGUSTA'ION. *f.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.
TO PRE'JUDGE. *v. a.* [*præjuge*, Fr.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Swift.*
TO PRE'JUDICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage. *Sandys.*
PRE'JUDICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Watts.* 2. Prejudiced; prepossessed. *Brown.*
PRE'JUDICATION. *f.* [from *prejudicate*.] The act of judging beforehand.
PRE'JUDICE. *f.* [*præjudicium*, Lat.] 1. Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without examination *Clarendon.* 2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bacon.*
TO PRE'JUDICE. *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. *Watts.* 3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair. *Prior.*
PRE'JUDICIAL. *a.* [*præjudiciabilis*, Fr.] 1. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions. 2. Con-

2. Contrary; opposite. *Hooker*. 3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. *Atterbury*.
- PREJUDICIALNESS.** *f.* [from *prejudicial*.] 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; and the order of bishops. *Dryden*. 3. Bishops. *Hooker*.
- PRELATE.** *f.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity. *Shakeſp.*
- PRELATICAL.** *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.* [*prælectio*, 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.* [*præladium*, 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. *Cleaveland*.
- PRELUDIUM.** *f.* [Latin] Prelude. *Dryden*.
- PRELUSIVE.** *a.* [from *prelude*] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thomson*.
- PREMATURE.** *a.* [*præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said or done; too hasty. *Hammond*.
- PREMATURELY.** *adv.* [from *premature*.] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.
- PREMATURENESS.** } *f.* [from *premature*.]
- PREMATURITY.** } Too great haste; unseasonable earliness
- 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*.
- PREMEDIATION.** *f.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand. *More*.
- PREMICES.** *f.* [*primitia*, Lat. *premites*, Fr.] First fruits. *Dryden*.
- PREMIER.** *a.* [French] First; chief. *Camden*
- To PREMISE.** *v. a.* [*premissus*, Lat.] 1. To explain previously; to lay down premises. *Burnet*. 2. To lend before the time. *Shakeſp.*
- To PREMIERIT.** *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Lat.] To deserve before. *King Charles*.
- PREMISES.** *f.* [*premissa*, Lat.] 1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved. *Hooker*. 2. In law language, houses or lands.
- PREMISS.** *f.* [*premissum*, Lat.] Antecedent proposition. *Watts*.
- PREMIUM.** *f.* [*premium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addison*.
- To PREMONISH.** *v. a.* [*premones*, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.
- PREMONISHMENT.** *f.* [from *premonish*.] Previous information. *Wotton*.
- PREMONITION.** *f.* [from *premonish*.] Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapman*.
- PREMONITORY.** *a.* [from *præ* and *mones*, 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 *premunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.
- To PRENOMINATE.** *v. a.* [*prænominis*, Lat.] To forename. *Shakeſp.*
- 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. *Shakeſp.*
- 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.* [*pre-occupation*, Fr.] 1. Anticipation. 2. Prepossession. 3. Anticipation of objection. *South*.
- To PREOCCUPY.** *v. a.* To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices. *Arbutnot*.
- To PREOMINATE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, 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. *Shakeſp.*
- PREORDINATION.** *f.* [from *preordain*.] The act of preordaining.
- PREPARATION.** *f.* [*preparatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose. *Wake*. 2. Previous measures. *Burnet*. 3. Ceremonious introduction. *Shakeſp.* 4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process. *Arbutnot*. 5. Any thing made by process of operation. *Brown*. 6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Shakeſp.*
- PREPARATIVE.** *a.* [*preparatif*, Fr.] Having the power of preparing or qualifying. *South*
- PREPARATIVE.** *a.* [*preparatif*, Fr.] Having

the power of preparing or qualifying. *South.*
PREPARATIVE. *f.* [*preparatif*, Fr.] 1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting. *Decay of Piety* 2. That which is done in order to something else. *South.*
PREPARATIVELY. *adv.* [from *preparative*.] Previously; by way of preparation.
PREPARATORY. *a.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.] 1. Antecedently necessary. *Filicis* 2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale.*
TO PREPARE. *v. a.* [*preparo*, 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. *Psalms*. c. To make by regular process; as, *be prepared a medicine.*
TO PREPARE. *v. n.* 1. To take previous measures. *Peacham* 2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. *Shaksp.* 3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.
PREPARE *f.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. *Shaksp.*
PREPAREDLY. *adv.* [from *prepared*.] By proper precedent measures. *Shaksp.*
PREPAREDNESS. *f.* [from *prepare*.] State or act of being prepared; as, *he's in a preparedness for his final exit.*
PREPARER. *f.* [from *prepare*] 1. One that prepares; one that previously fits. *Watson* 2. That which fits for any thing. *Morimer.*
PREPENSE. } *a.* [*præpensus*, Lat.] Fore-
PREPENSED. } thought; preconceived; con-
 trived beforehand; as, *malice prepenie.*
TO PREPONDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate*.] To outweigh. *Watson.*
PREPONDERANCE. } *f.* [from *preponder-*
PREPONDERANCY. } *ate.* The state of
 outweighing; superiority of weight. *Locke.*
TO PREPONDERATE. *v. a.* [*præpondero*,
 Lat.] 1. To outweigh; to overpower by
 weight. *Glanville* 2. To overpower by strong-
 er 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 *preponderate*.]
 The act or state of outweighing any thing.
Watts.
TO PREPOSE. *v. a.* [*preposer*, Fr.] To put
 before
PREPOSITION. *f.* [*prepositio*, Fr. *præpositio*,
 Lat.] In grammar, a particle governing a
 case. *Clarke.*
PREPOSTOR. *f.* [*præpostor*, Lat.] A scholar
 appointed by the matter to overlook the rest.
TO PREPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*præ* and *possess*.] To
 fill with an opinion unexamined; to preju-
 dice. *Wiseman.*
PREPOSSESSION. *f.* [from *prepossess*] 1.
 Preoccupation; first possession. *Hammond* 2.
 Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*
PREPOSTEROUS. *a.* [*præposterus*, Lat.] 1.
 Having that first which ought to be last;
 wrong; absurd; perverted. *Danham* 2. Ap-

plied to persons: foolish; absurd. *Shaksp.*
PREPOSTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *preposterus*.]
 In a wrong situation; absurdly. *Bentley.*
PREPOSTEROUNESS. *f.* [from *preposterus*.]
 Absurdity; wrong order or method.
PREPOTENCY. *f.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Super-
 ior power; predominance. *Brown.*
PREPUCÉ. *f.* [*præputium*, Lat.] That which
 covers the glans; foreskin. *Wife.*
TO PREPQUIRE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *require*.]
 To demand previously. *Hammond.*
PREQUISITE. *a.* [*præ* and *requisite*.]
 Something previously necessary. *Hale.*
PREROGATIVE. *f.* [*prerogativa*, low Lat.] An
 exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Sidney*, *Knolles.*
PREROGATIVED. *a.* [from *prerogative*.]
 Having an exclusive privilege; having prerog-
 ative. *Shaksp.*
PRESA'GE. *f.* [*presage*, Fr. *præsagium*, Lat.]
 Prognostick; prediction of futurity. *Addison.*
TO PRESAGE. *v. a.* [*presager*, Fr. *præagis*,
 Lat.] 1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel;
 to prophesy. *Milton* 2. To foretoken; to
 foretell. *Shaksp.*
PRESA'GEMENT. *f.* [from *presage*.] 1. Fore-
 bodement; prediction. *Watson* 2. Fore-
 token. *Brown.*
PRESBYTER. *f.* [*πρεσβύτερος*.] 1. A priest.
Hooker 2. A presbyterian. *Baxter.*
PRESBYTERIAN. *a.* [*πρεσβύτερος*.] Consisting
 of elders; a term for a modern form of eccle-
 siastick government. *King Charles.*
PRESBYTERIAN. *f.* [from *presbyter*] An
 abettor of presbytery or calvinistical disci-
 pline. *Swift.*
PRESBYTERY. *f.* [from *presbyter*.] Body of
 elders, whether priests or laymen. *Cleaveland.*
PRES'CIENCE. *f.* [*prescience*, Fr.] Foreknow-
 ledge; knowledge of future things. *South.*
PRES'CIENT. *a.* [*præsciens*, Lat.] Foreknow-
 ing; prophetick. *Bacon.*
PRES'CIIOUS. *a.* [*præsciens*, Lat.] Having fore-
 knowledge. *Dryden.*
TO PRESCIND. *v. a.* [*præscindo*, Lat.] To
 cut off; to abstract. *Norris.*
PRES'CI'NDENT. *a.* [*præscindens*, Lat.] Ab-
 stracting. *Cboyne.*
TO PRESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Lat.] 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. [*Prescribere*, Fr.] To form a custom
 which has the force of law. *Arbutnot* 4. To
 write medical directions and forms of medi-
 cine. *Pope.*
PRESCRIPT. *a.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] Directed;
 accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*
PRESCRIPT. *f.* [*præscriptum*, Lat.] Direction;
 precept; model prescribed. *Milton.*
PRESCRIPTION. *f.* [*præscriptio*, 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*, Fr.] Priority of
 place in sitting. *Carew.* PRE-

PRESENCE. *f.* [*presence*, Fr. *praesentia*, Lat.]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.* 5. Port; air; mien; demeanour. *Collier.* 6. Room in which a prince shews 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.*

PRESENTION. *f.* [*praesensio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*

PRESENT. *a.* [*praesens*, Fr. *praesens*, Lat.] 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'Estr.* 4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *Ben. Johnson.* 5. Untorgotten; 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.** *a.* [*praesent*, Fr.] At the present time; now. *Addison.*

PRESENT. *f.* [*praesent*, Fr.] 1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given. *Shakesp.* 2. A letter or mandate exhibited. *Shakesp.*

To PRESENT. *v. a.* [*praesento*, 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. *Dryden.* 6. To favour with gifts. *Dryden.* 7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices. *Atterbury.* 8. To offer openly. *Hayward.* 9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. *Spenser.* 10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry. *Swift.*

PRESENTANEOUS. *a.* [*praesentaneus*, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*

PRESENTABLE. *a.* [from *praesent*.] What may be presented. *Ashff.*

PRESENTATION. *f.* [*praesentation*, Fr.] 1. The act of presenting. *Hooker.* 2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Hak.* 3. Exhibition. *Dryden.*

PRESENTATIVE. *a.* [from *praesent*.] Such as that presentation may be made of it. *Sprلمان.*

PRESENTEE. *f.* [from *praesent*, Fr.] One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTER. *f.* [from *praesent*.] One that presents. *L'Estrange.*

PRESENTIAL. *a.* [from *praesent*.] Supposing actual presence. *Norris.*

PRESENTIALITY. *f.* [from *praesential*.] State of being present. *South.*

To PRESENTIATE. *v. a.* [from *praesent*] To make a present. *Grew.*

PRESENTIFICK. *a.* [*praesens and facis*, Lat.]

Making present.

PRESENTIFICKLY. *adv.* [from *praesentifick*.] In such a manner as to make present. *More.*

PRESENTLY. *adv.* [from *praesent*.] 1. At present; at this time; now. *Sidney.* 2. Immediately; soon after. *South.*

PRESENTMENT. *f.* [from *praesent*] 1. The act of presenting. *Shakesp.* 2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation. *Milton.* 3. In law, *praesentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, leacher, surveyors, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowel.*

PRESENTNESS. *f.* [from *praesent*.] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVATION. *f.* [from *praeserve*.] The act of preserving; care to preserve. *Davies.*

PRESERVATIVE. *f.* [*praeservatif*, French.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive. *Hooker.*

To PRESERVE. *v. a.* [*praeservo*, low Lat.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep. 2. *Tim iv.* 18. 2. To season fruit and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles.

PRESERVE. *f.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar. *Mortimer.*

PRESERVER. *f.* [from *praeserve*.] 1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. *Addison.* 2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESIDE. *v. n.* [from *praesides*, Latin; *praesider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over. *Dryden.*

PRESIDENCY. *f.* [*praesidentia*, French, from *praesident*.] Superintendance. *Ray.*

PRESIDENT. *f.* [*praesidens*, Lat.] 1. One placed with authority over others. *Watts.* 2. Governour; preict. *Brerewood.* 3. A tutelary power. *Waller.*

PRESIDENTSHIP. *f.* [from *praesident*.] The office and place of president. *Hooker.*

PRESIDIAL. *a.* [*praesidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison.

To PRESS. *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr.] 1. To squeeze; to crush. *Milton.* 2. To distress; to crush with calamities. *Shakesp.* 3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity. *Hooker.* 4. To drive by violence. *Shakesp.* 5. To affect strongly. *Ayls xviii.* 5. 6. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Felton.* 7. To urge; to bear strongly on. *Boyle.* 8. To compass; to hug, as in embracing. *Smith.* 9. To act upon with weight. *Dryden.* 10. To make earnest. *Bacon.* 11. To force into military service. *Shakesp.*

To PRESS. *v. n.* 1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress. *Tillotson.* 2. To go forward with violence to any project. *Kneller.* 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 influence. *Addison.* 8. To

8. To **PRESS** upon. To invade; to push against.

Pope.

PRESS *f.* [*pressir*, 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. *Shakesp.* 3. Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.* 4. A kind of wooden case or frame for cloaths and other uses. *Shak.* 5. A commission to force men into military service. *Raleigh.*

PRESSBED *f.* [from *press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSER *f.* from *press*.] One that presses or works at press. *Swift.*

PRESSGANG *f.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strols about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY *adv.* [from *pressing*.] With force; closely.

PRESSION *f.* [from *press*.] The act of pressing. *Newton.*

PRESSITANT *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *Mere.*

PRESSMAN *f.* [*press* and *man*.] 1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away. *Chapman.* 2. One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY *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. *Shakesp.*

PREST *a.* [*prest* or *prêt*, Fr.] 1. Ready; not dilatory. *2. Neat; tight.

PREST *f.* [*prest*, Fr.] A loan. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGATION *f.* [*prestigatio*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dia.*

PRESTIGES *f.* [*prestigia*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks.

PRESTO *f.* [*presto*, Italian.] Quick; at once. *Swift.*

PRESUMABLY *adv.* [from *presume*.] With out examination. *Brown.*

To **PRESUME** *v. n.* [*presumer*, Fr. *presumo*, Lat.] 1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination. *Milton.* 2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof. *Brown.* 3. To venture without positive leave. *Milton.* 4. To form confident or arrogant opinions. *Locke.* 5. To make confident or arrogant attempts. *Hooker.*

PRESUMER *f.* [from *presume*.] One that presupposes; an arrogant person. *Wotton.*

PRESUMPTION *f.* [*presumptus*, Lat. *presumptio*, Fr.] 1. Supposition previously formed. *K. Charles.* 2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed. *Clarendon.* 3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative. *Hooker.* 4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous;

presumptuousness. *Dryden.* 5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*

PRESUMPTIVE *a.* [*presumptive*, Fr.] 1. Taken by previous supposition. *Locke.* 2. Supposed; as, *the presumptive heir*; opposed to the heir apparent. 3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous. *Brown.*

PRESUMPTUOUS *a.* [*presumpteux*, Fr.] 1. Arrogant; confident; insolent. *Shakesp.* 2. Irreverent with respect to holy things. *Milton.*

PRESUMPTUOUSLY *adv.* [from *presumptuous*.] 1. Arrogantly; irreverently. *Addison.* 2. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. *Hammond.*

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS *f.* [from *presumptuous*.] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL *f.* [*pra* and *supposal*.] Supposal previously formed. *Hooker.*

To **PRESUPPOSE** *v. a.* [*presupposer*, Fr. *pra* and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous. *Hooker.*

PRESUPPOSITION *f.* [*presupposition*, Fr.] Supposition previously formed.

PRESURMISE *f.* [*pra* and *surmise*] Surmise previously formed. *Shakesp.*

PRETENCE *f.* [*praetensio*, Lat.] 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. *Shakesp.*

To **PRETEND** *v. a.* [*praetendo*, Lat.] 1. To hold out; to stretch forward. *Dryden.* 2. To pretend; to foreshow. *Hayward.* 3. To make any appearance of having; to allege falsely. *Milton.* 4. To show hypocritically. *Decay 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. *Dryden.* 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 *adv.* [from *pretending*.] Arrogantly; presumptuously. *C. Her.*

PRETENSION *f.* [*praetensio*, Lat.] 1. Claim true or false. *Swift.* 2. Fictitious appearance. *Bacon.*

PRETER *f.* [*praeter*, Lat.] A particle, which, prefixed to words of Latin originals, signifies *beside*.

PRETERIMPERFECT *a.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT *a.* [*praeterit*, French; *praeteritus*, Lat.] Past.

PRETERITION *f.* [*praeteritum*, French; from *praeterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS *f.* [from *praeterit*.] State of being past; not present; not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED *a.* [*praeterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone. *Walker.*

PRETERLEGAL *a.* [*praeter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law. *K. Charles.* PRE-

PRE

PRETERMISSION. *f.* [*pretermissio*, Fr. *pretermissio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.

TO PRETERMIT. *v. a.* [*pretermitto*, Latin.] To pass by. *Bacon.*

PRETERNATURAL. *a.* [*preter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular. *South.*

PRETERNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *preter natural*] In a manner different from the common order of nature. *Bacon.*

PRETERNATURALNESS. *f.* [from *preter-natural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT. *a.* [*preteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tenic, which denotes time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPERFECT. *a.* [*preteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tenic denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT. *f.* [*pretextus*, Latin] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. *Daniel.*

PRETOR. *f.* [*pretor*, Lat.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor. *See* *Stator.*

PRETORIAN. *a.* [*pretorianus*, Latin; *pretorien*, Fr.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor. *Bacon.*

PRETTILY. *adv.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly. *Bacon.*

PRETTINESS. *f.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity. *Morc.*

PRETTY. *a.* [*præt*, finery, Saxon; *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch] 1. Neat; elegant. *Watts.* 2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *SpeStator.* 3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation. *Addison.* 4. Not very small. *Abbott.*

PRETTY. *adv.* In some degree. *Newton, Atterbury, Baker.*

TO PREVAIL. *v. n.* [*prevaleir*, Fr.] 1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke.* 2. To overcome; to gain the superiority. *King Charles.* 3. To gain influence; to operate effectually. 4. To persuade or induce by entreaty. *Clarendon.*

PREVAILING. *a.* [from *prevail*.] Predominant; having most influence. *Rowe.*

PREVAILMENT. *f.* [from *prevail*.] Prevalence. *Shakeſp.*

PREVALENCE. } *f.* [*prevalence*, French; *prevalencia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance. *Clarendon.*

PREVALENCY. } *f.* [*prevalencia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance. *Clarendon.*

PREVALENT. *a.* [*prevaleus*, Lat.] 1. Victorious; gaining superiority. *South.* 2. Predominant; powerful. *Milton.*

PREVALENTLY. *adv.* [from *prevaleus*.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

TO PREVARICATE. *v. n.* [*prevaricator*, Lat.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle. *Stillingfleet.*

PREVARICATION. *f.* [*prevaricatio*, Lat.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addison.*

PREVARICATOR. *f.* [*prevaricator*, Lat.] A caviller; a shuffler.

PREVENIENT. *a.* [*preveniens*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive. *Milton.*

PRI

TO PREVENT. *v. a.* [*prevenis*, Lat.] To hinder.

TO PREVENT. *v. a.* [*prevenis*, Latin; *prevénir*, Fr.] 1. To go before as a guide: to go before, making the way easy. *Common Prayer.* 2. To go before; to be before; to anticipate. *Bacon.* 3. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first. *King Charles.* 4. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. *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 obstructer.

PREVENTION. *f.* [*prevencion*, French, from *prevencium*, Lat.] 1. The act of going before. *Milton.* 2. Preoccupancy; anticipation. *Shak.* 3. Hindrance; obstruction. *Milton.* 4. Prejudice; prepossession. *Dryden.*

PREVENTIONAL. *a.* [from *prevencion*.] Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE. *a.* [from *prevent*.] 1. Tending to hinder. *Bacon.* 2. Preervative; hindering. *See* *Brown.*

PREVENTIVE. *f.* [from *prevent*] A preervative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *preventive*.] In such a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*

PREVIOUS. *a.* [*previus*, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PREVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *previous*.] beforehand; antecedently. *Prior.*

PREVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence

PREY. *f.* [*præda*, Lat.] 1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; rapine; plunder. *Clarendon.* 2. Ravage; depredation. *Shakeſp.* 3. Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.] 1. To feed by violence. *Shakeſp.* 2. To plunder; to rob. *Shakeſp.* 3. To corrode; to waste. *Addison.*

PREYER. *f.* [from *prey*.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRIAPISM. *f.* [*priapismus*, Lat. *priapisme*, Fr.] A preternatural tension. *Bacon.*

PRICE. *f.* [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat.] 1. Equivalent paid for any thing. *Bacon.* 2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence. *Bacon.* 3. Rate at which any thing is sold. *Locke.* 4. Reward; thing purchased at any rate. *Pope.*

TO PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenser.*

TO PRICK. *v. n.* [*pricican*, Sax.] 1. To pierce with a small puncture. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To irritate or erect with an acuminate point. *Bacon.* 3. To fix by the point. *Newton.* 4. To hang on a point. *Sandys.* 5. To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Shakeſp.* 6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite. *Pope.* 7. To pain; to pierce with remorse. *Acts* ii. 37. 8. To make acid. *Hudibras.* 9. To make a tune.

TO PRICK. *v. n.* [*pryken*, Dutch.] 1. To dress one's self for show. 2. To come upon the spur. *Spenser, Milton.*

PRICK. *f.* [*pricca*, Sax.] 1. A sharp slender instrument;

- instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Davies*. 2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience. *Shakeſp.* 3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carver*. 4. A pint; a fixed place. *Shakeſp.* 5. A puncture. *Brown*. 6. The print of the bare 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. *Munwood*.
- PRICKLE.** *f.* [from *prick*.] Small sharp point, like that of a brier. *Watts*.
- PRICKLINESS.** *f.* [from *prickly*.] Fulness of sharp points.
- PRICKLOUSE.** *f.* [from *prick* and *louse*.] A word of contempt for a taylor. *L'Eſtrange*.
- PRICKSONG.** *f.* [from *prick* and *song*.] Song set to muſick. *Shakeſp.*
- PRICKLY.** *a.* [from *prick*.] Full of sharp points. *Bacon*.
- PRICKMADAM.** *f.* A species of *house-leek*.
- PRICKPUNCH.** *f.* A piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon*.
- PRICKWOOD.** *f.* A tree.
- PRIDE.** *f.* [from *prut* or *pyd*, Sax.] 1. Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf eſteem. *Milton*. 2. Intolence; rude treatment of others. *Milton*. 3. Dignity of manner; loftineſs of air. 4. Generous elevation of heart. *Sm. th.* 5. Elevation; dignity. *Shakeſp.* 6. Ornament; ſhow; decoration. *Milton*. 7. Splendour; oſtentation. *Dryden*. 8. The ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male. *Shakeſp.*
- To PRIDE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud, to rate himſelf high. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- PRIE.** *f.* I ſuppoſe an old name of privet. *Tuſſer*.
- PRIEF** for *proof*. *Spencer*.
- PRI'ER.** *f.* [from *prey*.] One who enquires too narrowly.
- PRIEST.** *f.* [from *preopt*, Sax. *preſtre*, 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.* [from *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.
- PRIESTLY.** *a.* [from *prieſt*.] Becoming a prieſt; ſacerdotal; belonging to a prieſt. *South*.
- PRIESTRIDDEN.** *a.* [from *prieſt* and *ridden*.] Managed or governed by prieſts. *Swift*.
- To PRIEVE** for *prove*. *Spencer*.
- PRIG.** *f.* A pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical, little fellow. *ſpectator*.
- 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.* [from *primatie*, Fr.] The chief eccleſiaſtical ſtation. *Clarendon*.
- PRIMAGE.** *f.* The freight of a ſhip. *Ainſworth*.
- PRIMAL.** *a.* [from *primus*, Lat.] Firſt. A word not in uſe. *Shakeſp.*
- PRIMARILY.** *adv.* [from *primary*.] Originally; in the firſt intention. *Brown*.
- PRIMARINESS.** *f.* [from *primary*.] The ſtate of being firſt in act or intention. *Norris*.
- PRIMARY.** *a.* [from *primarius*, Lat.] 1. Firſt in intention. *Hammond*. 2. Original; firſt. *Raleigh*. 3. Firſt in dignity; chief; principal. *Bentley*.
- PRIMATE.** *f.* [from *primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief eccleſiaſtical ck. *Ayliffe*.
- PRIMATESHIP.** *f.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office of a primate.
- PRIME.** *f.* [from *primus*, Lat.] 1. The firſt part of the day; the dawn; the morning. *Milton*. 2. The beginning; the early day. *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.* [from *primus*, Lat.] 1. Early; blooming. *Milton*. 2. Principal; firſt rate. *Clarendon*. 3. Firſt; original. *Locke*. 4. Excellent. *Shakeſp.*
- To PRIM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To put in the firſt powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. *Boyle*. 2. [from *primer*, Fr. to begin.] To lay the firſt colours on in painting.
- PRIMELY.** *adv.* [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. *Stillingfleet*. 2. A ſmall prayer-book in which children are taught to read. *Locke*.
- PRIME RO.** *f.* [Span.] A game at cards. *Shakeſp.*
- PRIMEVAL.** } *a.* [from *primævus*, Lat.] Original;
- PRIMEVOUS.** } ſuch as was at firſt
- PRIMITIAL.** *a.* [from *primitivus*, Lat.] Being of the firſt production. *Ainſworth*.
- PRIMITIVE.** *a.* [from *primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.] 1. Ancient; original; eſtabliſhed from the beginning. *Tillotſon*. 2. Formal; affectedly ſolemn; imitating the ſuppoſed gravity of old times. 3. Original; primary; not derivative. *Milton*.
- PRIMITIVELY.** *adv.* [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.* [from *primogenius*, Lat.] Firſt-born; original; primary; conſtituent; elemental. *Boyle*.
- PRIMOGENITURE.** *f.* [from *primogeniture*, Fr.] Seniority; eldership; ſtate of being firſt-born.
- PRIMORDIAL.**

PRIMORDIAL. *a.* [*primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the beginning. *Boyle*.

PRIMORDIAL. *f.* [from the adj.] Origin; first principle.

PRIMORDIAN. *f.* See **PLUM**.

PRIMORDIATE. *a.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle*.

PRIMROSE. *f.* [*primula veris*, Lat.] 1. A flower. *Shakeſp.* 2. *Primrose* is used by *Shakeſpeare* for gay or flowery.

PRINCE. *f.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.] 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. *Peaſham*.

To **PRINCE.** *v. n.* To play the prince; to take ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

PRINCEDOM. *f.* [from *prince*.] The rank, eſtate or power of the prince; ſovereignty. *Milt.*

PRINCELIKE. *a.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince. *Shakeſp.*

PRINCELINESS. *f.* [from *princely*.] The ſtate, manner or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY. *a.* [from *prince*.] 1. Having the appearance of one high born. *Shakeſp.* 2. Having the rank of princes. *Sidney*. 3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; auguſt. *Milt.*

PRINCELY. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a prince-like manner.

PRINCE-FEATHER. *f.* The herb amaranth *Ainſworth*.

PRINCESS. *f.* [*princeſſe*, Fr.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. The wife of a prince; as, *the Princeſs of Wales*.

PRINCIPAL. *a.* [*principalis*, Lat.] 1. Princely. *Speuſer*. 2. Chief; of the firſt rate; capital; eſſential. *Shakeſp.*

PRINCIPAL. *f.* [from the adj.] 1. A head; a chief; not a ſecond. *Bacon*. 2. One primarily or originally engaged; not as 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. *Milt.* 3. The country which gives title to a prince; as, *the principality of Wales*. *Temple*. 4. Superiority; predoinance. *Taylor*.

PRINCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; and above all; above the reſt. *Newton*.

PRINCIPALNESS. *f.* [from *principal*.] The ſtate of being principal.

PRINCIPALTION. *f.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts. *Bacon*.

PRINCIPLE. *f.* [*principium*, Lat.] 1. Element; conſtituent part; primordial ſubſtance. *Watts*. 2. Original cauſe. *Dryden*. 3. Being productive of other being; operative cauſe.

Tilteſon. 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 impreſs with any tenet good or ill. *South*. 2. To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind. *Locke*.

PRINCOCK. *f.* [from *prink*, or *prim cock*.]

PRINCOX. } A coxcomb; a conceited perſon; a pert young rogue. *Shakeſp.*

To **PRINK.** *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch] To prank; to deck or ſhew.

To **PRINT.** *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.] 1. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another. *Dryden*. 2. To impreſs any thing, ſo as to leave its form. 3. To form by impreſſion. *Reſcommon*. 4. To impreſs words or make books, not by the pen but the preſs. *Pope*.

To **PRINT.** *v. n.* To publiſh a book. *Pope*.

PRINT. *f.* [*empreinte*, Fr.] 1. Mark or form made by impreſſion. *Chapman*. 2. That which being impreſſed leaves its form. 3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper. 4. Picture made by impreſſion. *Waller*. 5. The form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books. *Dryden*. 6. The ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer. *Shakeſp.* 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.

PRINTLESS. *a.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no impreſſion. *Shakeſp.* *Milton*.

PRIOR. *a.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before ſomething elſe; antecedent; anterior. *Rogers*.

PRIOR. *f.* [*prieur*, Fr.] 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. *Hayw.* 2. Precedence in place. *Shakeſp.*

PRIORSHIP. *f.* [from *prior*.] The ſtate or office of prior.

PRIORY. *f.* [from *prior*.] A convent in dignity below an abbey. *Shakeſp.*

PRISAGE. *f.* [from *prife*] 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*.

PRISMATICK. *a.* [*prismaſtique*, Fr. from *prifm*.] Formed as a *prifm*. *Pope*.

PRISMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *prifmatick*.] In the form of a *prifm*. *Boyle*.

PRISMO'ID. *f.* [*πρισμα* and *ισος*.] A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON. *f.* [*prison*, Fr.] 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 restrain from liberty. 2. To captivate; to enchain. *Milton*. 3. To confine. *Shakespeare*.

PRI'SONBASE. *f.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*. *Sandys*.

PRISONER. *f.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.] 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. *Shakespeare*.

PRISTINE. *a.* [*pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original. *Philips*.

PRI'THÉE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*. *L'Estrange*.

PRIVACY. *f.* [from *private*.] 1. State of being secret; secrecy. 2. Retirement; retreat. *Dryden*. 3. Privy; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Abulnot*. 4. Taciturnity.

PRI'VADO. *f.* [Spanish.] A secret friend. *Bacon*.

PRIVATE. *a.* [*privatus*, Lat.] 1. Not open; secret. *Shakespeare*. *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. *Shakespeare*.

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. *adv.* [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*, Lat.] 1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality. *Davies*. 2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant. 3. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon*.

PRIVATIVE. *a.* [*privativus*, Lat.] 1. Causing privation of any thing. 2. Constituting in the absence of something; not positive. *Tatler*.

PRIVATIVE. *f.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound. *Bacon*.

PRIVATIVELY. *adv.* [from *privative*.] By the absence of something necessary to be present; negatively. *Hanmond*.

PRIVATIVENESS. *f.* [from *privative*.] Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET. *f.* Evergreen. *Miller*.

PRIVILEGE. *f.* [*privilegium*, Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.] 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*.

PRIVILY. *adv.* [from *privy*.] Secretly; privately. *Spenser*.

PRIVITY. *f.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy*.] 1. Private communication. *Spenser*. 2. Confidentialness; joint knowledge. *Hooker*.

PRIVY. *a.* [*privé*, Fr.] 1. Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses. *Shakespeare*. 2. Secret; clandestine. 2 *Mac*. 3. Secret; not shown. *Ezek*. 4. Admitted to secrets of state. *Spencator*. 5. Confiscous to any thing; admitted to participation. *Daniel*.

PRIVY. *f.* Place of retirement; necessary house. *Swift*.

PRIZE. *f.* [*prix*, Fr.] 1. A reward gained by contest with competitors. *Addison*. 2. Reward gained by any performance. *Dryden*. 3. [*Prize*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Pope*.

To **PRIZE.** *v. a.* [*priser*, Fr.] 1. To rate; to value at a certain price. *Zeib*. 2. To esteem; to value highly. *Dryden*.

PRIZER. *f.* [*priseur*, Fr.] He that values. *Shakespeare*. **PRIZEFIGHTER.** *f.* [*prize and fighter*.] One that fights publickly for a reward. *Brownston*.

PRO. [Lat.] For; in defence of.

PROBABILITY. *f.* [*probabilitas*, Lat.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument. *Tilghson*.

PROBABLE. *a.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker*.

PROBABLY. *adv.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood. *Swift*.

PROBAY. *f.* [Latin] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either in common term by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses. *DiCt*.

PROBATION. *f.* [*probatio*, Lat.] 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. *Decay of Piety*.

PROBATIONERSHIP. *f.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a probationer; noviciate. *Locke*.

PROBATORY. *a.* [from *probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial. *Bramhall*.

PROBATUM EST. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying *it is tried or proved*. *Prior*.

PROBE. *f.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A slender wire

by which surgeons search the depth of wounds. *Wifeman*.

PROBE-SCISSORS. *f.* [*probe* and *sciff.r.*] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wifeman*.

To **PROBE.** *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument. *South*.

PROBITY. *f.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity. *Fiddes*.

PROBLEM. *f.* [*πρόβλημα*.] A question proposed.

PROBLEMATICAL. *a.* [*problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable. *Boyle*.

PROBLEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *problematique*.] Uncertainly.

PROBO SCIS. *f.* [*proboscis*, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant, but it is used also for the same part in every creature. *Milton*.

PROCA'CIUS. *a.* [*procax*, Lat.] Petulant & loose.

PROCA'CIETY. *f.* [from *procaxius*.] Petulance.

PROCATA'RTICK. *a.* [*προκαταρτικός*.] Fore running; antecedent. *Harvey*.

PROCATA'RXIS. *f.* [*προκαταρξις*.] The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent. *Quincy*.

PROCEDURE. *f.* [*procedura*, Fr.] 1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South* 2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation. *Hale* 3. Produce; thing produced. *Bacon*.

To **PROCEED.** *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat.] 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 leader. *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.

PROCEE'DER. *f.* [from *proceed*.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress. *Bacon*.

PROCEED'ING. *f.* [*procedé*, Fr.] 1. Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction. *Swift* 2. Legal procedure.

PROCE'LLOUS. *a.* [*procellus*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Diſc.*

PROCE'PTION. *f.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. *K Charles*.

PROCE'RITY. *f.* [from *procerus*, Lat.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison*.

PROCE'SS. *f.* [*processus*, Lat.] 1. Tendency; progressive course. *Hooker* 2. Regular and gradual progress. *Kneller* 3. Course; continual flux or passage. *Hale* 4. Methodical manage-

ment of any thing. *Boyle* 5. Course of law. *Hayward*.

PROCESSION. *f.* [*processio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity. *Hooker*.

To **PROCE'SSION.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.

PROCESSIONAL. *a.* [from *procession*.] Relating to procession.

PROCESSIONARY. *a.* [from *procession*.] Consisting of procession. *Hooker*.

PRO CHRONISM. *f.* [*πρόχρονισμα*.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Diſc.*

PROCIDENCE. *f.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO CINCT. *f.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton*.

To **PRO'CLAIM.** *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat.] 1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication. *Deut.* 2. To tell openly. *Locke* 3. To outlaw by public denunciation. *Shakespeare*.

PROCLAIM'ER. *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*, Lat.] 1. Tendency; natural inclination; propension. *Bramhall* 2. Readiness; facility of attaining. *Wotton*.

PROCLI'VOUS. *a.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] Inclined; tending by nature

PROCO'NSUL. *f.* [Lat.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority. *Peacock*.

PROCO'NSULSHIP. *f.* [from *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul.

To **PROCRAS'TINATE.** *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakespeare*.

To **PROCRAS'TINATE.** *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Swift*.

PROCRAS'TINA'TION. *f.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat.] Delay; dilatoriness. *Decay of Piety*.

PROCRAS'TINA'TOR. *f.* [from *procrastinate*.] A dilatory person.

PRO'C'REANT. *a.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakespeare*.

To **PRO'C'REATE.** *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley*.

PROCREA'TION. *f.* [*procreatio*, Lat.] Generation; production. *Raleigh*.

PRO'C'REATIVE. *a.* Generative; productive. *Hale*.

PRO'C'REATIVENESS. *f.* [from *procreative*.] Power of generation. *Decay of Piety*.

PRO'C'REA'TOR. *f.* [from *procreate*.] Generator; begetter.

PROCTOR. *f.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] 1. A manager of another man's affairs. *Hooker* 2. An attorney in the spiritual court. *Swift* 3. The magistrate of the university.

To PROCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. *Shaksf.*
 PROCTORSHIP. *f.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*
 PROCUMBENT. *a.* [*procumbens, Lat.*] 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, Fr.*] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another. *Taylor.*
 PROCURATORIAL. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*
 PROCURATORY. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procurement.
 To PROCURE. *v. a.* [*procuro, Lat.*] 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. *Shaksf.*
 To PROCURE. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp. *Dryden.*
 PROCUREMENT. *f.* The act of procuring. *Dryden.*
 PROCURER. *f.* [from *procure.*] 1. One that gains; obtainer. *Walton.* 2. Pimp; pander. *South.*
 PROCURESS. *f.* [from *procure.*] A bawd. *Spektor.*
 PRODIGAL. *a.* [*prodigus, Latin*] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish. *Philips.*
 PRODIGAL. *f.* A waster; a spendthrift. *Ben. Johnson.*
 PRODIGALITY. *f.* [*prodigalité, Fr.*] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. *Glanville.*
 PRODIGALLY. *adv.* [from *prodigal.*] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly. *Ben. Johnson, Dryden.*
 PRODIGIOUS. *a.* [*prodigiosus, Latin.*] Amazing; astonishing; monstrous. *Bacon.*
 PRODIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *prodigious.*] Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously. *Ray.*
 PRODIGIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.
 PRODIGY. *f.* [*prodigum, Lat.*] 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. *Spektor.*
 PRODICTION. *f.* [*proditió, Lat.*] Treason; treachery. *Ainsworth.*
 PRODIGOR. *f.* [Latin.] A traitor. Not in use. *Shaksf.*
 PRODIGORIOUS. *a.* [from *proditor, Lat.*] 1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel.* 2. Apt to make discoveries. *Wotton.*
 To PRODUCE. *v. a.* [*produco, Lat.*] 1. To offer to the view or notice. *Ishab.* 2. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift.* 3. To bring as an evidence. *Shaksf.* 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.*
 PRODUCT. *f.* [*productus, Lat.*] 1. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals. *Spektor.* 2. Works; composition. *Watts.* 3. Thing consequential; effect. *Milton.*
 PRODUCTILE. *a.* [from *produco, Lat.*] Which may be produced.
 PRODUCTION. *f.* [from *product.*] 1. The act of producing. *Dryden.* 2. The thing produced; fruit; product. *Waler.* 3. Composition. *Swift.*
 PRODUCTIVE. *a.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient. *Milton.*
 PROEM. *f.* [*πρῶσιον, Gr.*] Preface; introduction. *Swift.*
 PROFANATION. *f.* [from *profano, Lat.*] 1. The act of violating any thing sacred. *Dunst, South.* 2. Irreverence to holy things or persons. *Shaksf.*
 PROFANE. *a.* [from *profanus, Lat.*] 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.* [*profano, Lat.*] 1. To violate; to pollute. *Milton.* 2. To put to wrong use. *Shaksf.*
 PROFANELY. *adv.* [from *profane.*] With irreverence to sacred names or things. *Ejdras.*
 PROFANER. *f.* [from *profane.*] Polluter; violator. *Hooker.*
 PROFANENESS. *f.* [from *profane.*] Irreverence of what is sacred. *Dryden.*
 PROFECTION. *f.* [*profectio, Lat.*] Advance; progression. *Brown.*
 To PROFESS. *v. a.* [*professus, Lat.*] 1. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or passion. *Milton.* 2. To make a show of any sentiments by a loud declaration. *Shaksf.* 3. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Eccles.*
 To PROFESS. *v. n.* To declare openly. *Shaksf.*
 2. To declare friendship. *Shaksf.*
 PROFESEDLY. *adv.* [from *professus.*] According to open declaration made by himself. *Dryden.*
 PROFESSION. *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.*

PROFES-

PROFESSIONAL. *a.* [from *profession*.] Relating to a particular calling or profession. *Clariss.*
PROFESSOR. *f.* [*professeur*, Fr.] 1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party. *Bacon*. 2. One who publicly practises or teaches an art. *Swift*. 3. One who is visibly religious. *Locke*.
PROFESSORSHIP. *f.* [from *professor*.] The station or office of a publick teacher. *Walton*.
TO PROFFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat.] 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. } Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. *Rogers*.
PROFICIENT. *f.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made advancement in any study or business. *Boyle*.
PROFICUOUS. *a.* [*proficuus*, Lat.] Advantageous; useful. *Philist*.
PROFILE. *f.* [*profiis*, Fr.] The side face; half face. *Dryden*.
PROFIT. *f.* [*profit*, Fr.] 1. Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Swift*. 2. Advantage; accession of good. *Bacon*. 3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.
TO PROFIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.] 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. *Dryd*. 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; advantagefulness.
PROFITABLY. *adv.* [from *profitable*.] 1. Gainfully. 2. Advantageously; usefully. *Wake*.
PROFITLESS. *n.* [from *profit*.] Void of gain or advantage. *Shakep.*
PROFLIGATE. *a.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless. *Roscomm.*
PROFLIGATE. *f.* An abandoned shameless wretch. *Swift*.
TO PROFLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away. *Harvey*.
PROFLIGATELY. *adv.* [from *profligate*.] Shamelessly. *Swift*.
PROFLIGATENESS. *f.* [from *profligate*.] The quality of being profligate.
PROFLUENCE. *f.* [from *profluens*.] Progress; course. *Wotton*.
PROFLUENT. *a.* [from *profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward. *Milton*.
PROFOUND. *a.* [*profundus*, Lat.] 1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places. *Milton*. 2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind

3. Lowly; humble; submissive; submissive. *Duffa*. 4. Learned beyond the common reach. *Hooker*. 5. Deep in contrivance. *Hesja*.
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. *adv.* [from *profound*.] 1. Deeply; with deep concern. *Shakep.* 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. *Addison*.
PROFUSELY. *adv.* [from *profuse*.] 1. Lavishly; prodigally. 2. With exuberance. *Thomson*.
PROFUSENESS. *f.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality. *Dryden*, *Atterbury*.
PROFUSION. *f.* [*profusio*, Lat.] 1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. *Reeve*. 2. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion. *Hayward*. 3. Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addison*.
TO PROG. *v. n.* 1. To rob; to steal. 2. To shift meanly for provisions. *L'Estrange*.
PROG. *f.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provisions of any kind. *Swift*, *Congreve*.
PROGENERATION. *f.* [*progenera*, Latin.] The act of begetting; propagation.
PROGENITOR. *f.* [*progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line. *Addison*.
PROGENY. *f.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation. *Addison*.
PROGNOSTICABLE. *a.* [from *prognoscite*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown*.
TO PROGNOSTICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretell; to foreshow. *Clarendon*.
PROGNOSTICATION. *f.* [from *prognoscite*.] 1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing. *Burnet*. 2. Foretoken. *Sidney*.
PROGNOSTICATOR. *f.* [from *prognoscite*.] Foreteller; foreknower. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
PROGNOSTICK. *a.* [*prognosticus*.] Foretokening disease or recovery.
PROGNOSTICK. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. *Arbutnot*. 2. A prediction. *Swift*. 3. A token or running. *South*.
PROGRESS. *f.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.] 1. Course; procession; passage. *Shakep.*, *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.* [*progreior*, Lat.] To move forward; to pass. *Shakep.*
PROGRESSION. *f.* [*progressio*, Lat.] 1. Process; regular and gradual advance. *Newton*. 2. Motion forward. *Brown*. 3. Course; passage. *Shakep.* 4. Intellectual advance. *Locke*.
PROGRESSIONAL. *a.* [from *progression*.] Such

as are in a state of encrease or advance. *Brown.*
PROGRESSIVE. *a.* [*progressif*, Fr.] Going forward; advancing. *Brown.*
PROGRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progressive*.] By gradual steps or regular course. *Holder.*
PROGRESSIVENESS. *f.* [from *progressive*.] The state of advancing.
TO PROHIBIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat.] 1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sidney.* 2. To debar; to hinder. *Milton.*
PROHIBITER. *f.* [from *prohibit*] Forbidder; interdicter.
PROHIBITION. *f.* [*prohibition*, Fr.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Tillotson.*
PROHIBITORY. *a.* [from *prohibit*.] Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Ayliffe.*
TO PROJECT. *v. a.* [*proicere*, Lat.] 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. *South.*
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 adjective.] A body put in motion. *Cheyne.*
PROJECTILE. *a.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward. *Arbutnot.*
PROJECTION. *f.* [from *proieci*] 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 *proieci*.] 1. One who forms schemes or designs. *Addison, Rogers.* 2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes. *Pope.*
PROJECTURE. *f.* [*proieciure*, Fr. *proieciura*, Lat.] 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.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter. *Hewel.*
PROLATE. *a.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Oblate; flat. *Cheyne.*
PROLATION. *f.* [*pro'atus*, Lat.] 1. Pronunciation; utterance. *Ray.* 2. Delay; act of deferring.
PROLEGOMENA. *f.* [*προλεγομενα*.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.
PROLEPSIS. *f.* [*προληψις*.] A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall.*
PROLEPTICAL. *a.* [from *prolepsis*.] Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*
PROLEPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *proleptical*.] By way of anticipation. *Clarissa.*
PROLETARIAN. *a.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibra.*
PROLIFICATION. *f.* [*proles* and *facis*, Lat.] Generation of children. *Brown.*
PROLIFICK. } *a.* [*prolifue*, Fr.] Fruitful;
PROLIFICAL. } generative; pregnant; productive. *Dryden.*

PROLIFICALY. *adv.* [from *prolifick*.] Fruitfully; pregnantly.
PROLIX. *a.* [*prolixus*, Lat.] 1. Long; tedious; not concise. *Digby.* 2. Of long duration. *Ayliffe.*
PROLIXIOUS. *a.* [from *prolix*.] Dilatory; tedious. *Shakefp.*
PROLIXITY. *f.* [*prolixite*, Fr.] Tedioufness; tirefome length; want of brevity. *Boyle.*
PROLIXLY. *adv.* [from *prolix*.] At great length; tediously. *Dryden.*
PROLIXNESS. *f.* [from *prolix*.] Tedioufness.
PROLOCUTOR. *f.* [Latin.] The foreman; the fpeaker of a convocation. *Swift.*
PROLOCUTORSHIP. *f.* [from *prolocutor*.] The office or dignity of prolocutor.
PROLOGUE. *f.* [*πρόλογος*.] 1. Preface; introduction to any difcours or performance. *Milton.* 2. Something fpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shakefp.*
TO PROLOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakefp.*
TO PROLONG. *v. a.* [*prolonguer*, Fr.] 1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.* 2. To put off to a diftant time. *Shakefp.*
PROLONGATION. *f.* [*prolongation*, Fr from *prolong*.] 1. The act of lengthening. *Bacon.* 2. Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*
PROLUSION. *f.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diversion. *Hakewill.*
PROMINENT. *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the near parts; protuberant; extant. *Brown.*
PROMINENCE. } *f.* [*prominentia*, Lat.] Pro-
PROMINENCY. } tuberance; extant part. *Addison.*
PROMISCUOUS. *a.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] Mingle; confuted; undiftinguifhed. *Tillotson.*
PROMISCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *promiscuus*.] With confuted mixture; indifcriminately. *Sandys.*
PROMISE. *f.* [*promiffum*, Lat.] 1. Declaration of fome benefit to be conferred. *Dryden.* 2. Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised. *Acts.* 3. Hope; expectation. *Shakefp.*
TO PROMISE. *v. a.* [*promitto*, Lat.] To make declaration of fome benefit to be conferred. *Temple.*
TO PROMISE. *v. a.* 1. To affure one by a promise. *Dryden.* 2. It is ufed of affurance, even of ill. *Shakefp.*
PROMISEBREACH. *f.* [*promise* and *breach*.] Violation of promises. *Shakefp.*
PROMISEBREAKER. *f.* [*promise* and *break*.] Violator of promises. *Shakefp.*
PROMISER. *f.* [from *promise*.] One who promises. *Ben. Johnson.*
PROMISSORY. *a.* Containing profefion of fome benefit to be conferred. *Arbutnot.*
PROMISSORILY. *adv.* [from *promiffory*.] By way of promise. *Brown.*
PROMONT. } *f.* [*promontorium*, Lat.] A
PROMONTORY. } headland; a cape; high land jutting into the fea. *Suckling.*

To

To **PROMOTE**. *v. a.* [*promotus*, Lat.] 1. To forward; to advance. *Milton*. 2. [*Promoveoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer. *Milton*

PROMOTER. *f.* [*promoteur*, Fren] 1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager. *Atterbury*. 2. Informer; makebate. *Tulfr.*

PROMOTION. *f.* [*promotion*, Fr.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment. *Milton*

To **PROMOVE**. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat.] 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; waiting 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 one at a loss. *Aslam*, *Stillingfleet*. 2. To incite; to infligate. *Shakespeare*. 3. To remind. *Brown*

PROMPTER. *f.* [from *prompt*] 1. One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters. *Shakespeare*. 2. An admonisher; a reminder. *L'Estrange*

PROMPTITUDE. *f.* [*promptitude*, Fr.] Readiness; quickness.

PROMPTLY. *adv.* [from *prompt*] Readily; quickly; expeditiously. *Taylor*.

PROMPTNESS. *f.* [from *prompt*] Readiness; quickness; alacrity. *South*

PROMPTURE. *f.* [from *prompt*] Suggestion; motion given by another. *Shakespeare*

PROMPTUARY. *f.* [*promptuarium*, Latin] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine. *Woodrow*

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*.

PRONA. *f.* A mulc of the radius.

PRONE. *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*.

PRONENESS. *f.* [from *prone*] 1. The state of bending downwards; not erectness. *Brown*. 2. The state of lying with the face downward; not supineness. 3. Deceit; declivity. 4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill. *Hucker*.

PRONG. *f.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to squeeze.] A fork. *Sandys*, *Hudibras*.

PROMINITY. *f.* [from *prone*] Proneness. *More*

PRONOUN. *f.* [*pronomen*, Lat.] Words used instead of Nouns or Names. *Clarke*

To **PRONOUNCE**. *v. a.* [*pronuncer*, Fr. *pro-*

uncio, Lat.] 1. To speak; to utter. *Jerem*. 2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently. *Shakespeare*. 3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech. *Holder*. 4. To utter rhetorically.

To **PRONOUNCE**. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority. *South*.

PRONOUNCER. *f.* [from *pronounce*] One who pronounces. *Ayliffe*.

PRONUNCIATION. *f.* [*pronunciatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder*.

PROOF. *f.* [from *proveo*] 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*.

PROOF FLESS. *a.* [from *proof*] Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle*.

To **PROOF**. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.] 1. To support by something placed under or against. *Milton*. 2. To support by standing under or against. *Creecb*. 3. To sustain; to support. *Ispe*.

PROP. *f.* [*preppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests. *Davies*.

PROPAGABLE. *a.* [from *propagate*] Such as may be spread. *Boyle*.

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 create; to promote. *Shakespeare*. 5. To generate

To **PROPAGATE**. *v. n.* To have offspring. *Milton*.

PROPAGATION. *f.* [*propagatio*, Lat.] 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.* [*propellio*, Lat.] To drive forward. *Harvey*.

To **PROPEND**. *v. n.* [*propendo*, Lat.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakespeare*

PROPENDENCY. *f.* [from *propend*] 1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing. 2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; propensity. *Hale*.

PROPENSE. *a.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. *Milton*.

PROPENSION } *f.* [*propensio*, Latin, from
PROPENSITY } *propense*] 1. Inclination,
disposition to any thing good or bad. *Rogers*.
2. Tendency. *Digby*.

PROPER. *a.* [*proprius*, Lat.] 1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Davies*. 2. Naming an individual. *Watts*. 3. One's own. *Shakespeare*. 4. Natural; original. *Milton*. 5. Fit;

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. *Heb*. 10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. *Shakesp*.
PRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *proper*.] 1. Fitly; suitably. 2. In a strict sense. *Milton*.
PRO'PERNESS. *f.* [from *proper*.] 1. The quality of being proper. 2. Tallness.
PROPERTY. *f.* [from *proper*.] 1. Peculiar quality. *Hooker*. 2. Quality; disposition. *South*. 3. Right of possession. *Locke*. 4. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden*. 5. The thing possessed. *Shakesp*. 6. Nearness or right. *Shakesp*. 7. Something useful; an appendage. *Dryden*.
To PRO'PERTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To invest with qualities *Shakesp*. 2. To seize or retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakesp*.
PROPHASIS. *f.* [*προφασις*.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.
PROPHECY. *f.* [*προφητεια*.] A declaration of something to come; prediction. *Shakesp*.
PROPHESIER. *f.* [from *prophecy*.] One who prophesies.
To PROPHECY. *v. a.* 1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate. *Shakesp*. 2. To foreshow *Shakesp*.
To PROPHECY. *v. n.* 1. To utter predictions. *Shakesp*. 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. *Shakesp*.
PROPHETESS. *f.* [*προphetesse*, Fr. from *prophet*.] A woman that foretells future events. *Peacham*.
PROPHETICK. } *a.* [*prophetique*, Fr.] Fore-
PROPHE'TICAL } seeing or foretelling future events. *Stillingfleet*.
PROPHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *prophetical*.] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy. *Hammond*.
To PROPHETIZE. *v. n.* To give predictions. *Daniel*.
PROPHYLACTICK. *a.* [*προφυλακτικός*.] Preventive; preservative. *Watts*.
PROPINQUITY. *f.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.] 1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood. *Ray*. 2. Nearness of time. *Brown*. 3. Kindred; nearness of blood. *Shakesp*.
PROPI'TIABLE. *a.* [from *propitiate*.] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.
To PROPI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious. *Stillingfleet*.
PROPI'TIATION. *f.* [*propitiation*, Fr.] 1. The act of making propitious. 2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiousness is obtained. 1 *Job*.
PROPI'TIATOR. *f.* [from *propitiate*.] One

that propitiates.
PROPI'TIATORY. *a.* [*propitiatoire*, Fr.] Having the power to make propitious. *Stillingfleet*.
PROPI'TIOUS. *a.* [*propitius*, Lat.] Favourable; kind. *Adison*.
PROPI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *propitious*.] Favourably; kindly. *Rescommon*.
PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *propitious*.] Favourableness; kindness. *Temple*.
PROPLA'SM. *f.* [*πρό and πλασμα*.] Mould; matrix. *Woodward*.
PROPLA'STICE. *f.* [*προπλαστική*.] The art of making moulds for casting.
PROPO'NENT. *f.* [from *proponens*, Lat.] One that makes a proposal. *Dryden*.
PROPO'RTION. *f.* [from *proportio*, Lat.] 1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio. *Raleigh*, *Taylor*. 2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree. *Adison*. 3. Harmonick degree. *Milton*. 4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another. 5. Form; size. *Davies*.
To PROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*proportioner*, Fr.] 1. To adjust by comparative relation. *Adison*. 2. To form symmetrically. *Sidney*.
PROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* [from *proportio*.] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit. *Tillotson*.
PROPO'RTIONABLE. *adv.* [from *proportion*.] According to proportion; according to comparative relation. *Rogers*.
PROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* [*proportionel*, Fren.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else. *Cocker*, *Newton*.
PROPO'RTIONALITY. *f.* [from *proportional*.] The quality of being proportional. *Grew*.
PROPO'RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *proportional*.] In a stated degree. *Newton*.
PROPO'RTIONATE. *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*.
PROR'ORTIONATENESS. *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. *Adison*. 2. Offer to the mind. *Scarb*.
To PROPO'SE. *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr.] To offer to consideration. *Watts*.
To PROPO'SE. *v. n.* To lay schemes. *Shakesp*.
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.* [*propound*, Lat.] 1. To offer to consideration; to propose. *Wolton*. 2. To offer; to exhibit. *Shakesp*.
PROPO'UNDER.

PROPOUNDER. *f.* [from *propound*] He that propounds; he that offers.

PROPRIETARY. *f.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety*.] Possessor in his own right. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROPRIETARY. *a.* Belonging to a certain owner. *Grew.*

PROPRIETOR. *f.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] A possessor in his own right. *Rogers.*

PROPRIETRESS. *f.* [from *proprietor*.] A female possessor in her own right. *L'Esrange*

PROPRIETY. *f.* [*proprietas*, Lat.] 1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right. *Suckling.* 2. Accuracy; justness. *Locke.*

PROPT, for *propped*. [from *prop.*] Sustained by some prop. *Pope.*

To PROPUGN *v. a.* [*propugno*, Lat.] To defend; to vindicate. *Hammond.*

PROPUGNATION. *f.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence. *Shakeſp.*

PROPUGNER. *f.* [from *propugno*.] A defender. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROPULSION. *f.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

PRORE. [*prora*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of a ship. *Pope.*

PROROGATION. *f.* [*prorogatio*, Lat.] 1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South.* 2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority. *Swift.*

To PROROGUE. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat.] 1. To protract; to prolong. *Dryden.* 2. To put off; to delay. *Shakeſp.* 3. To interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time. *Bacon.*

PRORUPTION. *f.* [*proruptus*, Lat.] The act of bursting out. *Brown.*

PROSAICK. *a.* [*prosaïque*, Fr.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

To PROSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.] 1. To censure capitally; to doom to destruction. *Roscommon.* 2. To interdict. Not in use. *Dryd.*

PROSCRIBER. *f.* [from *proscribo*.] One that dooms to destruction. *Dryden.*

PROSCRIPTION. *f.* [*proscriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation. *Ben Jonſon.*

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 confidence or disquisition of any thing. *Hosker.* 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.* [*προσέλυτος*] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion. *Cleaveland.*

To PROSELYTE. *v. a.* To convert. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROSEMINATION. *f.* [*proſeminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed. *Hale.*

PRO'SODIAN. *f.* [from *proſody*.] One skilled in metre or proſody. *Brown.*

PRO'SODY. *f.* [*προσῳδία*] The part of grammar which teaches the found and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPEIA. *f.* [*προσωποποιία*.] Personification; figure by which things are made persons. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPECT. *f.* [*proſpectus*, Lat.] 1. View of something distant. *Milton.* 2. Place which affords an extensive 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 PRO'SPECT. *v. a.* [*proſpectus*.] Lat. To look forward. *Diſt.*

PROSPECTIVE. *a.* [from *proſpectus*.] Viewing at a distance. 2. Acting with foresight. *Child.*

To PROSPER. *v. a.* [*proſperes*, Lat.] 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. *Hosker.*

PROSPEROUS. *a.* [*proſperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate. *Milton.*

PROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *proſperus*.] Successfully; fortunately. *Bacon.*

PROSPEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *proſperus*.] Prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE. *f.* [from *proſpicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION. *f.* [from *proſterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down. *Wiſeman.*

PROSTETHIS. *f.* [*προσθῆτις*] In ſurgery, that which fills up what is wanting. *Diſt.*

To PROSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*proſtitus*, Lat.] 1. To sell to wickedness; to expoſe to crimes for a reward. *Addiſon.* 2. To expoſe upon vile terms. *Tillotſon.*

PROSTITUTE. *a.* [*proſtitutus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire; sold to iniquity 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.* [*proſtitutio*, French, from *proſtute*] 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*, Lat.] 1. Lying at length. *Fairfax.* 2. Lying at mercy. *Shak.* 3. Thrown down in humbleſt adoration. *Hosker.*

To PROSTRATE. *v. a.* [*proſtratus*, Lat.] 1. To lay flat; to throw down. *Hayward.* 2. To throw down in adoration. *Duppa.*

PROSTRATION. *f.* [from *proſtrate*.] 1. The act of falling down in adoration. *South.* 2. Dejection; depression. *Arbutnot.*

PROSTYLE. *f.* [προτύλος] 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.* [προτασίς.] 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. *Diē.*

PROTATICK. [προτατικός.] *Protatick* persons in plays give the relation.

To PROTECT. *v. a.* [protectus, Lat.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield *Milton.*

PROTECTION. *f.* [protection, Fr.] 1. Defence; shelter from evil. *Swift.* 2. A passport; exemption from being molested.

PROTECTIVE. *a.* [from protection.] Defensive; sheltering. *Thomson.*

PROTECTOR. *f.* [protecteur, Fr.] 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, Fr.] A woman that protects.

To PROTEND. *v. a.* [protendo, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*

PROTERVITY. *f.* [protervitas, Lat.] Peevishness; petulance.

To PROTEST. *v. n.* [protestor, Lat.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution. *Denham.*

To PROTEST. *v. a.* 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 something.

PROTESTANT. *a.* [from protest.] Belonging to protestants. *Addison.*

PROTESTANT. *f.* [protestant, Fr.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the church of Rome. *King Charles.*

PROTESTATION. *f.* [protestation, Fr.] A solemn declaration or resolution, fact or opinion. *Hooker.*

PROTESTER. *f.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Atterbury.*

PROTHONOTARY. *f.* [prothonotarius, Lat.] The head register. *Brewerwood.*

PROTHONOTARISHIP. *f.* [from prothonotary.] The office or dignity of the principal register. *Carew.*

PROTOCOL. *f.* [from πράξις and κολλή.] The original copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR. *f.* [πρωτος and μαρτυρ.] The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST. *f.* [πρωτος and πλαστος.] Original; thing first formed. *Harvey.*

PROTOTYPE. *f.* [πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype. *Watson, Stillingfleet.*

To PROTRACT. *v. a.* [protractus, Lat.] 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. *f.* [from protract.] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length. *Shakespeare.*

PROTREPTICAL. *a.* [πρόσπεινικός.] Hortatory; suatory. *Ward.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. a.* [protrudo, Lat.] To thrust forward. *Woodward.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward. *Bacon.*

PROTRUSION. *f.* [protrusus, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push. *Locke.*

PROTUBERANCE. *f.* [protubero, Lat.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*

PROTUBERANT. *a.* [from protuberant.] Swelling; prominent. *Ray.*

To PROTUBERATE. *v. a.* [protubero, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*

PROUD. *a.* [pruē, Sax.] 1. Too much pleased with himself. *Watts.* 2. Elated; valuing himself. *Dryden.* 3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Milton.* 4. Daring; presumptuous. *Drayton.* 5. Lofty of mind; grand of person. *Milton.* 6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. *Bacon.* 7. Ostentatious; specious; grand. *Shakespeare.* 8. Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.* 9. Fungous; exuberant. *Arbutnot.*

PROUDLY. *adv.* [from proud.] Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner. *Dryden, Addison.*

To PROVE. *v. a.* [probo, Lat. prover, Fr.] 1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony. *Atterbury.* 2. To try; to bring to the test. *Milton.* 3. To experience. *Davies.*

To PROVE. *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.* [proveditore, Italian.]

PROVEDORE. } One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PROVENDER. *f.* [provende, Fr.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Shakespeare.*

PROVERB. *f.* [proverbium, Lat.] 1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage. *Addison.* 2. A word, name, or observation commonly received or uttered. *Tab. iii.*

To PROVERB. *v. a.* 1. To mention in a proverb. *Milton.* 2. To provide with a proverb. *Shakespeare.*

PROVERBIAL. *a.* [proverbial, Fr.] 1. Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.* 2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb. *Brewer.* 3. Comprised in a proverb. *Pope.* PRO-

PROVE'RBIALLY. *adv.* [from *proverbial*.] In a proverb. *Brown*.
To PROVIDE. *v. a.* [*providet*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.*
PROVIDED *that*. Upon these terms; this stipulation being made. *L'Eſtrange*.
PROVIDENCE. *f.* [*providentia*, Lat.] 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.* [from *providens*, Lat.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity. *Walier*.
PROVIDENTIAL. *a.* [from *providence*.] Effected by providence; referable to providence. *Woodward*.
PROVIDENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *providential*.] By the care of providence. *Addiſon*.
PROVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *provident*.] With foresight; with wise precaution. *Boyle*.
PROVIDER. *f.* [from *providet*.] He who provides or procures. *Shakeſp.*
PROVINCE. *f.* [*provincia*, Lat.] 1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Temple*. 2. The proper office or business of any one. *Otway*. 3. A region; a tract. *Watts*.
PROVINCIAL. *a.* [*provincial*, Fr.] 1. Relating to a province. *Shakeſp.* 2. Appellant 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. *Stillingfleet*.
To PROVINCIALATE. *v. a.* [from *province*.] To turn to a province. *Hewel*.
To PROVINCE. *v. n.* [*provincer*, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.
PROVISION. *f.* [*proviſion*, French; *proviſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of providing beforehand. *Sidney*. 2. Measures taken beforehand. *Tillichſon*. 3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected. *Knolies*. 4. Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon*. 5. Stipulation; terms settled. *Davies*.
PROVISIONAL. *a.* [*proviſional*, French,] from *proviſion*.] Temporarily established; provided for present need. *Ayliffe*.
PROVISIONALLY. *adv.* [from *proviſional*.] By way of provision. *Locke*.
PROVISO. *f.* Stipulation; caution; provisional condition. *Spenser*.
PROVOCATION. *f.* [*provocatio*, Lat.] 1. An act or cause by which anger is raised. *Smith*. 2. An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe*.
PROVOCATIVE. *f.* [from *provocate*.] 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 to something. *Dryden*. 2. To anger; to rage; to offend; to incense. *Clarendon*. 3. To caution; to promote. *Arbutnot*. 4. To challenge. *Dryden*. 5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet*.
To PROVOKE. *v. n.* 1. To appeal. A Latinism. *Dryden*. 2. To produce anger. *Taylor*.
PROVOKER. *f.* [from *provocate*.] 1. One that raises anger. *Gov. of the Tongue*. 2. Cauler; promoter. *Shakeſp.*
PROVOKINGLY. *adv.* [from *provoking*.] In such a manner as to raise anger. *Decay of Piety*.
PROVOST. *f.* [*provost*, Sax.] 1. The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college. 2. The executioner of an army. *Hayward*.
PROVOST'SHIP. *f.* [from *provost*.] The office of a provost. *Hakewill*.
PROW. *f.* [*proue*, French; *proa*, Spanish; *proa*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship. *Peaſham*.
PROW. *a.* Valiant. *Spenser*.
PROWESS. *f.* [*prodezza*, Italian.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney*.
PROWEST. *a.* Braveſt; moſt valiant. *Spenser*.
To PROWL. *v. a.* To rove over. *Sidney*.
To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Tuſſer*.
PROWLER. *f.* [from *prowl*.] One that roves about for prey. *Thomſon*.
PROXIMATE. *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet*.
PROXIMATELY. *adv.* [from *proximate*.] Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley*.
PROXIME. *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate. *Watts*.
PROXIMITY. *f.* [*proximitas*, Lat.] 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'Eſtrange*.
PRUCE. *f.* Prussian leather. *Dryden*.
PRUDE. *f.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation. *Swift*.
PRUDENCE. *f.* [*prudencia*, Fr; *prudencia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Hale*.
PRUDENT. *a.* [*prudens*, French; *prudens*, Lat.] 1. Practically wise. *Milton*. 2. Foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton*.
PRUDENTIAL. *a.* [from *prudens*.] Eligible on principles of prudence. *Tillotſon*, *Rogers*.
PRUDENTIALS. *f.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts*.
PRUDENTIALITY. *f.* [from *prudential*.] Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Brown*.
PRUDENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *prudential*.] According to the rules of prudence. *South*.
PRUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *prudens*.] Directly; judiciously. *Bacon*.
PRUDERY. *f.* [from *prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH. *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave. To **PRUNE.** *v. a.* 1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities. *Davies.* 2. To clear from excrescences. *Bacon.*

To **PRUNE.** *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word. *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *f.* A dried plumb. *Bacon.*

PRUNEL. *f.* An herb.

PRUNELLO. *f.* 1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope.* 2. A kind of plum.

PRUNER. *f.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees. *Denham.*

PRUNIFEROUS. *a.* [*prunum* and *fero,* Lat.] Plum-bearing.

PRUNINGHOOK. } *f.* A hook or knife
PRUNINGKNIFE. } used in lopping trees,
Philips

PRURIENCE. } *f.* [from *prurio,* Lat.] An
PRURIENCY. } itching or a great desire or
appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRURIENT. *a.* [*pruriens,* Lat.] Itching. *Ainsworth.*

PRURIGINOUS. *a.* [*prurio,* Lat.] Tending to an itch.

To **PRY.** *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly. *Shakesp.*

PSALM. *f.* [*ψαλμὸς.*] A holy song. *Peack.*

PSALMIST. *f.* [from *psalm.*] Writer of holy songs. *Addison.*

PSALMODY. *f.* [*ψαλμοῦδια.*] The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY. *f.* [*ψαλμοῦς* and *γραφω.*] The act of writing psalms.

PSALTER. *f.* [*ψαλτηριον.*] The volume of psalms: a psalm book.

PSALTERY. *f.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks. *Sandys.*

PSEUDO. *f.* [from [*ψευδο.*] A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudopostle,* a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY. *f.* False writing

PSEUDOLOGY. *f.* [*ψευδολογια.*] Falshood of speech. *Arbutnot.*

PSHAW. *interj.* An expression of contempt. *Spee.*

PTISAN. *f.* [*πιισσαν.*] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice. *Garth.*

PTYALISM. *f.* [*πτυαλισμὸς.*] Salivation; effusion of spittle

PTYSMAGOGUE. *f.* [*πλισμα* and *αγω.*] A medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY. *f.* [*pubertas,* Lat.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted. *Bentley.*

PUBESCENCE. *f.* [from *pubesco,* Lat.] The state of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBESCENT. *a.* [*pubescens,* Lat.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBLICAN. *f.* [from *publicus,* Lat.] 1. A toll-gatherer. *Mattb.* ix. 2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION. *f.* [from *publico,* Lat.] 1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation. *Hooker.* 2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the public. *Pope.*

PUBLICK. *a.* [*publique,* Fr. *publicus,* Lat.] 1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private. *Hooker.* 2. Open; notorious; generally known. *Mattb.* 3. General; done by many. *Milton.* 4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community. *Clarendon.* 5. Open for general entertainment. *Addison.*

PUBLICK. *f.* [from *publicus,* Lat.] 1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation. *Addison.* Open view; general notice. *Locke.*

PUBLICKLY. *adv.* [from *publick.*] 1. In the name of the community. *Addison.* 2. Openly; without concealment. *Bacon.*

PUBLICKNESSE. *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,* Fr.] 1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known. 2. To put forth a book into the world. *Digby.*

PUBLISHER. *f.* [from *publisch.*] 1. One who makes publick or generally known. *Atterbury.* 2. One who puts forth a book into the world. *Prior.*

PUCELAGE. *f.* [French] A state of virginity.

PUCK. *f.* [perhaps the same with *peg.*] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romance. *Corbet.*

PUCKBALL or *puckst.* *f.* A kind of muffle room full of dust.

To **PUCKER.** *v. a.* To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications. *Speator.*

PUDDER. *f.* A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle. *Locke.*

To **PUDDER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle. *Locke.*

To **PUDDER.** *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb. *Locke.*

PUDDING. *f.* [*pudding,* Swedish] A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk and eggs. *Prior.* 2. The gut of an animal. *Shakesp.* 3. A bowl stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients. *Prior.*

PUDDINGPIE. *f.* [*pudding* and *pie.*] A pudding with baked meat in it. *Hudibras.*

PUDDINGTIME. *f.* [*pudding* and *time.*] 1. The time of dinner; time at which pudding, antiently the first dish, is set upon the table. 2. Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudibras.*

PUDDL. *f.* [hence *pool.*] A small muddy lake; a dirty plash. *Hall.*

To **PUDDL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Sidney.*

PUDDLY. *a.* [from *puddle.*] Muddy; dirty; miry. *Carew.*

PUDDOCK or *puddock.* *f.* [for *padding* or *puddock.*]

P U L

farrock.] A provincial word for a small inclosure.

PUDENCY. *f.* [*prudens*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shakespeare.*

PUDICITY. *f.* [*prudicité*, French, from *prudicitia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity.

PUEFELLOW. *f.* A partner. *Shakespeare.*

PUERILE. *a.* [*puerile*, French; *puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish. *Pope.*

PUERILITY. *f.* [*puerilitas*, Lat.] Childishness; boyishness. *Dryden.*

PUEF. *f.* A kind of water fowl. *Walton.*

PUFF. *f.* [*puif*, 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. *Answorth.*

To PUFF. *v. n.* [*puiffen*, 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'Estrange.* 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 swell or elate with pride. *Shakespeare.*

PUFFER. *f.* (from *puiff*.) One that puffs.

PUFFIN. *f.* [*puffino*, Italian.] 1. A water fowl. *Carew.* 2. A kind of fish. 3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINGAPPLE. *f.* A sort of apple.

PUFFINGLY. *adv.* (from *puiffing*.) 1. Tumidly; with swell. 2. With shortness of breath.

PUFFY. *a.* (from *puiff*.) 1. Windy; statulent. *Wife-man.* 2. Tumid; turgid. *Dryden.*

PUI. *f.* [*puia*, Sax.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved. *Addison.*

PUGGERED. *a.* Crowded; complicated.

PUGH. *interj.* A word of contempt.

PUGIL. *f.* [*puigille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon.*

PUGNACIOUS. *a.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.

PUGNACITY. *f.* (from *pugnax*, Lat.) Quarrelfomeness; inclination to fight.

PUISNE. *a.* [*puisné*, Fr.] 1. Young; younger; later in time. *Bacon.* 2. Petty; inconsiderable; small. *Shakespeare.*

PUISSANCE. *f.* [*puissance*, Fr.] Power; strength; force. *Destruction of Troy.*

PUISSANT. *a.* [*puissant*, Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible. *Raleigh.*

PUISSANTLY. *adv.* (from *puissant*.) Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE. *f.* Vomit; medicine causing vomit.

To PUKE. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit. *Shakespeare.*

PUKER. *f.* (from *puke*.) Medicine causing a vomit. *Garth.*

PULCHRITUDE. *f.* [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] Beauty; grace; handfomeness.

P U L

To PULE. *v. n.* [*plauler*, Fr.] 1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.* 2. To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Locke.*

PULICK. *f.* An herb. *Answorth.*

PULICOSA. *a.* [*pulicosus*, Lat.] Abounding with fleas.

PULIOL. *f.* An herb.

To PULL. *v. a.* [*pullian*, Sax] 1. To draw violently towards one. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. To draw forcibly. *Hayward.* 3. To pluck; to gather. *Mortimer.* 4. To tear; to rend. *Lam. iii.* 2. 5. **To PULL down.** To subvert; to demolish. *Howel.* 6. **To PULL down.** To degrade. *Rajcommon.* 7. **To PULL up.** To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke.*

PULL. *f.* (from the verb.) The act of pulling; pluck. *Shakespeare.*

PULLER. *f.* (from *pull*.) One that pulls. *Shakespeare.*

PULLEN. *f.* Poultry.

PULLET. *f.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen. *Brown.*

PULLEY. *f.* [*poulie*, Fr.] 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; *pululer*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

PULMONARY. *a.* Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONARY. *f.* [*pulmonaire*, Fr.] The herb lungwort. *Answorth.*

PULMONICK. *a.* (from *pulmo*, Lat.) Belonging to the lungs.

PULP. *f.* [*pulpa*, Lat; *pulpe*, Fr.] 1. Any soft mass. *Bacon.* 2. The soft part of fruit. *Ray.*

PULPIT. *f.* [*pulpitum*, Lat] 1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands. *Shakespeare.* 2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced. *Dryden.*

PULPOUS. *a.* (from *pulp*.) Soft. *Philips.*

PULPOUSNESS. *f.* (from *pulposus*.) The quality of being pulposus.

PULPY. *a.* (from *pulp*.) Soft; pappy. *Arbutb.*

PULSATION. *f.* (from *pulsatio*, Lat.) The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing. *Harvey.*

PULSATOR. *f.* (from *pulso*, Lat.) A striker; a beater.

PULSE. *f.* [*pulsus*, Lat.] 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. *Milton.*

To PULSE. *v. n.* (from the noun.) To beat as the pulse. *Ray.*

PULSION. *f.* (from *pulsus*, Lat.) The act of driving or forcing forward: in opposition to suction. *Morse.*

PULVERABLE. *a.* (from *pulveris*, Lat.) Possible to be reduced to dust. *Boyle.*

PULVERIZATION. *f.* (from *pulverisare*.) The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

To

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To PULVERIZE. *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust. *Boyle.*
 PULVERULENCE. *f.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Duftiness; abundance of dust.
 PULVIL *f.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet scents. *Gay.*
 To PULVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Cong.*
 PUMICE. *f.* A slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this state by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities, found in masses of different sizes and shapes, of a pale, whitish, grey colour: the pumice is found about the burning mountains 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.* [*pompen*, 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 fly interrogatories. *Ottway.*
 PUMPER. *f.* [from *pump*.] The person or the instrument that pumps. *Boyle.*
 PUMPKION. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
 PUN. *f.* An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings. *Addison.*
 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.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument. *Wise man.*
 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. *Guy.* 4. In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.
 PUNCEON. *f.* [*poinçon*, Fr.] 1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression. *Camden.* 2. A measure of liquors.
 PUNCHER. *f.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole. *Grew.*
 PUNCTILIO. *f.* A small nicety of behaviour: a nice point of exactness. *Addison.*
 PUNCTILIOUS. *a.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition. *Rogers.*
 PUNCTILIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *punctilio*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.
 PUNCTO. *f.* [*puncto*, Spanish.] 1. Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon.* 2. The point in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
 PUNCTUAL. *a.* [*punctual*, Fr.] 1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point. *Milton.* 2. Exact; nice; punctilious. *Bacon, Atterbury.*
 PUNCTUALITY. *f.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Hervey.*

PUNCTUALLY. *adv.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously. *Raleigh, Ray.*
 PUNCTUALNESS. *f.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety. *Felton.*
 PUNCTUATION. *f.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing. *Addison.*
 PUNCTURE. *f.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point. *Brown, Wiseman.*
 To PUNCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward.*
 PUNDE. *f.* A short and fat woman. *Ainsworth.*
 PUNGAR. *f.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
 PUNGENCY. *f.* [from *pungent*.] 1. Power of pricking. *Arbutnot.* 2. Heat on the tongue; acridness. 3. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond.* 4. Acrimonioulness; keenness. *Stillingfleet.*
 PUNGENT. *a.* [*pungens*, Lat.] 1. Pricking. *Pope.* 2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid. *Newton.* 3. Piercing; sharp. *Swift.* 4. Acrimonic; biting. *Dryden.*
 PUNICE. *f.* A wall-louse; a bug.
 PUNICEOUS. *a.* [*punicus*, Lat.] Purple.
 PUNINESS. *f.* [from *puny*.] Pettiness; smallness.
 To PUNISH. *v. a.* [*punio*, Lat.] 1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties. *Lev. xxvi. 18.* 2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.
 PUNISHABLE. *a.* [*punissable*, Fr. from *punish*.] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment. *Hosker, Taylor.*
 PUNISHABLENESS. *f.* [from *punissable*.] The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.
 PUNISHER. *f.* [from *punish*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime. *Milton.*
 PUNISHMENT. *f.* [*punishment*, Fr.] Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime. *Spenser. 2 Mac. vii. 36. Job xxxi. 3. Dryden, Locke.*
 PUNITION. *f.* [*punitio*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Punishment. *Ainsworth.*
 PUNITIVE. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting punishment. *Hammond.*
 PUNITORY. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] 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. *Arbutnot, Addison.*
 To PUNT. *v. n.* To play at basset and ombre. *Addison, Pope.*
 PUNY. *a.* [*punis nē*, Fr.] 1. Young. 2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate. *Shakespeare Milton.*
 PUNY. *f.* A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch. *South.*
 To PUP. *v. n.* [from *puppy*.] To bring forth whelps; used of a bitch bringing young.
 PUPIL. *f.* [*pupilla*, Lat.] 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

- ing a scholar. *Locke*. 2. Wardhip; minority. *Spenser*.
- PUPILLARY**. *a.* [*pupillaire*, Fr. *pupillarit*, Lat.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
- PUPPET**. *f.* [*poupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.] 1. A small image moved by men in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope*. 2. A word of contempt. *Shakeſp.*
- 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*, *Arbuthnot*.
- PUPPY**. *f.* [*poupée*, Fr.] 1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Shakeſp.* *Gay*. 2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shakeſp.*
- TO PUPPY**. *v. n.* [from the noun] To bring whelps.
- PURBLIND**. *a.* Nearſighted; ſhortſighted. *Shakeſp.* *Boyle*.
- PURBLINDNESS**. *f.* [from *purblind*.] Shortneſs of ſight.
- PURCHASABLE**. *a.* [from *purchase*.] That may be purchaſed or bought. *Locke*.
- TO PURCHASE**. *v. a.* [*pourchaſer*, Fr.] 1. To buy for a price. *Shakeſp.* *Gen.* xxv. 2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger. *Milton*. 3. To expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit. *Shakeſp.*
- PURCHASE**. *f.* [*pourchas*, old French.] 1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price. *Locke*. 2. Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken. *Sha.*
- PURCHASER**. *f.* [from *purchase*.] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Bacon*, *Soutb*, *Addiſon*.
- PURE**. *a.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.] 1. Not filthy; not ſullied. *Prov.* xxx. 2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney*. 3. Unmingled; not altered by mixture; mere. *Taylor*. 4. Not connected with any thing extrinſick. *Wilkins*, *Watts*. 5. Free; clear. *Philips*. 6. Free from guilt; guiltleſs; innocent. *Prov.* xx. 9. *Milton*. 7. Inſincere; 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**. *adv.* [from *pure*.] 1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Iſai.* i. 25. 2. Innocently; without guilt. 3. Merely. *Clarendon*.
- 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.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A ſort of ancient trimming for womens gowns. *Bailey*.
- TO PURFILE**. *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr. *proſilare*, Ital.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border. *Spencer*.
- PURPLE**. *f.* [*pourfilé*, Fr.] A border of
- PURFLEW**. *f.* embroidery.
- PURGATION**. *f.* [*purgation*, Fr.] 1. The act of cleaning or purifying from vitious mixtures. *Burnet*. 2. The act of cleaning the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon*. 3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt. *Shakeſp.*
- PURGATIVE**. *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cauſe evacuations downward. *Bacon*, *Donne*, *Wiſem*.
- PURGATORY**. *f.* [*purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which ſouls are ſuppoted by the papifts to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Stillingfleet*.
- TO PURGE**. *v. a.* [*purgo*, Lat.] 1. To cleanſe; to clear. *Bacon*. 2. To clear from impurities. *Shakeſp.* *Woodward*. 3. To clear from guilt. *Shakeſp.* *H:b.* ix. 14. 4. To clear from imputation of guilt. *Shakeſp.* *Bacon*. 5. To ſweep or put away impurities. *Dec. of Piety*. 6. To evacuate the body by ſtool. *Camden*, *Bacon*. 7. To clarify; to deſecate.
- TO PURGE**. *v. n.* To have frequent ſtools.
- PURGE**. *f.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool. *Shakeſp.* *Arbuthnot*.
- PURGER**. *f.* [from *purge*.] 1. One who clears away any thing noxious. *Shakeſp.* 2. Purge; cathartick. *Bacon*.
- PURIFICATION**. *f.* [*purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making pure. *Boyle*. 2. The act of cleaning from guilt. *Taylor*. 3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.
- PURIFICATIVE**. *a.* [from *purify*.] Hav-
- PURIFICATORY**. *a.* ing power or tendency to make pure.
- PURIFIER**. *f.* [from *purify*.] Cleanſer; refiner. *Mal.*
- TO PURIFY**. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.] 1. To make pure. 2. To free from any extraneous admixture. *Burnet*, *Dryden*. 3. To make clear. *Sidney*. 4. To free from guilt or corruption. *Titus*, *Soutb*. 5. To free from pollution, as by luſtration. *John*. 6. To clear from barbariſms or improprieties. *Spratt*.
- TO PURIFY**. *v. n.* To grow pure. *Burnet*.
- PURIST**. *f.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One ſuperſtitiouſly nice in the uſe of words.
- PURITAN**. *f.* [from *pure*.] A ſectary pretending to eminent purity of religion. *Sanderſon*.
- PURITANICAL**. *a.* [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans. *Walton*.
- PURITANISM**. *f.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan. *Walton*.
- PURITY**. *f.* [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.] 1. Clearneſs; freedom from foulneſs or dirt. *Prior*, *Thomſon*. 2. Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Wake*. 3. Chaſtity; freedom from contamination of ſexes. *Shakeſp.*
- PURL**. *f.* [from *purſe*.] 1. An embroidered and puckered border. *Sidney*, *Bacon*. 2. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infuſed.
- TO PURL**. *v. n.* To murmur; to ſlow with a gentle noiſe. *Bacon*, *Milton*.

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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.* [*pour* and *parti*, Fr.] Share; part in division. *Davoies.*
 PURPLE. *a.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]
 1. Red tinged with blue. *Shakespeare. Wotton.*
 2. In poetry red. *Dryden.*
 To PURPLE. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple. *Donne, Milton.*
 PURPLES. *f.* [without a singular.] Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.
 PURPLISH. *a.* [from *purple*] Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*
 PURPORT. *f.* [*pourporte*, Fr.] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse. *Norris.*
 To PURPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to show. *Bacon, Rowe.*
 PURPOSE. *f.* [*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Lat.] 1. Intention; design. *Shakespeare. Knolls.* 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. *adv.* [from *purpose*.] By design; by intention. *Hooker, Pope.*
 PURPRISE. *f.* [*purpris*, old Fr. *purprisum*, low Lat.] A clove or inclosure; as also the whole compass of a manour. *Bacon.*
 PURR. *f.* A tea lark. *Answorth.*
 To PURR. *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in plea ure
 PURSE. *f.* [*bourse*, Fr. *peurs*, Welsh.] A small bag in which money is contained. *Shakespeare. Knolls, 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*.] Puffed up with money.
 PURSER. *f.* [from *purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.
 PURSINESS. } *f.* [from *purisy*.] Shortness
 PURSIVENESS. } of breath.
 PURSLAIN. *f.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant. *Wife.*
 PURSUABLE. *a.* [from *purfu*.] What may be pursued.
 PURSUANCE. *f.* [from *purfuc*.] Prosecution; process.
 PURSUANT. *a.* [from *purfue*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.
 To PURSUE. *v. a.* [*pour suivre*, Fr.] 1. To chase; to follow in hostility. *Shakespeare.* 2. To

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prosecute. *Prov.* 3. To imitate; to follow as an example. *Dryden.* 4. To endeavour to attain. *Prior.*
 To PURSUE. *v. a.* To go on; to proceed. *Boyle.*
 PURSUER. *f.* [from *purfue*.] One who follows in hostility. *Milton, Denham.*
 PURSUIT. *f.* [*pour suite*, Fr.] 1. The act of following with hostile intention. *Milton.* 2. Endeavour to attain. *Dryden, Rogers.* 3. Prosecution. *Clarendon.*
 PURSUIVANT. *f.* [*pour suivant*, Fr.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 PURSY. *a.* [*poiffif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*
 PURTENANCE. *f.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. *Ex. Hudibras.*
 To PURVEY. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.] 1. To provide with conveniences. *Spenser.* 2. To procure. *Thomson.*
 To PURVEY. *v. a.* 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.* [*purveu*, Fr.] Proviso; providing clause. *Hale.*
 PURULENCE. } *f.* [from *purulent*.] Genera-
 PURULENCY. } tion of pus or matter. *Arb.*
 PURULENT. *a.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. *Bacon, Arbuthnot.*
 PUS. *f.* [Lat.] The matter of a well digested fore. *Arbuthnot.*
 To PUSH. *v. a.* [*pouffer*, Fr.] 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. *Shakespeare. 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. *Knolls.* 2. An impulse; force impressed. *Addison.* 3. Assault; attack. *Shakespeare. Watts.* 4. A forcible struggle; a strong effort. *Shakespeare. Addison.* 5. Exigence; trial. *L'Estrange, Atterbury.* 6. A sudden emergence. *Shakespeare.* 7. A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. *Bacon.*
 PUSHER. *f.* [from *push*.] He who pushes forward
 PUSHING. *a.* [from *push*.] Enterprising; vigorous.
 PUSHPIN. *f.* [*push* and *pin*] 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.] Mean spirited; narrowminded; cowardly. *Bacon, Spectator.*

PUSM-

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pusillanimus*.] Meanness of spirit.

PUSS *f.* 1. The fondling name of a cat. *L'Estr.* *Watts*. 2. The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay*.

PUSTULE *f.* [*pusule*, Fr. *pusula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence. *Arbutnot*.

PUSTULOUS. *a.* [from *pusule*.] Full of pustules; pimpley.

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. *Shakefp. 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. *Shakefp. Taylor, Wake*. 10. To cause; to produce. *Locke*. 11. To comprise; to consign to writing. *2 Chron.* 12. To add. *Ecl.* 13. To place in a reckoning. *Locke*. 14. To reduce to any state. *Shakefp.* 15. To oblige; to urge. *Bacon, Boyle*. 16. To propose; to state. *2 Chron. Swift*. 17. To lorm; to regulate. 18. To reach to another. *Hab.* 19. To bring into any state of mind or temper. *Kneller, Clarend.* 20. To offer; to advance. *Dryd. Atterb.* 21. To unite; to place as an ingredient. *Locke*. 22. To *PUT by*. To turn off; to divert. *Taylor, Grew*. 23. To thrust aside. *Sidney, Cowley*. 24. To *PUT down*. To baffle; to repress; to crush. *Shakefp.* 25. To degrade. *Spenser, 2 Chron.* 26. To bring into diluie. *Bacon, Dryden*. 27. To confute. *Shake.* 28. To *PUT forth*. To propose. *Judges*. 29. To extend. *Genesis*. 30. To emit, as a sprouting plant. *Bacon*. 31. 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 defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. *Bacon, Boyle*. 36. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate. *Wake*. 37. To pass fallaciously. *Rogers*. 38. To discard. *Shakefp.* 39. To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Bacon, Swift*. 40. To *PUT on* or *upon*. To impute; to charge. 41. To invest with, as cloaths or covering. *Shakefp. Ben. Johnson, Kneller, L'Estrange*. 42. To *PUT on*. To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shakefp.* 43. To *PUT on* or *upon*. To impose; to inflict. *2 Kings, L'Estrange*. 44. To *PUT on*. To assume; to take. *Shakefp. Dryden*. 45. To *PUT over*. To prefer. *Shakefp.* 46. To *PUT out*. To place at usury. *Psalms*. 47. To extinguish. *Judges, Milton*. 48. To emit, as a plant. *Bacon*. 49. To extend; to protrude. *Genesis*. 50. To expel; to drive from. *Spenser, Bacon*. 51. To make publick. *Dryden, Addison*. 52. To disconcert. *Bacon*. 53. To *PUT to*. To kill by; to punish by. *Bacon, Clarendon*. 54. To *PUT to st.* To dis-

truss; to perplex; to press hard. *Dryden Addis.* 55. To *PUT to*. To assist with. *Sidney, Kneller*. 56. To *PUT to death*. To kill. *Bacon, Hayw.* 57. To *PUT together*. To accumulate into one sum or mass. *Burnet*. 58. To *PUT up*. To pass unrevenged. *L'Estrange, Boyle*. 59. To omit; to cause to germ name as plants. *Bacon*. 60. To expose publicly. 61. To start. *Addis.* 62. To hoard. *Spelman*. 63. To hide. *Shakefp.* 64. To *PUT upon*. To incite; to instigate. *Clarendon, Tillotson*. 65. To impose; to lay upon. *Shakefp.* 66. To *PUT upon trial*. To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. *Locke, Arbutnot*.

To PUT. *v. n.* 1. To go or move. *Bacon*. 2. To shoot or germinate. *Bacon*. 3. To steer a vessel. *Addis.* 4. To *PUT forth*. To leave a port. *Shakefp.* 5. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out. *Shakefp. Bacon*. 6. To *PUT in*. To enter a haven. *Pepe*. 7. To *PUT in for*. To claim; to stand candidate for. *Locke*. 8. To *PUT in*. To offer a claim. *Shakefp. Brown*. 9. To *PUT off*. To leave land. *Addis.* 10. To *PUT over*. To sail across. *Abb*. 11. To *PUT to sea*. To set sail; to begin the course. *Bacon*. 12. To *PUT up*. To offer one's self a candidate. *L'Estrange*. 13. To advance; to bring one's self forward. *Swift*. 14. To *PUT up with*. To suffer without resentment.

PUT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. An action of distress. *L'Estrange*. 2. A rustick; a clown. *Bramston*. 3. *PUT off*. Excuse; shift. *L'Estrange*.

PUTAGE. *f.* [*putain*, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM. *f.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. *Dist.*

PUTATIVE. *a.* [*putatif*, Fr. from *puta*; Lat.] Supposed; reputed. *Ayliffe*.

PUTID. *a.* [*putidus*, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless.

PUTIDNESS. *f.* [from *putid*.] Meanness; vile-ness.

PUTLOG. *f.* *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Mæon*.

PUTREIDINOUS. *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*, Lat.] Making rotten. *Brown, Wiseman*.

To PUTREFY. *v. a.* [*putrefier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness. *Shakefp. Bacon, Temple, Arbutnot*.

To PUTREFY. *v. n.* To rot. *Isaiah, Bacon*.

PUTRESCENCE. *f.* [from *putresco*, Lat.] The state of rotting. *Brown*.

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

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into an intestine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quincy*.
PUTRIDNESS. *f.* [from *putrid*] Rottenness. *Fleyer*.
PUTTTER. *f.* [from *put*] 1. One who puts. *L'Esrange*. 2. **PUTTER ON.** Inciter; instigator. *Shakefp.*
PUTTINGSTONE. *f.* In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *putting stone* for trials of strength. *Pope*.
PUTTOCK. *f.* [derived, by *Minsheu*, from *butco*, Lat.] A buzzard. *Shakefp. 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 *pest'e*, from *pefe*, *Skinner*.] To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle. *Shakefp. 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.
PYGARG. *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth*.
PYGMEAN. *a.* [from *pygmy*] Belonging to a pygmy. *Milton*.
PYGMY. *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.* [*πυλὸρος*.] The lower orifice of the stomach.
PYPowDER. See **PIEPowDER**.
PYRAMID. *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*.
PYRAMIDAL. } *f.* [from *pyramid*.] Hav-
PYRAMIDICAL. } ing the form of a pyramid. *Locke*.
PYRAMIDICALLY. *adv.* [from *pyramidal*] In form of a pyramid. *Broom*.
PYRAMIS. *f.* A pyramid. *Bacon*.
PYRE. *f.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt. *Dryden, Pope*.
PYRITES. *f.* [from *πῦρ*.] Firestone *Woodward*.
PYROMANCY. *f.* [*πυρομαντία*.] Divination by fire *Ayiffe*.
PYROTECHNICAL. *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnick*.] 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*, Fr.] The art of managing fire. *Hale*.
PYRRHONISM. *f.* [from *Pyrrho*.] Scepticism; universal doubt.
PYX. *f.* [*pyxis*, Lat.] The box in which the Romaniits keep the host.

Q U A

Q U A

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 *quen*, 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*.
QUACKERY. *f.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick.
QUACKSALVER. *f.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicalter; a charlatan. *Burton*.
QUADRAGESIMAL. *a.* [*quadragesimal*, Fr.] *quadragesima*, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to lent *Sanderfon*.
QUADRANGLE. *f.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] A square; a surface with four right angles. *Hewel*.

QUADRANGULAR. *a.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles. *Woodward*.
QUADRANT. *f.* [*quadrans*, Lat.] 1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown*. 2. The quarter of a circle. *Holder*. 3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken. *Gay*.
QUADRANTAL. *a.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham*.
QUADRATE. *a.* [*quadratus*, Lat.] 1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides. 2. Divisible into four equal parts. *Hakewill*. 3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. *Harvey*.
QUADRATE. *f.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Spenser*.
TO QUADRATE. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated. *Addison*.
QUADRATICK. *a.* Four square; belonging to a square. *DiE*.
QUADRATICK equations. Such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root of the number sought. *Harris*.
QUADRATURE. *f.* [*quadrature*, Fr.] 1. The act of squaring. *Watts*. 2. The first and last quarter of the moon. *Locke*. 3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square. *Milton*.
QUADRENNIAL. *a.* [*quadriennium*, Lat.] 1. *Compiling*

Comprising four years. 2. Happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE. *a.* [from *quadra*, Lat.] That may be squared. *Derham*

QUADRIFID. *a.* [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL. *a.* [*quatuor*, and *latus*, Lat.] Having four sides. *Woodward*.

QUADRILATERALNESS. *f.* [from *quadrilateral*] The property of having four right lined sides. *Dict.*

QUADRILLE. *f.* A game at cards.

QUADRIN. *f.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey*.

QUADRINOMICAL. *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Dict.*

QUADRIPARTITE. *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY. *adv.* [from *quadrupartite*] In a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION. *f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*

QUADRIPHYLLOUS. *a.* [*quatuor* and *φύλλον*] Having four leaves

QUADRIREME. *f.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE. *f.* [*quatuor* and *syllable*] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES. *f.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL. *a.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRUPED. *f.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] 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. *Raleigh*.

To **QUADRUPPLICATE**. *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPPLICATION. *f.* [from *quadruplicate*] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY. *adv.* [from *quadruple*] To a fourfold quantity. *Swift*.

QUÆRE. [Lat.] Enquire; seek.

To **QUAFF**. *v. a.* [from *coffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts. *Shak*

To **QUAFF**. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously. *Shakef.*

QUAFFER. *f.* [from *quaff*] He who quaffs.

To **QUAFFER**. *v. n.* To feel out. *Derham*.

QUAGGY. *a.* Boggy; soft; not solid.

QUAGMIRE. *f.* [that is, *quakemire*] A shaking marsh. *More*.

QUAID. *part.* Crushed; dejected; depressed. *Spenser*.

QUAIL. *f.* [*quaglia*, Ital.] A bird of game. *Ray*.

QUAILPIPE. *f.* [*quail* and *pipe*] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addison*.

To **QUAIL**. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch] To languish; to sink into dejection. *Knolles*, *Herbert*.

To **QUAIL**. *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Sax.] To crush; to quell. *Daniel*.

QUAINT. *a.* [*coint*, Fr.] 1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely; superfluously exact. *Sidney*. 2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete. *Chaucer*. 3. Neat; pretty; exact. *Shakef.* 4. Subtly excogitated; linetpun. *Milton*. 5. Affectcd; foppish. *Swift*.

QUAINTLY. *adv.* [from *quaint*] 1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *Ben. Johnson*. 2. Artfully. *Shakef.*

QUAINTNESS. *f.* [from *quaint*] Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope*.

To **QUAKE**. *v. n.* [*cpacan*, Saxon.] 1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Exekiel*. 2. To shake; not to be solid or firm. *Pope*.

QUAKE. *f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling*.

QUAKING-GLASS. *f.* An herb.

QUALIFICATION. *f.* [*Qualificatio*, 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 qualification; to accomplish. *Shakef.* 3. To make capable of any employment or privilege. 4. To abate; to lessen; to diminish. *Raleigh*. 5. To ease; to assuage. *Spenser*. 6. To modify; to regulate. *Brown*.

QUALITY. *f.* [*qualitas*, Lat] 1. Nature relatively considered. *Hosker*. 2. Property; accident. *Shakef.* *Bensley*. 3. Particular efficacy. *Shakef.* 4. Disposition; temper. *Shakef.* 5. Virtue or vice. *Dryden*. 6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Clarendon*. 7. Character. *Bacon*. 8. Comparative or relative rank. *Temp*. 9. Rank; superiority or birth or station. *Shak*. 10. Persons of high rank. *Pope*.

QUALM. *f.* [*cpalm*, Sax.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor. *Donne*, *Roscommon*, *Catamy*.

QUALMISH. *a.* [from *qualm*] Seized with sickly languor. *Dryden*.

QUANDARY. *f.* [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. *Skinner*] A doubt; a difficulty.

QUANTITIVE. *a.* [*quantitativus*, Lat] Estimable according to quantity. *Digby*.

QUANTITY. *f.* [*quantite*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat] 1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne*. 2. Any indeterminate weight or measure. 3. Bulk or weight. *Dryden*. 4. A portion; a part. *Shakef.* 5. A large portion. *Arbutnot*. 6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *Holder*.

QUANTUM. *f.* [Lat.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift*.

QUARANTAIN. } *f.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] The

QUARANTINE. } space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. *Swift*.

QUARREL. *f.* [*querelle*, Fr.] 1. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle. *Shakef.* 2. A dispute; a contest. *Hosker*. 3. A cause of debate. *Fairfax*. 4. Something that gives a right to mischief.

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mischievous or reprisal. *Bacon*. 5. Objection; ill will. *Felton*. 6. In *Shakespeare*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious. 7. [*quadrella*, Ital.] 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. *Shakespeare*. 3. To fight; to combat. *Dryden*. 4. To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramhall*.
 QUARRELLER. *f.* [from *quarrel*] He who quarrels
 QUARRELOUS. *a.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity. *Shakespeare*.
 QUARRELSOME. *a.* [from *quarrel*] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant. *Bacon*, *L'Estrange*.
 QUARRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from *quarrel* *jome*.] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly
 QUARRELSOMENESS. *f.* [from *quarrel-jome*] Cholericness; petulance.
 QUARRY. *f.* [*quarré*, Fr.] 1. A square. *Mort*. 2. [*Quarreau*, 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*, Fr.] 1. The fourth part of a gallon. *Shakespeare*. 3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed. *Shakespeare*
 QUARTAN. *f.* [*febris quartana*, Lat.] The fourth day ague. *Brown*, *Cleveland*.
 QUARTATION. *f.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation. *Boyle*
 QUARTER. *f.* [from *quart*, *quartier*, Fr.] 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. *Spectator*. 5. Proper station. *Milton*. 6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon*. 7. Treatment shown by an enemy. *Caesar*. 8. Friendship; amity; concord. *Shakespeare*. 9. A measure of eight bushels. *Mortimer*. 10. False quarter is a clef 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. *Shakespeare*. 2. To divide; to break by force. *Shakespeare*. 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 det. *Hudibras*. 7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacocks*.
 QUARTERAGE. *f.* [from *quarter*] A quarterly allowance. *Lubbras*.
 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. *Holder*.
 QUARTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.
 QUARTERMASTER. *f.* [*quarter and master*.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers. *Tact*.
 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*, Lat.] A book in which every sheet, being twice-doubled, makes four leaves. *Watts*.
 To QUASH. *v. a.* [*quassen*, Dutch] 1. To crush; to squeeze. *Waller*. 2. To subdue suddenly. *Rescommon*. 3. To annul; to nullify; to make void.
 To QUASH. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise. *Roy*.
 QUASH. *f.* A pompion. *Ainsworth*.
 QUATERCOUSINS. Friends. *Skinner*.
 QUATERNARY. *f.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four. *Boyle*.
 QUATERNION. *f.* [*quaternio*, Latin.] The number four. *Holder*.
 QUATERNITY. *f.* [*quaternus*, Latin.] The number four. *Brown*.
 QUATRIN. *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*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river.
 QUEAN. *f.* [*cpaan*, Sax.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet. *Dryden*.
 QUEASINESS. *f.* [from *queasy*] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.
 QUEASY. *a.* [of uncertain etymology.] 1. Sick with nausea. 2. Fastidious; squeamish. *Shakespeare*. 3. Causing naucoisness. *Shakespeare*.
 To QUEEK. *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain. *Bacon*.
 QUEEN. *f.* [*cpoen*, Saxon.] The wife of a king. *Shakespeare*.
 To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shakespeare*.
 QUEEN-APPLE. *f.* A species of apple. *Mort*.
 QUEENING. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer*.
 QUEER. *a.* Odd; strange; original; particular. *Spectator*.
 QUEERLY. *adv.* [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. *Atterbury*. To

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To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*
 QUELL. *f.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use. *Shakeſp.*
 QUE'LLER. *f.* [from *quell.*] One that cruſhes or ſubdues. *Milton.*
 QUELQUECHOISE. [French.] A trifle; a kickſhaw. *Donne.*
 To QUEME. *v. a.* To pleaſe.
 To QUENCH. *v. a.* 1. To extinguish fire. *Sydac.* 2. To ſtill any paſſion or commotion. *Shakeſp.* 3. To allay thirſt. *South.* 4. To deſtroy. *Davies.*
 To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Shakeſp.*
 QUENCHABLE. *a.* [from *quench.*] That may be quenched.
 QUENCHER. *f.* [from *quench.*] Extinguiſher
 QUENCHLESS. *a.* [from *quench.*] Unextinguishable. *Craſhaw.*
 QUERELE. *f.* [*querrela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*
 QUERENT. *f.* [*querens*, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.
 QUERIMONIOUS. *a.* [from *querimonia*, Lat.] Querulous; complaining.
 QUERIMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querimonia*.] Queruloſly; with complaint. *Deub.*
 QUERIMONIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *querimonia*.] Complaining temper.
 QUERIST. *f.* [from *quero*, Lat.] An enquirer; an asker of queſtions. *Swift.*
 QUERN. *f.* [*ceopn*, Sax.] A handmill. *Shak.*
 QUERPO. *f.* [corrupted from *cuervo*, Spaniſh.] A drefs cloſe to the body; a waſtcoat. *Dryd.*
 QUERRY. for *equerry*. *f.* [*ecuyer*, French.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables. *Bailey.*
 QUERULOUS. *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; habitually complaining. *Hewel.*
 QUERULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.
 QU'ERY. *f.* [from *quere*, 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; ſet of ſeeking. *Shakeſp.* 2. An empannelled jury. *Shak.* 3. Searchers. Collectively. *Shakeſp.* 4. Enquiry; examination. *Shakeſp.* 5. Request; deſire; ſolicitation. *Hervert.*
 To QUEST. *v. a.* [*quæter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in ſearch.
 QUESTANT. *f.* [from *quæſter*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after. *Shakeſp.*
 QUESTION. *f.* [*quæſtio*, Lat.] 1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired. *Bacon.* 2. Enquiry; diſquiſition. *Bacon.* 3. A diſpute; a ſubject of debate. *Johnſon.* 4. Affair to be examined. *Swift.* 5. Doubt; controverſy; diſpute. *Tilloiſon.* 6. Judicial trial. *Hooker.* 7. Examination by torture. *Ay'iſſe.* 8. State of being the ſubject of preſent enquiry. *Hooker.* 9. Endeavour; ſearch. *Shakeſp.*
 To QUESTION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To enquire. *Bacon.* 2. To debate by interro-

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gatories. *Shakeſp.*
 To QUESTION. *v. a.* [*quæſtioner*, Fr.] 1. To examine one by queſtion. *Brown.* 2. To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Priſt.* 3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be truſted. *South.*
 QUESTIONABLE. *a.* [from *quæſtion*.] 1. Doubtful; diſputable. *Baker.* 2. Suſpicious; liable to ſuſpicion; liable to queſtion. *Shakeſp.*
 QUESTIONARY. *a.* [from *quæſtion*.] Enquiring; asking queſtions. *Pope.*
 QUESTIONABLENESS. *f.* [from *quæſtion*.] The quality of being queſtionable.
 QUESTIONER. *f.* [from *quæſtion*.] An enquirer.
 QUESTIONLESS. *adv.* [from *quæſtion*] Certainly; without doubt. *South.*
 QUESTMAN. } *f.* Starter of lawſuits or
 QUESTMONGER. } perſecutions. *Bacon.*
 QUESTRIST. *f.* [from *quæſt.*] Seeker; purſuer. *Shakeſp.*
 QUESTUARY. *a.* [*quæſtus*, Lat.] 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'Eſtran.*
 QUIBBLE. *f.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat.] A low conceit depending on the ſound of words; a pun. *Watts.*
 QUIBLER. *f.* [from *quibble*.] A punſter.
 QUICK. *a.* [*cpic*, Saxon.] 1. Living; not dead. *Common Prayer.* 2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.* 3. Speedy; free from delay. *Milton.* 4. Active; ſpiritely; ready. *Clarendon.*
 QUICK. *adv.* Nimblely; ſpeedily; readily. *Dray.*
 QUICK. *f.* 1. A live animal. *Spencer.* 2. The living fleſh; ſenſible parts. *Sharp.* 3. Living plants. *Mortimer.*
 QUICKBEAM or quickentree. *f.* A ſpecies of wild ath. *Mortimer.*
 To QUICKEN. *v. a.* [*cpiccan*, 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. *Pope.*
 QUICKENFR. *f.* [from *quicken*] 1. One who makes alive. 2. That which accelerates; that which actuates. *Mure.*
 QUICKLIME. *f.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick and lime*.] Lime unquenched. *Hil.*
 QUICKLY. *adv.* [from *quick*.] Nimblely; ſpeedily; actively. *Shakeſp.*
 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. *Tuſſer.*
 QUICKSET. *f.* [*quick and ſet*.] Living plant; lit to grow. *Evelyn.*

QUICK

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 homogeneous and simple, that it is a question whether gold itself be more so: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part dissolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others, and is the most divisible of all bodies: the specific gravity of pure mercury is to water as 1400 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 true a use of so powerful a medicine cannot be always without danger. *Hil.*

QUICKSILVERED. *a.* [from *quicksilver*.] Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton*.

QUIDAM. *f.* [Latin.] Somebody. *Spenser*.

QUIDDANY. *f.* [*quidden*, 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 scholastic term. *Hudibras*. 2. A trifling nicety; a cavil. *Camden*.

QUIESCENCE. *f.* [from *quiesco*, Lat.] Rest; repose. *Glanville*.

QUIESCENT. *a.* [*quiescens*, Lat.] Resting; not being in motion; not moving; lying at repose. *Holder*.

QUIET. *a.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Lat.] 1. Still; free from disturbance. *Spenser*. 2. Peaceable; not turbulent. 1 *Pet*. 3. Still; not in motion. *Judges*. 4. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shak*.

QUIET. *f.* [*quies*, Lat.] 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 still. *Locks*.

QUIETER. *f.* [from *quiet*.] The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM. *f.* Tranquillity of mind. *Temple*.

QUIETLY. *adv.* [from *quiet*.] 1. Calmly; without violent emotions. *Taylor*. 2. Peaceably; without offence. *Bacon*. 3. At rest; without agitation.

QUIETNESS. *f.* [from *quiet*.] 1. Coolness of temper. *Sidney*. 2. Peace; tranquillity. *Shak*. *Hayward*. 3. Stillness; calmness.

QUIETSOME. *a.* [from *quiet*.] Calm; still; undisturbed. *Spenser*.

QUIETUDE. *f.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet*.] Rest; repose. *Watson*.

QUILL. *f.* 1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon*. 2. The instrument of a writing. *Garth*. 3. Prick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbutnot*. 4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenser*. 5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings. *Dryden*.

QUILLET. *f.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtilty; nicety. *Digby*.

QUILT. *f.* [*kulcht*, Dutch; *culcita*, Lat.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another, with some soft substance between them. *Pope*.

Ty QUILT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them. *Spenser*.

QUINARY. *a.* [*quinaris*, Lat.] Consisting of five. *Boyle*.

QUINCE. *f.* [*quidden*, German.] 1. The tree. *Miller*. 2. The fruit. *Peacham*.

To QUINCH. *v. n.* To stir; to flounce as in resentment or pain. *Spenser*.

QUINCUNCIAL. *a.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray*.

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.] *Quinquagesima* Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; three Sunday. *DiD*.

QUINQUANGULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners. *Woodward*.

QUINQUARTICULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Consisting of five articles. *Sanders*.

QUINQUEFID. *a.* [*quinque* and *fido*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATED. *a.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUENNIAL. *a.* [*quinquennis*, Latin.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUINSY. *f.* [corrupted from *quincy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Dryden*.

QUINT. *f.* [*quint*, Fr.] A set of five. *Hudibras*.

QUINTAIN. *f.* [*quintain*, Fr.] A post with a turning top. *Shakespeare*.

QUINTESSENCE. *f.* [*quinta essentia*, Lat.] 1. A fifth being. *Davies*. 2. An extract from any

any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. *Donne, Boyle.*

QUINTESSENTIAL. *a.* [from *quintessence.*] Consisting of quintessence. *Hakewilt.*

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 tilter on the back. *Ben. Johnson.*

QUINTUPLE. *f.* [*quintuplus, Lat.*] Fivefold. *Graunt.*

QUIP. *f.* A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Milton.*

TO QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Ainsworth.*

QUIRE. *f.* [*chœur, Fren. choro, Italian.*] 1. A body of singers; a chorus. *Shakefp.* 2. The part of the church where the service is sung. *Cleveland.* 3. [*Cabier, Fr.*] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

TO QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert. *Shakefp.*

QUIRISTER. *f.* [from *quire.*] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service. *Thomson.* ●

QUIRK. *f.* 1. Quick stroke; sharp fit. 2. Smart taunt. 3. Subtily; nicety; artful distinction. *Decay of Piety.* 4. Loose light tune. *Pope.*

TO QUIT. *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*; pret. *I have quit* or *quitted.* [*quiter, Fr.*] 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. *Shakefp.* 6. To vacate obligations. *Ben. Johnson.* 7. To pay an obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Temple.* 8. [Contracted from *acquit.*] To absolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.* 9. To abandon; to forsake. *Ben. Johnson.* 10. To resign; to give up. *Prior.*

QUITCHGRASS. *f.* [*cpice, Saxon.*] Dog grass. *Mortimer.*

QUITE. *adv.* 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, Fr.*] 1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shakefp.* 2. Recompence; return; repayment. *Shakefp.*

TO QUITTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompense. *Shakefp.*

QUITTER. *f.* A deliverer.

QUITTERBONE. *f.* A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUIVVER. *f.* A case for arrows. *Spenser.*

QUIVER. *a.* Nimble; active. *Shakefp.*

TO QUIVVER. *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. *Diſt.*

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, Lat.*] Not restrained to a particular subject. *Diſt.*

QUOIF. *f.* [*coiffe, Fr.*] 1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See *COIF.* *Shakefp.* 2. The cap of a sergeant at law.

TO QUOIF. *v. n.* [*coiffer, Fr.*] To cap; to dress with a head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIFFURE. *f.* [*coiffure, Fren.*] Head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIL. *f.* See *COIL.*

QUOIN. *f.* [*coin, Fr.*] A corner. *Sandys.*

QUOIT. *f.* [*coete, Dutch.*] 1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point. *Arbuthnot.* 2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quist*, but improperly.

TO QUOIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

TO QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw. *Shakefp.*

QUONDAM. [Latin.] Having been formerly. *Shakefp.*

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 Lat.*] A share; a proportion as assigned to each. *Addison.*

QUOTATION. *f.* [from *quote.*] 1. The act of quoting; citation. 2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*

TO QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter, Fr.*] To cite an author; to adduce the words of another. *Whitgift.*

QUOTER. *f.* [from *quote.*] Citer; he that quotes. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH. *verb imperfect.* [*cyoðan, Saxon.*] *Quoth I, say I, or said I; quoth he, says he, or said he. Hudibras.*

QUOTIDIAN. *a.* [*quotidien, Fr. quotidianns, Lat.*] Daily; happening every day. *Donne.*

QUOTIDIAN. *f.* [*febris quotidiana, Lat.*] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shakefp.*

QUOTIENT. *f.* [*quoties, Lat.*] In arithmetic, quotient is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*

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, muriasick*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhapsody*.

TO RABATE. *v. n.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsl.*

TO RA'BBET. *v. n.* [*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'BBI. } *f.* A doctor among the Jews.
RA'BBIN. } *Camden*.

RA'BBIT. *f.* [*roobekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Shakefp.*

RA'BBLE. *f.* [*rabula*, Latin.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people. *Raleigh*.

RA'BBLEMENT. *f.* [from *rabbie*] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. *Spenser*.

RABID. *a.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RABINET. *f.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth*.

RACE. *f.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.] 1. A family ascending. 2. Family descending. *Milt.*

3. A generation; a collective family. *Shake.*

4. A particular breed. *Milton*. 5. **RACK** of ginger. A root or sprig of ginger. 6. A particular strength or taste of wine. *Temple*.

7. Contest in running. *Milton*. 8. Course on the feet. *Bacon*. 9. Progress; course. *Milton*. 10. Train; process. *Bacon*.

RACEHORSE. *f.* [*race* and *horse*.] Horse bred to run for prizes. *Addison*.

RACEMATION. *f.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluster like that of grapes. *Brown*.

RACEMIFEROUS. *a.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing clusters.

RA' CER. *f.* [from *race*.] Runner; one that contends in speed. *Dorset*.

RACINESS. *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. *Shakefp.* 6. A neck of mutton cut for the table. 7. A grate. 8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle. *Mort.* 9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor.

TO RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before the wind. *Shakefp.*

TO RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To torment by the rack. *Dryden*. 2. To torment;

R A F

to harass. *Milton*. 3. To harass by exaction. *Spenser*. 4. To screw; to force to performance. *Tillotf.* 5. To stretch; to extend. *Shakefp.* 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'CKET. *f.* 1. An irregular clattering noise. *Shakefp.* 2. A confused talk, in burlesque 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.

RACKOON. *f.* A New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep furr.

RA'CY. *a.* Strong; flavoured; tasting of the soil. *Cowley*.

RAD. the old pret. of *read* *Spenser*.

RAD. *red* and *rad*, 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. *Shakefp.*

RA'DIANCE. } *f.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling
RA'DIANCY. } lustre; glitter. *Brown*.

RA'DIANT. *a.* [*radians*, Latin.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays. *Milton*.

TO RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radie*, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine. *Boyle*.

RA'DIATED. *a.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays. *Addison*.

RADIATION. *f.* [*radiatio*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [from *radical*.] Originally; primitively. *Prior*.

RA'DICALNESS. *f.* [from *radical*.] The state of being radical.

TO RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond*.

RA'DICATION. *f.* [from *radicate*.] The act of fixing deep. *Hammond*.

RA'DICLE. *f.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.] That part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. *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. *Coww.*

TO RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to snatch, Fren.] To cast dice for a prize. *Tatler*.

RA'FFLE.

RAFFLE. *f.* [*raffe*, Fr.] 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. *Shakefp.*

RAFT. part. pass. of *reave* or *raff*. *Spenser* *Torn*: rent.

RAFTER. *f.* [*rafter*, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch.] The secondary timbers of the house, the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne*

RAFTERED. *a* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters. *Pope.*

RAG. *f.* [*hnacode*, 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. *Hud*

RAGAMUFFIN. *f.* [from *rag*.] A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE. *f.* [*rage*, Fr.] 1. Violent anger, vehement fury. *Shakefp.* 2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon.*

To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger. *Milt* 2. To ravage; to exercise fury. *Waller*. 3. To act with mischievous impetuosity. *Milton.*

RAGEFUL. *a.* [*rage* and *full*.] Furious; violent. *Hammond.*

RAGGED. *a.* [from *rag*.] 1. Rent into tatters. *Arbutnot.* 2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited. *Shakefp.* 3. Dressed in tatters. *Dryden*. 4. Rugged; not smooth. *L'Estrange.*

RAGGEDNESS. *f.* [from *ragged*.] State of being dressed in tatters. *Shakefp.*

RAGINGLY. *adv.* [from *raging*.] With vehement fury.

RAGMAN. *f.* [*rag* and *man*] One who deals in rags.

RAGOÛT. *f.* [French.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned. *Addison.*

RAGWORT. *f.* [*rag* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

RAGSTONE. *f.* [*rag* and *stone*.] 1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner. *Woodward*. 2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

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. *Shakefp.*

RAILER. *f.* [from *rail*.] One who insults or derames by opprobrious language. *South*.

RAILLERY. *f.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merriment. *Ben. Johnson*.

RAMENT. *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. *Shakefp.*

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shakesf.*

RAIN. *f.* [pen, Sax.] 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. *Shakefp* *Newton*

RA'INDEER. [Epanaf, Saxon; *rangifer*, Lat.] 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. *Priev* xxviii.

To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reiser*, Danish.] 1. To lift; to heave. *Pope*. 2. To set upright; as, *he raised a mast*. 3. To erect; to build up. *Job* viii. 4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious. *Bacon*. 5. To amplify; to enlarge. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* *Acts* xxxiv. 11. To rouse; to stir up. *Job*. 12. To give beginning to; as, *he raised the family*. 13. To bring into being. *Amos* ii. 11. 14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits. *Sandys*. 15. To bring from death to life. *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. *Spectator*.

RAISER. *f.* [from *raise*.] He that raises. *Taylor*.

RAISIN. *f.* [*raccemus*, Lat. *raisin*, Fr.] 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.* [pace, Saxon; *racche*, 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. *Herkcr*. 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. *South*. 2. To pass with violence. *Sidney*.

RAKER. *f.* [from *rake*] One that rakes.

RA'KEHELL. *f.* [*raccaille*, Fr. the rabble; from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, forry fellow. *Spenser*.

RA'KEHELLY. *adv.* [from *rakehell*] Wild; dissolute. *Ben. Johnson*.

RA'KISH. *a.* [from *rake*] Loose; lewd; dissolute.

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.] 1. To put disordered or dispersed forces in order. *Atterbury*. 2. To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment. *Addison*.

To RALI.Y. *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. *Peacham*. 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 fill with any thing driven hard together. *Hayward*.

To RAMBLE. *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, ale,
RAMBUSE. } eggs and sugar. *Bailey*.

RA'MENTS. *f.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Diſt.*

RAMIFICATION. *f.* [*ramification*, Fr.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hal.*

To RAMIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] To separate into branches. *Boyle*.

To RAMIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches. *Arbutnot*.

RAMMER. *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. *Wijeman*.

RAMMISH. *a.* [from *ram*.] Strong scented.

RAMOUS. *a.* [from *ramus*, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches. *Newton*.

To RAMP. *v. n.* [*ramper*, Fr.] 1. To leap with violence. *Spenser*. 2. To climb as a plant. *Ray*.

RAMP. *f.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring. *Milton*.

RAMPALLIAN. *f.* A mean wretch. *Shakespeare*.

RAMPANCY. *f.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence exuberance. *Scutb.*

RAMPANT. *a.* [*rampant*, Fr.] 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. *Peacham*.

To RAMPART. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To RAMPIRE. } To fortify with ramparts. *Hayward*.

RAMPART. } *f.* [*rampart*, Fr.] 1. The
RAMPIRE. } platform of the wall behind
the parapet. 2. The wall round fortified places. *Ben. Johnson*.

RAMPTIONS. *f.* [*rapunculus*, Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer*.

RA'MSONS. *f.* An herb *Ainsworth*.

RAN. *preterite* of *run*. *Addison*.

To RANCH. *v. a.* [from *urench*.] To sprain; to injure with violent contusion. *Garrh*.

RA'NCID. *a.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented. *Arbutnot*.

RANCIDNESS. } *f.* [from *rancid*.] Strong
RANCIDITY. } scent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS. *a.* [from *rancour*.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree. *Shakespeare*.

RA'NCOUR. *f.* [*rancour*, old Fr.] Inveterate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate. *Spenser*.

RAND. *f.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; seam

RANDOM. *f.* [*randon*, Fr.] 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*. *Grew*.

To RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] 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.* [*rangee*, Fr.] 1. A rank; any thing placed in a line. *Newton*. 2. A class; an order; *Hale*. 3. Excursion; wandering. *South*. 4. Room for excursion. *Addison*. 5. Compuls taken in by any thing excursive. *Pope*. 6. Steps of a ladder. *Clarendon*. 7. A kitchen gate. *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*, Lat.] Strong scented; rancid. *Shakespeare*. 4. High fasted; strong in quality. *Ray*. 5. Rampant; high grown; grois; 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*, Fr.] 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. Lighty; high place: as, *he is a man of rank*.
To RANK. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] 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. *Yate*.

To RA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To fester;

to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Spenser, Sandys.*
RANKLY *adv.* [from *rank*.] Coarsely; grossly. *Shakespeare.*
RANKNESS *f.* [from *rank*.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth. *Shakespeare.*
RANNY *f.* The shrewmouse. *Brown.*
TO RANSACK *v. n.* [nan, Saxon, and *saka*, Swedish, to search for or seize.] 1. To plunder; to pillage. *Dryden.* 2. To search narrowly. *Woodward.* 3. To violate; to deflower. *Spenser.*
RANSOME *f.* [*ranson*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. *Tillotson.*
TO RANSOME *v. a.* [*ransonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.
RANSOMELESS *a.* [from *ransome*.] Free from ransome. *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 the salivals under the tongue. *Wijeman.*
RANUNCULUS *f.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*
TO RAP *v. n.* [hræppan, Sax.] To strike with a quick smart blow. *Addison.*
TO RAP *v. a.* 1. To affect with rapture; to strike with extasy; to hurry out of himself. *Hosker, Pope.* 2. To snatch away. *Milton.*
TO RAP and rend To seize by violence.
RAP *f.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow. *Arbutnot.*
RAPACIOUS *a.* [*rapace*, French; *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence. *Pope.*
RAPACIOUSLY *adv.* [from *rapacious*.] By rapine; by violent robbery.
RAPACIOUSNESS *f.* [from *rapacious*.] The quality of being rapacious.
RAPACITY *f.* [*rapacitas*, Lat.] Adhuceness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness. *Spratt.*
RAPE *f.* [*raptus*, Lat.] 1. Violence; 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.
RAPID *a.* [*rapide*, Fr.] Quick; swift. *Dryden.*
RAPIDITY *f.* [*rapidité*, Fr.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness. *Addison.*
RAPIDLY *adv.* [from *rapid*.] Swiftly; with quick motion.
RAPIDNESS *f.* [from *rapid*.] Celerity; swiftness.
RAPIER *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 his sword. *Grewo.*
RAPINE *f.* [*rapina*, Lat.] 1. The act of plundering. *King Charles.* 2. Violence; force. *Milton.*
RAPPER *f.* [from *rape*.] One who strikes.
RAPPORT *f.* [*rappori*, Fr.] Relation; reference. *Temple.*
TO RAPT *v. n.* To ravish; to put in ecstasy. *Chapman.*
RAPT *f.* [from *rap*.] A trace.
RAPTURE *f.* 1. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion. *Addison.* 2. Rapidity; haste. *Milton.*
RAPTURED *a.* [from *rapture*.] Ravished; transported. A bad word. *Thomson.*
RAPTUROUS *a.* [from *rapture*.] Ecstasick; transporting. *Colier.*
RARE *a.* [*rarus*, Lat.] 1. Scarce; uncommon. *Shakespeare.* 2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found. *Cowley.* 3. Thinly scattered. *Milton.* 4. Thin; subtle; not dense. *Newton.* 5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. *Dryden.*
RARESHOW *f.* A show carried in a box. *Gay.*
RAREFACTION *f.* [*rarefaction*, Fr.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. *Wotton.*
RAREFIABLE *a.* [from *rarefy*.] Admitting rarefaction.
TO RAREFY *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr.] To make thin; contrary to condense. *Thomson.*
TO RAREFY *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryden.*
RARELY *adv.* [from *rare*.] 1. Seldom; not often; not frequently. 2. Finely; nicely; accurately. *Shakespeare.*
RARENESS *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. *Spektor.* 2. A thing valued for its scarcity. *Shakespeare.* 3. Thinness; subtlety: the contrary to density. *Bentley.*
RASCAL *f.* [rascal, Saxon, a lean bear] A mean fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden.*
RASCALION *f.* One of the lowest people. *Hudibras.*
RA'SCALITY *f.* [from *rascal*.] The low mean people. *South.*
RA'SCALITY *a.* [from *rascal*.] 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 refusing to erase. *Milton.*
RASH *a.* [*rasch*, Dutch.] Hasty; violent; precipitate. *Ajcham.*
RASH *f.* [*raschia*, Italian.] 1. Sattin. *Milnsbeuv.*
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2. An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.

RA'SHER. *f.* A thin slice of bacon. *Bacon.*

RA'SHLY. *adv.* [from *rajb.*] Hastily; violently; without due consideration. *South.*

RA'SHNESS. *f.* [from *rajb.*] Foolish contempt of danger. *Dryden.*

RASP. *f.* [*raspo*, Italian] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a rasp-berry. *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*, Fr.] A chirurgion's rasp. *Wise man.*

RA'SPBERRY, or **Rasberry.** *f.* A kind of berry. *Mortimer.*

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH. *f.* A species of bramble.

RA'SURE. *f.* [*rasura*, Lat.] 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; *ratta*, Spanish] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships. *Brown, Dennis.*

To smell a RAT. To be put on the watch by suspicion. *Hudibras.*

RA'TABLE. *a.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value. *Camden.*

RA'TABLY. *adv.* Proportionably. *Raleigh.*

RATAFIA. *f.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Bailey.*

RA'TAN. *f.* An Indian cane. *Dict.*

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.*

RASH. *f.* 1. Price fixed on any thing. *Locke, Dryden.* 2. Allowance settled. *Addison.* 3. Degree; comparative height or valour. *Shakef. Calamy.* 4. Quantity assignable. *Shakef. 5.* That which lets value. *Asterbury.* 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. *adv.* Early. *Spenser.*

RATH. *a.* [pāð, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before the time. *Milton.*

RA'THER. *adv.* 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. *Shakef.* 5. Especially. *Shakef.* 6. To have RATHERS. To desire in preference. *Regis.*

RATIFICATION. *f.* [from *ratify*] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RATIFIER. *f.* [from *ratify*] The person or thing that ratifies. *Shakef.*

To RA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Lat.] To confirm; to settle. *Dryden.*

RA'TIO. *f.* [Lat.] Proportion. *Chryse.*

To RATI'OCINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiociner*, Lat.] To reason; to argue.

RATIOCINATION. *f.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises. *Brown.*

RATIO'CINATIVE. *a.* [from *ratiocinate*.] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hale.*

RATIONAL. *a.* [*rationalis*, Lat.] 1. Having the power of reasoning. 2. Agreeable to reason. *Glanville.* 3. Wise; judicious; as, a rational man.

RATIONALE. *f.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reasons; as, *Dr. Sparrow's Rationale of the Common Prayer.*

RATIONALIST. *f.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*

RATIONALITY. *f.* [from *rational*.] 1. The power of reasoning. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. Reasonableness. *Brown.*

RATIONALLY. *adv.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably; with reason. *South.*

RATIONALNESS. *f.* [from *rational*.] The state of being rational.

RATSBANE. *f.* [*rat and bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick. *Shakef.*

RA'TEEN. *f.* A kind of stuff. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelan*, Dutch.] 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. *Shakef.* 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.*

RATTLESNAKE Root. *f.* A plant; a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*

RA'TFOON. *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. *Shakef.*

RAUCIFY. *f.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise. *Bacon.*

To RA'VE. *v. n.* [*reveren*, Dutch; *réver*, Fr.] 1. To be ebrious; to talk irrationally. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. To burst out into furious exclamations.

- clamations as if *road. Sandys*. 3. To be unreasonably fond. *Locke*.
- To RA'VEL. *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch.] 1. To entangle; to entwine one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. *Wall*. 2. To unweave; to unknit: as, to ravel out a *wool*. *Shakeſp*. 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*.
- RA'VELIN. *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.* [h α r α n, Sax.] A large black owl. *Boyle*.
- To RA'VEN. *v. a.* [n α r α n, Sax. to rob.] To devour with great eagernels and rapacity. *Shakeſp*.
- To RA'VE. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Luke*.
- RA'VEOUS. *a.* [from *raven*.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage. *Shakeſp*.
- RA'VEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ravenous*.] With raging voracity.
- RA'VEOUSNESS. *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. *Ray*.
- RA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *rave*.] With frenzy; with diſtraction. *Sidney*.
- To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [*ravir*, Fr.] 1. To conſtuprate by force. *Shakeſp*. 2. To take away by violence. *Shakeſp*. 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*.
- RA'VISHMENT. *f.* [*raviſſement*, Fr. from *raviſh*] 1. Violation; forcible conſtitution. 2. Tranſport; rapture; ecſtacy; pleaſing violence on the mind. *Milton*.
- RAW. *a.* [h α rap, Sax. *rauw*, Dutch.] 1. Not ſubdued by the fire. *Spencer*. 2. Not covered with the ſkin. *Shakeſp*. 3. Sore. *Spencer*. 4. Immature; unripe. 5. Uncaſioned; unripe in ſkill. *Raleigh*. 6. New. *Shakeſp*. 7. Bleak; chill. *Spencer*. 8. Not concocted. *Bacon*.
- RAWBONED. *a.* [*raw* and *bone*] Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh. *L'Eſtrange*.
- RA'WHEAD. *f.* [*raw* and *head*.] The name of a ſpectre. *Dryden*.
- RA'WLY. *adv.* [from *raw*.] 1. In a raw manner. 2. Unſkillfully. 3. Newly. *Shakeſp*.
- RA'WNESS. *f.* [from *raw*.] 1. State of being raw. *Bacon*. 2. Unſkillfulneſs. *Hakewill*. 3. Haſty manner. *Shakeſp*.
- 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 *Ainzw*.
- To RAY. *v. a.* [*rayer*, Fr.] To ſreak; to mark in long lines. *Shakeſp*.
- RAY. for *array*.
- RAZE. *f.* [*rayz*, a root, Spaniſh.] A root of ginger. *Shakeſp*.
- To RAZE. *v. a.* [*raſus*, Lat.] 1. To overthrow; to ruin; to ſubvert. *Shakeſp*. 2. To eſſace. *Milton*. 3. To extirpate. *Shakeſp*.
- RA'ZOR. *f.* [*raſor*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving. *Dryden*.
- RA'ZOURABLE. *a.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be ſhaved. *Shakeſp*.
- RA'ZORFISH. *f.* A fiſh. *Carew*.
- RAZURE. *f.* [*rajure*, Fr.] The act of erasing. *Shakeſp*.
- 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; *repercuffion*, the act of driving back.
- REA'CESS. *f.* [*re* and *acceſs*] Viſit renewed. *Hakewill*.
- To REACH. *v. a.* [n α can, 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. *Shakeſp*. 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. *Loc*. 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. *Shakeſp*. 8. Extent. *Milton*.
- To REACT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return the impulle or impreſſion. *Arbutnot*.
- REACTION. *f.* [*reactiön*, Fr.] The reciproca-tion of any impulle or force impreſſed, made by the body on which ſuch impreſſion is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.
- READ. *f.* [n α d, Sax.] 1. Counſel. *Sternhold*. 2. Saying; ſaw. *Spencer*.
- To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. paſſ. *read*. [n α d, Sax.] 1. To peruſe any thing written. *Shakeſp*. *Pope*. 2. To diſcover by characters or marks. *Spencer*. 3. To learn by obſervation. *Shakeſp*. 4. To know fully. *Shakeſp*.
- 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.* Skillful by reading. *Dryden*.

- REA'DING.** *f.* [from *read*.] 1. Study in books; perusal of books. *Watts*. 2. A lecture; a predication. 3. Publick recital. *Hooker*. 4. Variation of copies. *Arbutnot*.
- REA'DEPTION.** *f.* [re and *adeptus*, Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon*.
- REA'DER.** *f.* [from *read*.] 1. One that peruses any thing written. *Ben. J. Knjon*. 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.** *adv.* [from *ready*.] Expeditedly; with little hindrance or delay. *Scrub*.
- REA'DINESS.** *f.* [from *ready*.] 1. Expeditedness; promptitude. *Scrub*. 2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing. *Clarendon*. 3. Facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction. *Holler*. 4. State of being willing or prepared. *Addison*.
- REA'DMISSION.** *f.* [re and *admission*.] The act of admitting again. *Arbutnot*.
- TO REA'DMIT.** *v. a.* [re and *admit*.] To let in again. *Milton*.
- TO REA'DORN.** *v. a.* [re and *adorn*.] To decorate again; to deck a-new. *Blackmore*.
- REA'DY.** *a.* [*redo*, Swedish; *hpaec*, nimble, Saxon.] 1. Prompt; not delayed. *Temple*. 2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek. *Shakefp.* 3. Prepared; accommodated to any design. *Milt.* 4. Willing; eager. *Spenser*. 5. Being at the point; not distant; near. *Milton*. 6. Being at hand; next to hand. *Dryden*. 7. Facile; easy; opportune; near. *Hacker*. 8. Quick; not done with hesitation. *Clarissa*. 9. Expeditious; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow. *Watts*. 10. To make **READY.** To make preparation. *Mark*.
- READY.** *adv.* Readily; so far as not to need delay. *Numbers*.
- REA'DY.** *f.* Ready money. A low word. *Arbut.*
- REAFFIRMANCE.** *f.* [re and *affirmance*.] Second confirmation. *Asylffe*.
- REA'L.** *a.* [*reel*, Fr. *reals*, Lat.] 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*.
- REA'LGAR.** *f.* A mineral. *Bacon*.
- REA'LITY.** *f.* [*realt*, Fr.] 1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems. *Addison*. 2. Something intrinsically important. *Milton*.
- TO REA'LIZE.** *v. a.* [*realizer*, Fren.] 1. To bring into being or act. *Glanville*. 2. To convert money into land.
- REA'LITY.** *adv.* [from *real*.] 1. With actual existence. *Scrub*. 2. In truth; truly; not seemingly. *Scrub*. 3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion. *Young*.
- REA'LM.** *f.* [*rotaine*, Fr.] 1. A kingdom; a king's dominion. *Milton*. 2. Kingly government. *Pope*.
- REA'LTY.** *f.* Loyalty. *Milton*.
- REAM.** *f.* [*rane*, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope*.
- TO REA'NIMATE.** *v. a.* [re and *animus*, Lat.] To revive; to restore to life. *Glanville*.
- TO REANNEX.** *v. a.* [re and *annex*.] To annex again. *Bacon*.
- TO REAP.** *v. a.* [*repan*, Saxon.] 1. To cut corn at harvest. *Shakefp.* 2. To gather; to obtain. *Hooker*.
- TO REAP.** *v. n.* To harvest. *Psalms*.
- REA'PER.** *f.* [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest. *Sand*.
- REA'PINGHOOK.** *f.* [reaping and *hook*.] A hook used to cut corn in harvest. *Dryden*.
- REA'R.** *f.* [*arriere*, Fr.] 1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles*. 2. The last class. *Peacham*.
- REAR.** *a.* [*hæpe*, Saxon.] 1. Raw; half roasted; half foddren. 2. Early. A provincial word. *Gay*.
- TO REAR.** *v. a.* [*ap; ran*, Saxon.] 1. To raise up. *Fsdras*. 2. To lit up from a fall. *Spensf.* 3. To move upwards. *Milton*. 4. To bring up to maturity. *Bacon*. 5. To educate; to instruct. *Southern*. 6. To exalt; to elevate. *Prior*. 7. To rouse; to stir up. *Dryden*.
- REA'WARD.** *f.* [from *rear*.] 1. The last troop. *Sidney*. 2. The end; the tail; a train behind. *Shakefp.* 3. The latter part. *Shakef.*
- REA'ROUSE.** *f.* [*hæpemus*, Sax.] The leather-winged bat. *Abb t*.
- TO REASCE'ND.** *v. n.* [re and *ascend*.] To climb again. *Spenser*.
- TO REASCE'ND.** *v. a.* To mount again. *Addif.*
- 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. *Tiltsf.* 3. Cause efficient. *Hale*. 4. Final cause. *Locke*. 5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive. *Tiltsf.* 6. Ratiocination; discursive power. *Darvies*. 7. Clearness of faculties. *Shakefp.* 8. Right; justice. *Spenser*. 9. Reasonable claim; just practice. *Taylor*. 10. Rational; just account. *Boyle*. 11. Moderation; moderate demands. *Addison*.
- TO REASON.** *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. *Shakefp.* 3. To raise disquisitions; to make enquiries. *Milton*.
- TO REASON.** *v. a.* To examine rationally. *Barnet*.
- REASONABLE.** *a.* [*raison*, Fr.] 1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason. *Sidney*. 2. Acting, speaking or thinking rationally. *Hayes*. 3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason. *Swift*. 4. Not immoderate. *Shake*. 5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity. *Sidney*, *Abbot*.
- REA'SONABLENESS.** *f.* [from *reasonable*.] 1. The faculty of reason. 2. Agreeableness to reason. *Clarendon*. 3. Moderation.
- REA'SONABLY.** *adv.* [from *reasonable*.] 1. Agreeably to reason. *Dryden*. 2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon*.
- REA'SONER.** *f.* [*raisonneur*, Fr.] One who reasons; an arguer. *Blackmore*. REA-

REA'SONING. *f.* [from *reason.*] Argument. *Addison.*

REASONLESS. *a.* [from *reason.*] Void of reason. *Shakefp.*

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, Lat.*] To resume; to take again. *Denham.*

To **REASSURE.** *v. a.* [*reassuror, Fr.*] To free from fear; to restore from terrour. *Dryden.*

REATE. *f.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together. *Walt. n.*

To **REAVE.** *v. a.* pret. *rest.* [Ætlian, Saxon.] To take away by stealth or violence. *Carew.*

To **REBAPTIZE.** *v. a.* [*rebaptizer, Fr. re* and *baptize*] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*

REBAPTIZATION. *f.* [*rebaptisation, Fr.*] Renewal of baptism. *Hooker.*

To **REBA'TE.** *v. n.* [*rebatte, Fr.*] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Creech.*

REBECK. *f.* [*rebec, Fr. rebecca, Italian*] A three stringed fiddle. *Milton.*

REBEL. *f.* [*rebelle, Fr. rebelis, Lat.*] One who opposes lawful authority. *Shakefp. Fenton.*

To **REBEL.** *v. n.* [*rebellt, Lat.*] To rise in opposition against lawful authority. *Shakefp.*

REBELLER. *f.* [from *rebel*] One that rebels

REBELLION. *f.* [*rebellion, Fr. rebello, Latin, from rebel.*] Insurrection against lawful authority. *Milton.*

REBELLIOUS. *a.* [from *rebel.*] Opponent to lawful authority. *Deut. ix. 7.*

REBELLIOUSLY. *adv.* [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.* [*reboas, Lat.*] The return of a loud bellowing sound.

To **REBOUND.** *v. n.* [*rebondir, Fren. re* and *bund.*] 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; resiliion. *Dryden.*

REBUFF. *f.* [*rebuffade, Fr. rebuffo, Italian.*] Repulsion; quick and sudden resistance. *Milton.*

To **REBUFF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bear 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. *Shakefp.*

To **REBUKE.** *v. a.* [*reboucher, Fr.*] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by obijuration. *Heb. xii. 15.*

REBUKE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Reprehension; chiding expression; obijuration. *Pope.* 2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check. *L'Esfrange.*

REBUKER. *f.* [from *rebuke.*] A chider; a reprehender. *Hojea v.*

REBUS. *f.* [*rebus, Lat.*] A word represented by a picture. *Peacham.*

To **REBUT.** *v. n.* [*rebuter, Fr.*] To retire 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 **RECA'NT.** *v. a.* [*recanto, Lat.*] 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. *Stirling fleet*

RECA'NTER. *f.* [from *recant.*] One who recants. *Shakefp.*

RECAPITULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler, Fr.*] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again. *M. r.*

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. *Walt. n.*

To **RECEDE.** *v. n.* [*recedo, Lat.*] 1. To fall back; to retreat. *Bent.* 2. To desert. *Claren.*

RECEIPT. *f.* [*receptum, Lat.*] 1. The act of receiving. *Wileman.* 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. *Shakefp.*

RECEIVABLE. *a.* [from *receive.*] Capable of being received.

To **RECEIVE.** *v. a.* [*recevoir, Fren. recipio, Lat.*] 1. To take or obtain any thing as due. *Shakefp.* 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. *Psalms, 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. *Shakefp.* 10. To entertain as a guest. *Milton.*

RECEIVEDNESS. *f.* [from *received.*] General allowance. *Boyle.*

RECEIVER. *f.* [*receveur, Fren.*] 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. *Black.* 6. The

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. n.* [*re* and *celebrate*.] To celebrate anew. *Ben. Johnson*.
- REGENCY *f.* [*regens*, Latin.] 1. Newness; new state. *Wiseman*.
- RECENSION *f.* [*recensio*, Latin.] Enumeration; review. *Evelyn*.
- RECENT *a.* [*recens*, Latin.] 1. New; not of long existence. *Woodward*. 2. Late; not antique. *Bacon*. 3. Fresh; not long dismissed from. *Pope*.
- RECENTLY *adv.* [from *recent*.] Newly; freshly. *Arbushnot*.
- RECENTNESS *f.* [from *recent*.] Newness; freshness. *Haie*.
- RECEPTACLE *f.* [*receptaculum*, Latin.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. *Speiser*.
- RECEPTIBILITY *f.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Possibility of receiving. *Glanville*.
- RECEPTARY *f.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Thing received. *Brown*.
- RECEPTION *f.* [*receptus*, Latin.] 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*.
- RECEPTIVE *a.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Glanville*.
- RECEPTORY *a.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown*.
- RECESS *f.* [*recessus*, Latin.] 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*.
- RECESSION *f.* [*recessio*, Latin.] The act of retreating.
- To RECHANGE *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr.] To change again. *Dryden*.
- To RECHARGE *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.] 1. To accule in return. *Hooker*. 2. To attack anew. *Dryden*.
- RECHEAT *f.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game. *Shakespeare*.
- RECIDIVATION *f.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Backsliding; falling again. *Hammond*.
- RECIDIVOUS *a.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Subject to fall again.
- RECIPÉ *f.* [*recipe*, Latin.] A medical prescription. *Suckling*.
- RECIPIENT *f.* [*recipiens*, Latin.] 1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communi-
- cated. *Glanville*. 2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still. *Decay of Piety*.
- RECIPROCAL *a.* [*reciprocus*, Latin.] 1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate. *Milton*. 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. *Arbushnot*.
- RECIPROCALLY *adv.* [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. *Bacon*.
- RECISSION *f.* [*recisus*, Latin.] The act of cutting off.
- RECITAL *f.* [from *recite*.] 1. Repetition; rehearsal. *Addison*. 2. Enumeration. *Prior*.
- RECITATION *f.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal. *Hammond*.
- RECITATIVE *f.* [from *recite*.] A kind of RECITATIVO } tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant. *Dryden*.
- To RECITE *v. a.* [*recite*, 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*.
- RECKLESS *a.* [*reccelæf*, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless. *Shakespeare*, *Cowley*.
- RECKLESSNESS *f.* [from *reck*.] Carelessness; negligence. *Sidney*.
- To RECKON *v. a.* [*reccan*, Saxon.] 1. To number; to count. *Crashaw*. 2. To esteem; to account. *Hooker*. 3. To assign in an account. *Romans*.
- To RECKON *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. *Sandersen*. 5. To call to punishment. *Tillotson*. 6. To lay stress or dependance upon. *Temple*.
- RECKONER *f.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost. *Camden*.
- RECKONING *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*, Lat.] In a leaning posture. *Milton.*
 To RECLOSE. *v. a.* [*re and close*.] To close again. *Pope.*
 To RECLUDE. *v. a.* [*recluda*, Lat.] To open. *Harvey.*
 RECLUSE. *a.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired. *Decay of Piety.*
 RECOAGULATION. *f.* Second coagulation. *Boyle*
 RECOGNISANCE. *f.* [*recognisance*, Fr.] 1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing. 2. Badge. *Hooker, Shakesp.* 3. A bond of record testifying the recognitor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some part of the record. *Cowell.*
 To RECOGNISE. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.] 1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. *Dryden.* 2. To review; to examine. *South.*
 RECOGNISEE. *f.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.
 RECOGNISOR. *f.* He who gives the recognisance.
 RECOGNITION. *f.* [*recognitio*, Lat.] 1. Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.* 2. Knowledge confessed. *Grew.* 3. Acknowledgment. *Bacon.*
 To RECOIL. *v. n.* [*recoil*, Fr.] 1. To rush back in consequence of resistance. *Milton.* 2. To fall back. *Spenser.* 3. To fail; to shrink. *Shakesp.*
 To RECOIN. *v. a.* [*re and coin*.] To coin over again. *Addison.*
 RECOINAGE. *f.* [*re and coinage*.] The act of coining anew. *Bacon.*
 To RECOLLECT. *v. a.* [*recollektus*, Lat.] 1. To recover to memo'y. *Watts.* 2. To recover reason or resolution. *Dryden.* 3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again. *Boyle.*
 RECOLLECTION. *f.* [from *recollect*.] 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 RECOMMENCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr.] To begin anew.
 To RECOMMEND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr.] 1. To praise to another. 2. To make acceptable. *Dryden.* 3. To commit with prayers. *As.*
 RECOMMENDABLE. *a.* [*recommendable*, Fr.] Worthy of recommendation or praise. *Gannst.*
 RECOMMENDATION. *f.* [*recommendation*, Fr.] 1. The act of recommending. 2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden.*
 RECOMMENDATORY. *a.* [from *recommend*.] That which commends to another. *Swift.*
 RECOMMENDER. *f.* [from *recommend*.] One who recommends. *Atterbury.*
 To RECOMMIT. *v. a.* [*re and commit*] To commit anew. *Clarendon.*
 To RECOMPACT. *v. a.* [*re and compact*.] To join anew. *Donne.*

To RECOMPENSE. *v. a.* [*recompenser*, Fr.] 1. To repay; to requite. 2. *Cbron.* 2. To give in requital. *Rom.* 3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent. *Knoller.* 4. To redeem; to pay for. *Numb.*
 RECOMPENSE. *f.* [*recompense*, Fr.] Equivalent; compensation. *Clarendon.*
 RECOMPILMENT. *f.* [*re and compilement*] New compilement. *Bacon.*
 To RECOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.] 1. To settle or quiet anew. *Taylor.* 2. To form or adjust anew. *Boyle.*
 RECOMPOSITION. *f.* Composition renewed.
 To RECONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconciler*, Fr.] 1. To make to like again. *Shakesp.* 2. To make to be liked again. *Clarendon.* 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 consistent. *Hammond.*
 RECONCILEABLENESS. *f.* [from *reconciliable*.] 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. *Sid.*
 RECONCILER. *f.* [from *reconcile*.] 1. One who renews friendship between others. 2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions. *Norris.*
 RECONCILIATION. *f.* [*reconciliatio*, Lat.] 1. Renewal of friendship. 2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite. *Rogers.* 3. Attonement; expiation. *Hebr.*
 To RECONDENSE. *v. a.* [*re and condense*.] To condense anew.
 RECONDITE. *a.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abstruse. *Felton.*
 To RECONDUIT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr.] To conduct again.
 To RECONJOIN. *v. a.* [*re and conjoin*.] To join anew. *Boyle.*
 To RECONQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] To conquer again. *Davies.*
 To RECONVENE. *v. a.* [*re and convener*.] To assemble anew. *Clarendon.*
 To RECONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re and consecrate*.] To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*
 To RECONVEY. *v. a.* [*re and convey*.] To convey again. *Denham.*
 To RECORD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat.] 1. To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost. *Shakesp.* 2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly. *Fairfax.*
 RECORD. *f.* [*record*, Fr.] Register; authentic memorial. *Shakesp.*
 RECORDATION. *f.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. *Shakesp.*
 RECORDER. *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 RECOUCH. *v. n.* [*re and couch*.] To lie down again. *Wotton.*

RECOVER. *v. a.* [*recovorer, Fr.*] 1. To restore from sickness or disorder. *Sidney*. 2. To repair. *Rogers*. 3. To regain. *Knolles*. 4. To release. 2 *Tim*. 5. To attain; to reach; to come up to. *Shakeſp.*
TO RECOVER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease. *Milton*.
RECOVERABLE. *a.* [*recouvrable, Fr.*] 1. Possible to be restored from sickness. 2. Possible to be regained. *Clarendon*.
RECOVERY. *f.* [*from recover.*] 1. Restoration from sickness. *Taylor*. 2. Power or act of regaining. *Shakeſp.* 3. The act of cutting off an entail. *Shakeſp.*
TO RECOUNT. *v. a.* [*reconter, Fr.*] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly. *Shakeſp.*
RECOUNTMENT. *f.* [*from recount.*] Relation; recital. *Shakeſp.*
RECOURED, for **RECOVERED.**
RECOURSE. *f.* [*recurſus, Lat.*] 1. Frequent passage. *Shakeſp.* 2. Return; new attack. *Brown*. 3. Application as for help or protection. *Wotton*. 4. Access. *Shakeſp.*
RECREANT. *a.* [*recruiant, Fr.*] 1. Cowardly; meanſpirited; ſubdued; crying out for mercy. *Spenser*. 2. Apostate; falſe. *Milton*.
TO RECREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo, Lat.*] 1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness. *Taylor, Dryden*. 2. To delight; to gratify. *Mars*. 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. *Holder*.
RECREATIVE. *a.* [*from recreate*] Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting. *Taylor*.
RECREATIVENESS. *f.* [*from recreative.*] The quality of being recreative.
RECRUMENT. *f.* [*recrumentum, Lat.*] Droſs; ſpume; ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts. *Boyle*
RECREMENTAL. } *a.* [*from recrement*]
RECREMENTITIOUS. } Droſſy
TO RECRIMINATE. *v. n.* [*re and criminer, Lat.*] 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. *Gow 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, Fr.*] 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.* [*rectangle, Fr. reſtangle, Lat.*] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees. *Locke*.
RECTANGULAR. *a.* [*rectus, and angulus, Lat.*] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton*.
RECTANGULARLY. *adv.* [*from reſtangular.*] 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, Fr.*] 1. To make right; to reform; to redreſs. *Hooker*. 2. To exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation. *Grew*.
RECTILINEAR. } *a.* [*rectus and linea, Lat.*]
RECTILINEOUS. } Conſiſting of right lines. *Newton*.
RECTITUDE. *f.* [*rectitudo, Fr.*] 1. Straitneſs; not curvity. 2. Rightneſs; uprightneſs; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *King Charles*.
RECTOR. *f.* [*recteur, Fr.*] 1. Ruler; lord; governour. *Agliſſe*. 2. Parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.
RECTORSHIP. *f.* [*rectorat, Fr. from rector.*] The rank or office of rector. *Shakeſp.*
RECTORY. *f.* [*from rector.*] A *rectory* or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tiſe 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, Lat.*] The act of lying or leaning. *Brown*.
RECULE, for **RECOIL.** [*reculer, Fr.*]
RECUMBENCY. *f.* [*from recumbent.*] 1. The poſture of lying or leaning. *Brown*. 2. Reſt; reſole. *Locke*.
RECUMBENT. *a.* [*recumbens, Lat.*] Lying; leaning. *Arbutnot*.
TO RECUR. *v. n.* [*recurro, Lat.*] 1. To come back to the thoughts; to revive in the mind. *Calamy*. 2. [*Recurrir, Fr.*] To have recourſe to; to take refuge in. *Locke*.
TO RECUR. *v. a.* [*re and cura*] To recover from ſickneſs or labour. *Spenser*.
RECURE. *f.* Recovery; remedy. *Knolles*.
RECURRENCE. } *f.* [*from recurrent.*] **RECURRENCEY.** } turn. *Brown*.
RECURRENT. *a.* [*recurrent, Fr. recurrens, Lat.*] Returning from time to time. *Harvey*.
RECURSION. *f.* [*recurſus, Lat.*] Return. *Boyle*.
RECURVATION. } *f.* [*recurvo, Lat.*] Flexure
RECURVITY. } backwards. *Brown*.
RECURVUS. *a.* [*recurvus, Lat.*] Bent backward. *Deſham*.
RECUSANT. *f.* [*recuſans, Lat.*] One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety. *Clar*.
TO RECUSE. *v. n.* [*recuſo, Lat.*] To refuſe. A juridical word. *D'ghy*.

RED

RED. *a.* [*næd*, *Sax.* *rbud*, *Welsh.*] Of the colour of blood; one of the primitive colours *Newton*.
TO REDARGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, *Lat.*] To refute. *Hakewill*.
REDBERRIED *for* *brub cassia*. *f.* A plant.
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. n.* [*from red.*] To make red. *Dryden*.
TO REDDEN. *v. n.* To grow red. *Pope*.
REDDISH. *f.* [*from red.*] Somewhat red. *Lev*.
REDDISHNESS. *f.* [*from reddish*] Tendency to redness. *Boyle*.
REDDITION. *f.* [*from reddo*, *Lat.*] Restitution. *Hooker*.
REDDITIVE. *a.* [*redditivus*, *Lat.*] Answering to an interrogative.
REDDLE. *f.* A sort of mineral of the metal kind, of a tolerable 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.* [*næd*, *Sax.*] Counsel; advice *Shakespeare*.
TO REDE. *v. a.* [*nædan*, *Sax.*] To advise. *Spenser*.
TO REDEEM. *v. a.* [*redimo*, *Lat.*] 1. To ransom; to relieve from any thing by paying a price. *Ruth*. 2. To rescue; to recover. *Shakespeare*. 3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for. *Shakespeare*. 4. To pay an atonement. *Shakespeare*. 5. To save the world from the curse of sin. *Milton*.
REDEEMABLE. *a.* [*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. *Shakespeare*.
TO REDELIVER. *v. a.* [*re and deliver*] 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*, *Lat.*] 1. Ransom; release *Milton*. 2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. *Shakespeare*.
REDEMPATORY. *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 redintegrare*] 1. Renovation; restoration. *Decay of Piety*. 2. *Redintegration*, chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Boyle*.
REDLEAD. *f.* [*red and lead*] Minium. *Peach*.
REDNESS. *f.* [*from red*] The quality of being red. *Shakespeare*.

RED

REDOLENCE. } *f.* [*from redolent*] Sweet
REDOLENCY. } scent. *Boyle*.
REDOLENT. *a.* [*redolens*, *Lat.*] Sweet of scent. *Saunders*.
TO REDOUBLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, *Fr.*] 1. To repeat often. *Spenser*. 2. To encrease by addition of the same quantity over and over. *Addison*.
TO REDOUBLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addison*.
REDOUBT. *f.* [*redute*, *Fr.* *ridotta*, *Ital.*] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress. *Bacon*.
REDOUBTABLE. *a.* [*redoubtable*, *Fr.*] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope*.
REDOUBTED. *a.* [*redoubte*, *Fr.*] Dread; awful; formidable. *Spenser*.
TO REDOUND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, *Lat.*] 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*, *Fr.*] 1. To set right; to amend. *Milton*. 2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. *Sidney*.
REDRESS. *f.* [*from the verb*] Reformation; amendment. *Hooker*. 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. *Mixon*.
REDSHANK. *f.* [*red and shank*] A bird.
REDS'CREAK. *f.* [*red and streak*] 1. An apple; cyder fruit. *Mortimer*. 2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak. *Smith*.
TO REDUCE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, *Lat.*] 1. To bring back. *Shakespeare*. 2. To bring to the former state. *Milton*. 3. To reform from any disorder. *Clarendon*. 4. To bring into any state of diminution. *Boyle*. 5. To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tillotson*. 6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness. *Arbutnot*. 7. To 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 reducible*] Quality of being reducible. *Boyle*.
REDUCTION. *f.* [*reduction*, *Fr.*] 1. The act of reducing. *Hale*. 2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.
REDUCTIVE. *a.* [*reductif*, *Fr.*] Having the power of reducing. *Hale*.
REDUCTIVELY. *adv.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond*.
REDUNDANCE. } *f.* [*redundantia*, *Lat.*] Su-
REDUNDANCY. } perfluity; superabundance.
Bacon.
REDUNDANT. *a.* [*redundans*, *Lat.*] 1. Su-
 4 L 2 perabundant;

- perabundant; exuberant; superfluous. *Arbut.*
 2. Using more words or images than are useful.
Watts
- REDUNDANTLY. *adv.* [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*.
- REDWING. *f.* A bird.
- TO REE. *v. a.* To riddle; to sift. *Mortimer*.
- TO REECHO. *v. n.* [re and *echo*] To echo
 back. *Pope*.
- REECHY. *a.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty;
 tanned. *Shaksp.*
- REED. *f.* [neod, Sax. *ried*, German.] 1. An
 hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet
 grounds. *Raleigh*. 2. A small pipe. *Shaksp.*
 3. An arrow. *Prior*.
- TO REEDIFY. *v. a.* To rebuild; to build
 again. *Shaksp.*
- REEDLESS. *a.* [from *reed*.] Being without
 reeds. *May*.
- REEDY. *a.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds.
Blackmore.
- REEK. *f.* [necc, Sax.] 1. Smoke; steam;
 vapour. *Shaksp.* 2. A pile of corn or hay.
Mortimer.
- TO REEK. *v. a.* [neccan, Sax.] To smoke; to
 steam; to emit vapour. *Shaksp*
- REEKY. *a.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned;
 black. *Shaksp.*
- REEL. *f.* [neol, Sax.] 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; *vagla*, Swed.]
 To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one
 side and then to the other. *Shaksp. Sandys*.
- REELECTION. *f.* [re and *election*] Repeated
 election. *Swift*.
- TO REENACT. *v. a.* [re and *enact*] To enact
 anew. *Arbutnot*.
- TO REENFORCE. *v. a.* [re and *enforce*.] To
 strengthen with new assistance. *Collier*.
- REENFORCEMENT. *f.* [re and *enforcement*.]
 Fresh assistance. *Ward*.
- TO REENJOY. *v. a.* [re and *enjoy*.] To enjoy
 anew or a second time. *Pope*.
- TO REENTER. *v. a.* [re and *enter*.] To enter
 again; to enter anew. *Milton*.
- TO REENTHRONE. *v. n.* To replace in a
 throne. *Southern*.
- REENTRANCE. *f.* [re and *entrance*.] The act
 of entering again. *Gl'ville*.
- REERMOURSE. *f.* [hæremus, Sax.] A bat.
- TO REESTABLISH. *v. a.* [re and *establisb*.]
 To establish anew. *Smalridge*.
- REESTABLISHER. *f.* [from *reestablisb*.] One
 that reestablishes.
- REESTABLISHMENT. *f.* [from *reestablisb*.]
 The act of reestablishing; the state of being
 reestablished; relevation. *Ad'ison*.
- REEVE. *f.* [zevepa, Sax.] A steward. *Dryden*.
- TO REEXAMINE. *v. a.* [re and *examine*]
 To examine anew. *Hooker*.
- TO REFECT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To refresh;
 to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown*.
- REFECTION. *f.* [*refectio*, Lat.] Refreshment
 after hunger or fatigue. *Saunt*.
- REPECTORY. *f.* [*refectoire*, Fr.] Room of
 refreshment; eating room. *Dryden*.
- TO REFEL. *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To refute; to
 repress. *Beu. Johnson*.
- TO REFER. *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat.] 1. To dismiss
 for information or judgment. *Burnst*. 2. To
 betake for decision. *Shaksp.* 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.
Burnst.
- REFEREE'. *f.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any
 thing is referred. *L'Estrange*.
- REFERENCE. *f.* [from *refer*.] 1. Relation;
 respect; view towards; allusion to. *Raleigh*.
 2. Dismissal to another tribunal. *Swift*.
- REFERENDARY. *f.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One
 to whose decision any thing is referred. *Bacon*.
- TO REFERMENT. *v. a.* [re and *ferment*]
 To ferment anew. *Blackmore*.
- REFERRIBLE. *a.* [from *refer*.] Capable of
 being considered as in relation to something
 else. *Brown*.
- TO REFINE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.] 1. To purify;
 to clear from dross and recrement. *Zeeb*. 2.
 To make elegant; to polish. *Peacbam*.
- 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. *adv.* [from *refine*.] With affect-
 ed elegance. *Dryden*.
- REFINEMENT. *f.* [from *refine*.] 1. The act
 of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross.
Norris. 4. Improvement in elegance or purity.
Swift. 3. Artificial practice. *Rogers*. 4. Affect-
 ation of elegant improvement. *Addison*.
- REFINER. *f.* [from *refine*] 1. Purifier; one
 who clears from dross or recrement. *Bacon*. 2.
 Improver in elegance. *Swift*. 3. Inventor of
 superfluous subtilities. *Addison*.
- TO REFIT. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. re and *fit*] To
 repair; to restore after damage. *Woodward*,
Dryden.
- TO REFLECT. *v. a.* [*reflecbir*, Fr. *reflecbi*,
 Lat.] To throw back. *Milton*.
- TO REFLECT. *v. n.* 1. To throw back light.
Shaksp. 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.* [*reflecbens*, Lat.] Bending
 back; flying back. *Digby*.
- REFLECTION. *f.* [from *reflecbi*.] 1. The act of
 throwing back. *Cheyne*. 2. The act of bending
 back. *Bentley*. 3. That which is reflected.
Shaksp. 4. Thought thrown back upon the
 past. *Denham*. 5. The action of the mind
 upon

upon itself. *Locke*. 6. Attentive consideration. *Saunders*. 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*.

REFLE'X. *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward. *Hale*, *Bentley*.

REFLE'X. *f.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection. *Hooker*.

REFLEXIBILITY. *f.* [from *reflexible*.] The quality of being reflexible. *Newton*.

REFLEXIBLE. *a.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne*.

REFLEXIVE. *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having respect to something past. *Hammond*.

REFLEXIVELY. *adv.* [from *reflexive*.] In a backward direction. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

REFLOAT. *f.* [*re* and *float*] Ebb; reflux. *Bac.*

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*, Lat.] Running back. *Arbuthnot*.

REFLUX. *f.* [*reflux*, Fr.] Backward course of water. *Brown*.

REFOCILLATION. *f.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

To REFORM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat.] To change from worse to better. *Hooker*.

To REFORM. *v. n.* To make a change from worse to better. *Atterbury*.

REFORM. *f.* [Fr.] Reformation.

REFORMATION. *f.* [*reformatio*, 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; and an amender. *King Charles*, *Spratt*. 2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. *Bacon*.

To REFRACT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays. *Cheyne*.

REFRACTION. *f.* [*refraction*, Fr.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Newton*.

REFRACTIVE. *a.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction. *Newton*.

REFRACTORINESS. *f.* [from *refractory*.] Sullen obstinacy. *Saunderson*.

REFRACTORY. *a.* [*refractorius*, Fr.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious. *Bacon*.

REFRAGABLE. *a.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REPRAYN. *v. n.* [*refrenor*, Fr.] 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 *frano*, Lat.] The act of restraining.

To REFRESH. *v. a.* [*refraischer*, Fr.] 1. To recreate; to relieve after pain. *Shakespeare*. 2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired. *Dryden*. 3. To refrigerate; to cool. *Ecclus.*

REFRESHER. *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. *South*, *Spratt*.

REFRIGERANT. *a.* [*refrigerant*, French; from *refrigerate*.] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Wijeman*.

To REFRIGERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Lat.] To cool. *Brown*.

REFRIGERATION. *f.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled. *Wilkins*.

REFRIGERATIVE. } *a.* [*refrigeratorius*,
REFRIGERATORY. } Lat.] 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.* [Lat.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration. *South*.

REFT. *part. pret.* of *reave* 1. Deprived; taken away. *Aicham*. 2. *Preterite* of *reave*. Took away. *Spenser*.

REFUGE. *f.* [*refuge*, French; *refugium*, Lat.] 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. *Wotton*.

To REFUGE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr.] To shelter; to protect. *Dryden*.

REFUGEE. *f.* [*refugid*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection. *Dryden*.

REFULGENCE. *f.* [from *refulgent*.] Splendour; brightness.

REFULGENT. *a.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid. *Boyle*, *Dryden*.

To REFUNDA. *v. n.* [*refundo*, Lat.] 1. To pour back. *Ray*. 2. To repay what is received; to restore. *L'Estrange*.

REFUSAL. *f.* [from *refuse*.] 1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited. *Rogars*. 2. The pre-emption; the right of having any thing before another; option. *Swift*.

To REFUSE. *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.] 1. To deny what is solicited or required. *Shakespeare*. 2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant. *Shakespeare*.

To REFUSE. *v. n.* Not to accept. *Milton.*
 REFUSE. *a.* Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken. *Spektator.*
 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.* [from *refutatio*, Lat.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous. *Bentley.*
 To REFUTE. *v. a.* [from *refuto*, Lat.] To prove false or erroneous. *Milton.*
 To REGAIN. *v. a.* [from *regagner*, Fr.] To recover; to gain anew. *Dryden.*
 REGAL. *a.* [from *regal*, French; *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly. *Milton.*
 REGAL. *f.* [from *regale*, Fr.] A musical instrument. *Bacon*
 REGALE. *f.* [Lat.] The prerogative of monarchy.
 To REGALE. *v. a.* [from *regaler*, Fr.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify. *Philips.*
 REGALEMENT. *f.* [from *regalement*, Fren.] Refreshment; entertainment. *Philips.*
 REGALIA. *f.* [Lat.] Ensigns of royalty.
 REGALITY. *f.* [from *regalis*, Lat.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon.*
 To REGARD. *v. a.* [from *regarder*, Fr.] 1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Shake.* 2. To observe; to remark. *Shakef.* 3. To mind as an object of grief or terror. 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.* [from *regard*, Fr.] 1. Attention as to a matter of importance. *Asterbury.* 2. Respect, reverence. *Milton.* 3. Note; eminence. *Spens.* 4. Respect; account. *Hooker.* 5. Relation; reference. *Watts.* 6. Look; aspect directed to another. *Dryden.* 7. Prospect; object of sight. *Shakef.*
 REGARDABLE. *a.* [from *regard*] 1. Observable. *Brown.* 2. Worthy of notice. *Carew.*
 REGARDER. *f.* [from *regard*] One that regards.
 REGARDFUL. *a.* [from *regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayward, South.*
 REGARDFULLY. *adv.* [from *regardful*.] 1. Attentively; heedfully. 2. Respectfully. *Shakef.*
 REGARDLESS. *a.* [from *regard*.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.*
 REGARDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *regardless*.] Without heed.
 REGARDLENESS. *f.* [from *regardless*.] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.
 REGENCY. *f.* [from *regent*.] 1. Authority; government. *Grew.* 2. Vicarious government. *Temple.* 3. The district governed by a viceroy. *Milton.* 4. Those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.
 To REGENERATE. *v. a.* [from *regenero*, Lat.] 1. To reproduce; to produce anew. *Blackmore.*

2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life. *Addison.*
 REGENERATE. *a.* [from *regeneratus*, Lat.] 1. Reproduced. *Shakef.* 2. Born anew by grace to a christian life. *Milton, Wake.*
 REGENERATION. *f.* [from *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.* [from *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. *Shakef.*
 REGENTSHIP. *f.* [from *regent*] 1. Power of governing. 2. Deputed authority. *Shakef.*
 REGERMINATION. *f.* [from *re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again.
 REGIBLE. *a.* Governable. *Diſt.*
 REGICIDE. *f.* [from *regicida*, Lat.] 1. Murderer of his king. *Dryden.* 2. Murder of his king. *Decay of Piety.*
 REGIMEN. *f.* [Lat.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine. *Swift.*
 REGIMENT. *f.* [from *regimentum*, old Fr.] 1. Established government; polity. *Hooker.* 2. Rule; authority. *Hale.* 3. A body of soldiers under one colonel. *Waller.*
 REGIMENTAL. *a.* [from *regimentum*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.
 REGION. *f.* [from *regio*, French; *regis*, Lat.] 1. Tract of land; country; tract of space. *Shake.* 2. Part of the body. *Shakef.* 3. Place; rank. *Shakef.*
 REGISTER. *f.* [from *registre*, French; *registrum*, Lat.] 1. An account of any thing regularly kept. *Spenser, Bacon.* 2. The officer whose business is to keep the register.
 To REGISTER. *v. a.* [from *registrer*, Fr.] To record; to preserve by authentick accounts. *Addison.*
 REGISTERY. *f.* [from *register*.] 1. The act of inserting in the register. *Graunt.* 2. The place where the register is kept. 3. A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*
 REGLEMENT. *f.* [Fr.] Regulation. *Bacon.*
 REGLET. *f.* [from *reglette*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.
 REGNANT. *a.* [Fr.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power. *Wotton.*
 To REGORGE. *v. a.* [from *re* and *gorge*.] 1. To vomit up; to throw back. *Hayward.* 2. To swallow eagerly. *Milton.* 3. To swallow back. *Dryden.*
 To REGRAFT. *v. a.* [from *regreffer*, Fr.] To graft again. *Bacon.*
 To REGRAUNT. *v. a.* [from *re* and *grant*.] To grant back. *Ayliffe.*
 To REGRATE. *v. a.* 1. To offend; to shock. *Derham;*

REG

Derbam. 2. To engross; to forestal. *Spenser.*
REGRATER. *f.* [*regrater*, Fr.] Forestaller; engrosser.
TO REGREET. *v. a.* To salute; to greet a second time. *Shakespeare.*
REGREET. *f.* Return or exchange of salutation. *Shakespeare.*
REGRESS. *f.* [*regressus*, Lat.] Passage back; power of passing back. *Burnet.*
TO REGRESS. *v. n.* [*regressus*, Lat.] To go back; to return. *Brown.*
REGRESSION. *f.* [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back. *Brown.*
REGRET. *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 REGRET. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.*
REGUERDON. *f.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompense. *Shakespeare.*
TO REGUERDON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward. *Shakespeare.*
REGULAR. *a.* [*regularis*, Lat.] 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.
REGULARS. *f.* [*regulier*, Fr.] 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*, Fr.] 1. Agreeableness to rule. 2. Method; certain order. *Grew.*
REGULARLY. *adv.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule. *Priser.*
TO REGULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.] 1. To adjust by rule or method. *Locke.* 2. To direct. *Wijeman.*
REGULATION. *f.* [from *regulate*.] 1. The act of regulating. *Ry.* 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*, Fr.] The fine and most weighty part of metals. *Quincy.*
TO REGURGATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gurgus*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back. *Bentley.*
TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back. *Harvey.*

REI

REGURGITATION. *f.* [from *regurgitatus*.] Reforption; the act of swallowing back.
TO REHEAR. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear*.] 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.* [*reiectus*, Lat.] 1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer. *Kneller.* 2. To cast off; to make an abject. *Isaiah.* 3. To refuse; not to accept. *Locke.* 4. To throw aside.
REJECTION. *f.* [*reiectio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside. *Bacon.*
REIGLE. *f.* [*regle*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing. *Carew.*
TO REIGN. *v. n.* [*regno*, Latin; *regner*, Fr.] 1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. *Cowley.* 2. To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon.* 3. To obtain power or dominion. *Romans.*
REIGN. *f.* [*regnum*, Lat.] 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*, *im*, and *burse*, French, a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent. *Swift.*
REIMBURSEMENT. *f.* [from *reimburse*.] 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.* [*reines*, Fr.] 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 licentia. *Milton.*
TO REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To govern by a bridle. *Milton.* 2. To restrain; to controul. *Shakespeare.*
REINS. *f.* [*reines*, Lat.] 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 REINSTAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *instal*.] 1. To seat again. *Milton.* 2. To put again in possession. *Shakespeare.*
TO REINSTATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inflate*.] To put again in possession. *Addison.*
TO REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *integer*.] Lat.] To renew with regard to any state or quality. *Bacon.*
TO REINVEST. *v. a.* [*re* and *invest*.] To invest anew.

To

To REJOICE. *v. n.* [*rejoir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Milton*.

To REJOICE. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden. *Prior*.

REJOICER. *f.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices. *Taylor*.

To REJOIN. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] 1. To join again. *Brown*. 2. To meet once 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. *Shakeſp.*

REJOLT. *f.* [*rejoiller*, Fr.] Shock; succession. *South*.

REIT. *f.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bailey*.

To REITERATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat.] To repeat again and again. *Milton*, *Smalbridge*.

REITERATION. *f.* [*reiteration*, French; from *reiterate*.] Repetition. *Boyle*.

To REJUDGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge*] To re-examine; to review; to recal to a new trial. *Pope*.

To REKINDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle*.] To set on fire again. *Cheync*, *Pope*

To RELAPSE. *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.*

To RELATE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.] 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*, Fr.] 1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing. *Waller*, *South*. 2. Respect; reference; regard. *Locke*. 3. Connexion between one thing and another. *Shakeſp.* 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*, Lat.] 1. Having relation; respecting. *Locke*. 2. Considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else. *South*. 3. Particular; positive; close in connexion. *Shakeſp.*

RELATIVE. *f.* 1. Relation; kinsman. *Taylor*. 2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent. *Ascham*. 3. Somewhat respecting something else. *Locke*.

RELATIVELY. *adv.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely. *Spratt*.

RELATIVENESS. *f.* [from *relative*.] The state of having relation.

To RELAX. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.] 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 Wisbech*. 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*, Fr.] 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*, Fr.] Horses on the road to relieve others.

To RELEASE. *v. a.* [*relascher*, Fr.] 1. To set free from confinement or servitude. *Matthew*. 2. To set free from pain. 3. To free from obligation. *Milton*. 4. To quit; to let go. *Dryden*. 5. To relax; to slacken. *Hooker*.

RELEASE. *f.* [*relasche*, French, from the verb.] 1. Dismissal 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.* [*releguer*, French, *relego*, Lat.] To banish; to exile.

RELEGATION. *f.* [*relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment. *Ayliffe*.

To RELENT. *v. n.* [*relentir*, Fr.] 1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard. *Bacon*. 2. To melt; to grow moist. *Boyle*. 3. To grow less intense. *Sidney*, *Digby*. 4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion. *Milton*.

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.* [Fr.] Relieving.

RELEVATION. *f.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A rising or lifting up.

RELIANCE. *f.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependance; confidence. *Woodward*, *Rogers*.

RELICK. *f.* [*reliquia*, Lat.] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. *Spenser*. 2. It is 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. *Addison*.

RELICKLY. *adv.* [from *relick*.] In the manner of relicks. *Donne*.

RELICT. *f.* [*relicte*, old French.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband. *Spratt*, *Garth*.

RELIEF. *f.* [*relief*, Fr.] 1. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture. *Pope*. 2. The recommendation of any thing, by the interposition of something different. 3. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow. *Milton*.

- Milton.* 4. That which frees from pain or sorrow. *Dryden.* 5. Dismission of a sentinel from his post. *Shakespeare.* 6. [*Relievium*, law, Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.
- RELIEVABLE.** *a.* [from *relieve*.] Capable of relief. *Hale.*
- TO RELIEVE.** *v. a.* [*relievo*, Lat.] 1. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar. *Stepney.* 2. To support; to assist. *Erasmus.* 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*, Lat.] 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. *Merc.*, *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. *Wotton.* 3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. *Addison.* 4. Exact; strict
- RELIGIOUSLY.** *adv.* [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*, Lat.] 1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert. *Davies.* 2. To quit; to release; to give up. *Sautb.* 3. To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker.*
- RELINQUISHMENT.** *f.* [from *relinquish*.] The act of forsaking. *Sautb.*
- RELISH.** *f.* [from *relicher*, Fr. to lick again.] 1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste. *Boyle.* 2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible. *Shakespeare.* 3. Liking; delight in any thing. *Addison.* 4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Seed'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 REMOVE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *love*.] To love in return. *Boyle.*
- RELUCENT.** *a.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; transparent. *Thomson.*
- TO RELUCT.** *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To struggle again. *Decay of Piety.*
- RELUCTANCE.** *f.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Un-
- RELUCTANCY.** } willingness; repugnance. *Boyle.*, *Rogers.*
- RELUCTANT.** *a.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance. *Tickell.*
- TO RELUCTATE.** *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against. *Decay of Piety.*
- RELUCTATION.** *f.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] 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. *Sautb.*, *Rogers.*
- TO REMAIN.** *v. n.* [*remans*, Lat.] 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 body when the soul is departed; remains. *Shakespeare.*
- TO REMAKE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *make*.] To make anew. *Glanville.*
- TO REMAND.** *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back. *Davies.*
- REMANENT.** *f.* [*remansens*, Lat.] The part remaining. *Bacon.*
- REMARK.** *f.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken. *Colliter.*
- TO REMARK.** *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] 1. To note; to observe. *Locke.* 2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark.
- REMARKABLE.** *a.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note. *Raleigh*, *Watts.*
- REMARKABLENESS.** *f.* [from *remarkable*.] Observableness; worthiness of observation.
- REMARKABLY.** *adv.* [from *remarkable*.] Observable; in a manner worthy of observation. *Milton*, *Watts.*
- REMARKER.** *f.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] Observer; one that remarks. *Watts.*
- REMEDIAL.** *a.* [from *remedy*.] Capable of remedy.
- REMEDIAL.** *a.* [from *remedy*.] Medicinal; affording a remedy. *Shakespeare.*
- REMEDILESS.** *a.* [from *remedy*.] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureless. *Raleigh.*

REMEDILINESS. *f.* [from *remedile*s.] Incurableness.

REMEDY. *f.* [*remedium*, Lat.] 1. A medicine by which any illness is cured. *Swift*. 2. Cure of any uneasiness. *Dryden*. 3. That which counteracts any evil. *Locke*. 4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt. *Shakeſp.*

To REMEDY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, Frn.] 1. To cure; to heal. *Hooker*. 2. To repair or remove mischiefs.

To REMEMBER. *v. a.* [*remembrance*, Ital.] 1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. *Pſa.* 2. To recollect; to call to mind. *Sidn.* 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. *Sidn.*

REMEMBERER. *f.* [from *remember*.] One who remembers. *Wotton*.

REMEMBRANCE. *f.* [*remembrance*, Fr.] 1. Retention in memory. *Denham*. 2. Recollection; revival of any idea. *Locke*. 3. Honourable memory. Out of use. *Shakeſp.* 4. Transmision 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. *Shakeſp.* 8. Notice of something absent. *Shakeſp.*

REMEMBRANCER. *f.* [from *remembrance*.] 1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind. *Taylor*. 2. An officer of the exchequer. *Bacon*.

To REMERCIE. *v. n.* [*remercier*, Fr.] To thank. *Spenser*.

To REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] To remove back again. *Boyle*.

REMIGRATION. *f.* [from *remigrate*.] Removal back again. *Hale*.

To REMIND. *v. a.* [*re and mind*.] To put in mind; to force to remember. *South*.

REMINISCENCE. *f.* [*remiſcens*, Lat.] Recollection; recovery of ideas. *Hale*.

REMINISCENTIAL. *a.* [from *remiſcence*.] Relating to reminiscence. *Brown*.

REMISSE. *a.* [*remis*, Fr. *remiſſus*, Lat.] 1. Not vigorous; slack. *Woodward*. 2. Not careful; slothful. *Shakeſp.* 3. Not intense. *Riſc.*

REMISSEBLE. *a.* [from *remis*.] Admitting forgiveness.

REMISSION. *f.* [*remiſſion*, Fr. *remiſſio*, Lat.] 1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation. *Bac.* 2. Cessation of intenseness. *Woodward*. 3. In phyſick, *remiſſion* is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again. 4. Release. *Addison*, *Swift*. 5. Forgiveness; pardon. *Taylor*.

REMISSELY. *adv.* [from *remiſſi*.] Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. *Hooker*.

2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly. *Clarendon*.

REMISSENESS. *f.* [from *remiſſi*.] Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour. *Rogers*.

To REMIT. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.] 1. To relax; to make less intense. *Milton*. 2. To forgive a punishment. *Dryden*. 3. [*Remette*,

Fr.] To pardon a fault. *Shakeſp.* 4. To give up; to resign. *Hayward*. 5. To defer; to refer. *Gov. of the Tongue*. 6. To put again in custody. *Dryden*. 7. To send money to a distant place. *Addison*. 8. To restore. *Hayw.*

To REMIT. *v. n.* 1. To slacken; to grow less intense. *Broom*. 2. To abate by growing less eager. *South*. 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.* [*remette*, Fr.] In common law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, that is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Cowell*.

REMNANT. *f.* [from *remanens*] Residue; that which is left. *Shakeſp.*

REMNANT. *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior*.

REMOLTEN. *part.* [from *remelt*.] Melted again. *Bacon*.

REMONSTRANCE. *f.* [*remonſtrance*, Fr.] 1. Show; discovery. *Shakeſp.* 2. Strong representation. *Hooker*.

To REMONSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonſtro*, Lat.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons.

REMORA. *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. *Greav*.

To REMORATE. *v. a.* [*remoror*, Lat.] To hinder.

REMORSE. *f.* [*remorſus*, Lat.] 1. Pain of guilt. *Clarendon*. 2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetic sorrow. *Spenser*.

REMORSEFUL. *a.* [*remorſe and full*.] Tender; compassionate. *Shakeſp.*

REMORSELESS. *a.* [from *remorſe*.] Unpitying; cruel; savage. *Milton*, *South*.

REMOTE. *a.* [*remotus*, Lat.] 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. *Glanville*. 6. Alien; not agreeing. *Locke*. 7. Abstracted.

REMOTELY. *adv.* [from *remote*.] Not nearly; at a distance. *Brown*, *Smith*.

REMOTENESS. *f.* [from *remote*.] State of being remote; distance; not nearness. *Boyle*.

REMOTION. *f.* [from *remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. *Brown*.

REMOVABLE. *a.* [from *remove*.] Such as may be removed. *Spenser*.

REMOVAL. *f.* [from *remove*.] 1. The act of putting out of any place. *Hooker*. 2. The act of putting away. *Arbutnot*. 3. Dismissal from a post. *Swift*. 4. The state of being removed. *Locke*.

To REMOVE. *v. a.* [*removo*, Lat.] 1. To put

put from its place: to take or put away. *Shakesp.* 2. To place at a distance. *Locke.*

TO REMOVE. *v. n.* 1. To change place. 2. To go from one place to another. *Dryden.*

REMOVE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Change of place. 2. Susceptibility of being removed. *Glanville.* 3. Translation of one to the place of another. *Shakesp.* 4. State of being removed. *Locke.* 5. Act of moving a chelman or draught. 6. Departure; and 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. *South.*

REMOVED. *particip. a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shakesp.*

REMOVEDNESS. *f.* [from *removed.*] The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shakesp.*

REMOVER. *f.* [from *remove.*] One that removes. *Bacon.*

TO REMOUNT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again. *Dryden.*

REMUNERABLE. *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

TO REMUNERATE. *v. a.* [*remunera*, Lat.] To reward; to repay; to requite. *Boyle.*

REMUNERATION. *f.* [*remuneratio*, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. *Brown.*

REMUNERATIVE. *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*, Latin.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound. *Dryden.*

RENARD. *f.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox. *Dryden.*

RENA'SCENT. *a.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*renascor*, Lat.] Possible to be produced again.

TO RENAVIGATE. [*re* and *navigate*] To sail again.

RENCONTRE. *f.* [*rencontre*, Fr.] 1. Clash; collision. *Collier.* 2. Personal opposition. *Addis.* 3. Loofe or casual engagement. *Addison.* 4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

TO RENCONTRE. *v. a.* [*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*, Fr.] 1. To return; to pay back. *Locke.* 2. To restore; to give back. *Addis.* 3. To give upon demand. *Prov.* 4. To invest with qualities; to make. *South.* 5. To represent; to exhibit. *Shakesp.* 6. To censure. *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. *Shak.*

RENDEZVOUS. *f.* [*rendezvous*, Fr.] 1. Assembly; meeting appointed. *Raleigh.* 2. A sign that draws men together. *Bacon.* 3. Place appointed for assembly. *Clarendon.*

TO RENDEZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun] To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION. *f.* [from *render.*] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DE. *f.* [*renegado*, Spanish.] 1. One RENEGA'DO. } that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate. *Addison.* 2. One who defects to the enemy; a reveller. *Arbutnot.*

TO RENEGE. *v. a.* [*renege*, Lat. *renier*, Fr.] To disown. *King Charles.*

TO RENEW. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*.] 1. To renovate; to restore the former state. *Hobbes.* 2. To repeat; to put again in act. *Dryden.* 3. To begin again. *Dryden.* 4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new lie. *Romans.*

RENEWABLE. *a.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed. *Swift.*

RENEWAL. *f.* [from *renew*] The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes.*

RENITENCY. *f.* [from *renitent*.] That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another. *Quincy.*

RENITENT. *a.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power. *Ray.*

RENNET. *f.* A putrescent ferment. *Floyer.*

RE'NNET. *f.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

RENETING. *f.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

TO RENOVATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state. *Thomson.*

RENOVATION. *f.* [*renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing *Bacon.*

TO RENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*renuncio*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.] To disown; to abrogate. *Dryden.*

TO RENOUNCE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden.*

RENOU'NCEMENT. *f.* [from *renounce*] Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shakesp.*

RENO'WN. *f.* [*renommée*, Fr.] 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 *renown*.] 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. *Ecclus.*

TO RENT. *v. n.* To roar; to bluster. *Hudibras.*

RENT. *f.* [*rente*, Fr.] 1. Revenue; annual payment. *Pope.* 2. Money paid for any thing held of another. *Waller.*

TO RENT. *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.] 1. To hold by paying rent. *Addison.* 2. To set to a tenant.

RENTABLE. *a.* [from *rent*.] That may be rented.

RENTAL. *f.* [from *rent*.] Schedule or account of rent.

RENTER. *f.* [from *rent*.] He that holds by paying rent. *Locke*.

RENVERSEL. *a.* [*renversé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser*.

RENUNCIATION. *f.* [*renunciatio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Taylor*.

To **REORDAIN**. *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.

REORDINATION. *f.* [from *reordain*.] Re-petition of ordination. *Atterbury*.

To **REPA'CIIFY**. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again. *Daniel*.

REPAID. *part. of repay*.

To **REPAIR**. *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.] 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*.

REPAIR. *f.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation. *Wilkins*.

To **REPAIR**. *v. n.* [*repairer*, Fr.] To go; to betake himself. *Pope*.

REPAIR. *f.* [*repairer*, Fr.] 1. Resort; abode. 2. Act of betaking himself any whither. *Clarendon*.

REPAIRER. *f.* [from *repair*.] Amender; restorer. *South*.

REPA'NDOUS. *a.* [*repandus*, Lat.] Bent upwards. *Brown*.

REPARABLE. *a.* [*reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended; retrieved. *Bacon*.

REPARABLY. *adv.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

REPARATION. *f.* [*reparatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of repairing. *Arbutnot*. 2. Supply of what is wanted. *Arbutnot*. 3. Recompence for any injury; amends. *Dryden*.

REPARATIVE. *f.* [from *repair*.] Whatever makes amends. *Wotton*.

REPARTEE. *f.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply. *Dryden*.

To **REPARTEE**. *v. n.* To make smart replies. *Prior*.

To **REPA'SS**. *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] To pass again; to pass back. *Raigeigh*.

To **REPA'SS**. *v. n.* To go back in a road. *Dryden*.

REPA'ST. *f.* [*re* and *pastus*, Lat.] 1. A meal; act of taking food. *Denham*. 2. Food; victuals. *Shaksp.*

To **REPA'ST**. *v. a.* [*repastre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feast. *Shaksp.*

REPA'STURE. *f.* [*re* and *pasture*.] Entertainment. *Shaksp.*

To **REPA'Y**. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr.] 1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. *Bacon*. 2. To recompense. *Milton*. 3. To requite either good or ill. *Pope*. 4. To reimburse with what is owed. *Shaksp.*

REPAYMENT. *f.* [from *repay*.] 1. The act of repaying. 2. The thing repaid. *Arbutnot*

To **REPEA'L**. *v. a.* [*repeller*, Fr.] 1. To recall. *Shaksp.* 2. To abrogate; to revoke. *Dryden*.

REPEA'L. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Recall from exile. *Shaksp.* 2. Revocation; abrogation. *Davies*.

To **REPEAT**. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat.] 1. To iterate; to use again; to do again. *Arbutnot*. 2. To speak again. *Hooker*. 3. To try again. *Dryden*. 4. To recite; to rehearse. *Milton*.

REPEATEDLY. *adv.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more than once. *Stephens*.

REPEATER. *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*, Lat.] 1. To drive back anything. *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* is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy*.

REPELLENT. *f.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wiseman*.

REPELLER. *f.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.

To **REPE'NT**. *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.] 1. To think on, any thing past with sorrow. *King Charles*, *Scub*. 2. To express sorrow for something past. *Shaksp.* 3. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life. *Matthew*.

To **REPE'NT**. *v. a.* 1. To remember with sorrow. *Shaksp.* 2. To remember with pious sorrow. *Denne*. 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. *Whitejfe*.

REPENTANT. *a.* [*repentant*, Fr.] 1. Sorrowful for the past. 2. Sorrowful for sin. *Milt. n.* 3. Expressing sorrow for sin. *Shaksp.*

To **REPEOPLE**. *v. a.* [*re* and *peuple*.] To stock with people anew. *Hale*.

To **REPERCUSS**. *v. a.* [*repercussus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back. *Bacon*.

REPERCUSSION. *f.* [*repercussio*, Lat.] The act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon*.

REPERCUSSIVE. *a.* [*repercussif*, Fren.] 1. Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound. 2. Repellent. *Bacon*. 3. Driven back; rebounding.

REPETITIOUS. *a.* [*repertus*, Fr.] Found; gained by finding.

REPETITORY. *f.* [*repetitorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine.

REPETITION. *f.* [*repetitio*, Lat.] 1. Iteration of the same thing. *Arbutnot*. 2. Recital of the same words over again. *Hooker*. 3. The act of reciting or rehearsing. *Shaksp.* 4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To **REPINE**. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented. *Templ.*

REPINER. *f.* [from *repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.

TO REPL'CE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place*.] 1. To put again into the former place. *Bacon*. 2. To put in a new place. *Dryden*.

TO REPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr.] To plant anew.

REPLANTA'TION. *f.* [from *replant*.] The act of planting again.

TO REPLA'IT. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait*] To fold one part often over another.

TO REPLENISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *plenus*, Lat] 1. To stock; to fill. *Milton*. 2. To finish; to consummate; to complete. *Shakefp.*

TO REPLE'NISH. *v. n.* To be stocked. *Bacon*.

REPLE'TE. *a.* [*repletus*, Lat] Full; completely filled. *Bacon*.

REPLE'TION. *f.* [*repletio*, Fr.] The state of being overfull. *Arbuthnot*.

REPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be relieved.

TO REPLEVIN. } *v. a.* *Spenser.* [*replegio*,
TO REPLEVY. } low Lat] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.

REPLICATION. *f.* [*replicio*, Lat] 1. Rebound; repercussion. *Shakefp.* 2. Reply; answer. *Broome*.

TO REPLY. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer. *Atterbury*

TO REPLY. *v. a.* To return for an answer. *Milton*.

REPLY. *f.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer. *Watts*.

REPLYER. *f.* [from *reply*] He that makes a return to an answer. *Bacon*.

TO REPO'LISH. *v. a.* [*repolis*, Fr. *re* and *polis*.] To polish again. *Donne*.

TO REPORT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, Fr.] 1. To note by popular rumour. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 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. *adv.* [from *reporting*.] By common fame. *Shakefp.*

REPOSAL. *f.* [from *repose*] The act of reposing. *Shakefp.*

TO REPOSE. *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. *Woodw.*

TO REPOSE. *v. n.* [*reposer*, Fr.] 1. To sleep; to be at rest. *Chapman*. 2. To rest in confidence. *Shakefp.*

REPOSE. *f.* [*repos*, Fr.] 1. Sleep; rest; quiet. *Shakefp.* *Philips*. 2. Cause of rest. *Dryden*.

REPO'SEDNESS. *f.* [from *reposed*.] State of being at rest

TO REPOSITE. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety. *Derham*.

REPOSITION. *f.* [from *repositio*.] The act of

replacing. *Wiseman*.

REPOSITORY. *f.* [*repositorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is safely laid up. *Rogers*.

TO REPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*re* and *posses*.] To possess again. *Spenser*.

TO REP'REHEND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat] 1. To reprove; to chide. *Shakefp.* 2. To blame; to censure. *Philips*. 3. To detect of fallacy. *Bacon*. 4. To charge with as a fault. *Bacon*.

REP'REHENDER. *f.* [from *reprehend*] Blamer; censurer. *Hooker*.

REP'REHENSIBLE. *a.* [*reprehensibilis*, Fr.] Blameable; culpable; censurable.

REP'REHENSIBleness. *f.* [from *reprehensibilis*] Blameableness.

REP'REHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *reprehensibilis*.] Blameably; culpably.

REP'REHENSION. *f.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.] Reproof; open blame. *Hammond*.

REP'REHENSIVE. *a.* [from *reprehend*.] Given to reproof.

TO REPRESENT. *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. *Stillingsfleet*. 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*

REPRESENTATIVE. *f.* 1. One exhibiting the likeness of another. *Addison*. 2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Blount*. 3. That by which any thing is shown. *Locke*.

REPRESENTER. *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 REPRESS. *v. a.* [*repressus*, Lat.] 1. To crush; to put down; to subdue. *Hayward*. 2. To compress. Not proper.

REPRESS. *f.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing. *Gw. of the Tongue*.

REPRESSION. *f.* [from *repress*.] Act of repressing. *King Charles*.

REP'RESSIVE. *a.* [from *repress*.] Having power to repress; acting to repress.

TO REPRI'EVE. *v. a.* To respite after sentence of death; to give a reprieve. *South*.

REPRI'EVE. *f.* [from the verb.] Pespite after sentence of death. *Clarendon*.

TO REPRI'MAND. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove. *Arbuthnot*.

REPRI'MAND. *f.* [*reprimande*, Fr.] Reproof; reprehension. *Addison*.

TO REPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print*.] 1. To renew

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.* [*reprocher*, Fr.] Censure; infamy; shame. *Milton.*
REPROACHABLE. *a.* [*reproachable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.
REPROACHFUL. *a.* [from *reproach*.] 1. Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shakesp.* 2. Shameful; infamous; vile. *Hammond.*
REPROACHFULLY. *adv.* [from *reproach*.] 1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously. *Shakesp.* 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*, Lat.] 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. *Southern.*
REPROBATENESS. *f.* [from *reprobate*] The state of being reprobate.
REPROBATION. *f.* [*reprobation*, Fr.] 1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. *Shakesp. Maise.* 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; blameable; 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. *Shakesp.* 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. *Etcym.*
REPTILE. *a.* [*repsile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*
REPTILE. *f.* An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke, Prior.*
REPUBLICAN. *a.* [from *republick*.] Placing the government in the people
REPUBLICAN. *f.* [from *republick*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government. *Addison.*
REPUBLIC. *f.* [*republica*, Lat.] Common-

wealth; 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*, Lat.] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Ben'tey.*
REPUDIATION. *f.* [from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection. *Arbutnot.*
REPUGNANCE. } *f.* [*repugnance*, Fr.] 1.
REPUGNANCY. } Inconsistency; contrariety.
Bentley. 2. Reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passions. *South.*
REPUGNANT. *a.* [*repugnant*, Fr.] 1. Disobedient; not obsequious. *Shakesp.* 2. Contrary; opposite. *Woodward.*
REPUGNANTLY. *adv.* [from *repugnant*.] Contradictorily. *Brown.*
TO REPULSIATE. *v. v.* [*re and pullare*, Lat.] To bud again. *Howel.*
REPULSE. *f.* [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, Lat.] 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.*
REPULSION. *f.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself. *Arbutnot.*
REPULSIVE. *a.* [from *repulse*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off. *Newton.*
TO REPURCHASE. *v. a.* [*re and purchase*.] To buy again. *Shakesp.*
REPUTABLE. *a.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous. *Rogers.*
REPUTABLY. *adv.* [from *reputable*] Without discredit. *Aterbury.*
REPUTATION. *f.* [*reputation*, Fr.] Credit; honour; character of good. *Addison.*
TO REPUTE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat.] To hold; to account; to think. *Donne.*
REPUTE. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Character; reputation. 2. Established opinion. *Milton.*
REPUTELESS. *a.* [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful. *Shakesp.*
REQUEST. *f.* [*requeste*, Fr.] 1. Petition; entreaty. *Shakesp.* 2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired. *B. yle.*
TO REQUEST. *v. a.* [*requerit*, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat. *Knolles.*
REQUESTER. *f.* [from *request*.] Petitioner; solicitor.
TO REQUICKEN. *v. a.* [*re and quicken*.] To reanimate. *Shakesp.*
REQUIEM. *f.* [Lat.] 1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest. *Shakesp.* 2. Rest; quiet; peace. *Sandys.*
REQUIRABLE. *a.* [from *require*.] Fit to be required. *Hale.*
TO REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat.] 1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right. *Spriman.* 2. To make necessary; to need. *Dryden.*
REQUISITE. *a.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things. *Walc.*
REQUISITE. *f.* Any thing necessary. *Dryden.*

REQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *requisite.*] Necessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*

REQUISITENESS. *f.* [from *requisite.*] Necessity; the state of being requisite. *Boyle.*

REQUITAL. *f.* [from *requite.*] 1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation. *Hooker.* 2. Reward; recompense. *South.*

TO REQUITE. *v. a.* [*requiter, Fr.*] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense. *Pope.*

REWARD. *f.* The rear or last troop.

RESALE. *f.* [*re and sale.*] Sale at second hand. *Bacon.*

TO RESALUTE. *v. a.* [*resaluto, Lat. resaluer, Fr.*] To salute or greet anew. *Chapman.*

TO RESAIL. *v. a.* [*re and fail.*] To fail back. *Pope.*

TO RESCIND. *v. a.* [*rescindo, Lat. rescinder, Fr.*] To cut off; to abrogate a law. *Hammond, Dryden.*

RESCISSION. *f.* [*rescission, Fr. rescissus, Lat.*] The act of cutting off; abrogation. *Bacon.*

RESCISSORY. *a.* [*rescisoire, Fr. rescissus, Lat.*] Having the power to cut off.

TO RESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*rescribo, Lat.*] 1. To write back. *Ayliffe.* 2. To write over again. *Hawck.*

RESCRIPT. *f.* [*rescriptum, Lat.*] Edict of an emperor. *Bacon.*

TO RESCUE. *v. a.* [*rescorre, old Fr.*] To set free from any violence, confinement or danger. *Shakespeare.*

RESCUE. *f.* [*rescouffe, old Fr.*] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement. *Shakespeare.*

RESCUER. *f.* [from *rescue.*] One that rescues.

RESEARCH. *f.* [*recherche, Fr.*] Enquiry; search. *Rogers.*

TO RESEARCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher, Fr.*] To examine; to enquire. *Wotton.*

TO RESEAT. *v. a.* [*re and seat.*] To seat again. *Dryden.*

RESEIZER. *f.* One that seizes again.

RESEIZURE. *f.* [*re and seizure.*] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time. *Bacon.*

RESEMBLANCE. *f.* [*resemblance, Fr.*] Likeness; similitude; representation. *Hooker.*

TO RESEMBLE. *v. a.* [*resembler, Fr.*] 1. To compare; to represent as like something else. *Raleigh.* 2. To be like; to have likeness to. *Addison.*

TO RESEND. *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. *adv.* [from *resenting.*] With deep sense; with strong perception; with anger. *Mare.*

RESENTMENT. *f.* [*resentiment, Fr.*] 1. Strong perception of good or ill. *Glanville.* 2. Deep sense of injury. *Swift.*

RESERVATION. *f.* [*reservation, Fr.*] 1. Re-

serve; concealment of something in the mind. *Sanderfon.* 2. Something kept back; something not given up. *Swift.* 3. Custody; state of being treasured up. *Shakespeare.*

RESERVATORY. *f.* [*reservoir, Fr.*] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept. *Wooden.*

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. *adv.* [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 *resett'e.*] 1. The act of settling again. *Norris.* 2. The state of settling again. *Mortimer.*

RESIANCE. *f.* [from *resant.*] Residence; abode; dwelling. *Bacon.*

RESIANT. *a.* [*resseant, Fr.*] Resident; present in a place. *Kneller.*

TO RESIDE. *v. n.* [*resideo, Lat.*] 1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present. *Mit.* 2. [*Reside, Lat.*] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

RESIDENCE. *f.* [*residence, Fr.*] 1. Act of dwelling in a place. *Ha'e.* 2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.* 3. That which settles at the bottom of liquors. *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. *Mare.*

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. *Arbuthnot.*

TO RESIEGE. *v. a.* [*re and siege, Fr.*] To besiege again. *Spenser.*

TO RESIGN. *v. a.* [*resigno, Lat.*] To give up a claim or possession. *Denham.* 2. To yield up. *Locke.* 3. To give up in confidence. *Tillotson.*

4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence. *Dryden*. 5. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shakeſp.*
- 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*, Lat.] The
RESILIENCY. } act of ſtarting or leaping
back. *Bacon*.
- RESILIENT.** *a.* [*reſiliens*, Lat.] Starting or ſpringing back.
- RESILITION.** *f.* [*reſiſio*, Lat.] The act of ſpringing back; reſilience.
- RESIN.** *f.* [*refina*, Lat.] The fat fulphurous part of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtrum. *Quincy*.
- RESINOUS.** *a.* [from *refin*; *refineaux*, 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. To not admit impreſſion or force. *Milton*.
- RESISTANCE.** } *f.* [*reſiſtance*, Fr.] 1. The
RESISTENCE. } act of reſiſting; oppoſition.
1. *Mac*. 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. *Raleigh*.
- RESOLVABLE.** *a.* [from *reſolve*.] 1. That may be analysed or ſeparated. *South*. 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ſolve; to clear. *Rogers*. 3. To ſettle in an opinion. *Shakeſp.* 4. To fix in determination. *Dryden*. 5. To fix in conſtancy; to confirm. *Shakeſp.* 6. To melt; to diſſolve. *Arbutnot*. 7. To analyze. *Tillotſon*.
- TO RESOLVE.** *v. n.* 1. To determine; to decree within one's ſelf. *Milton*. 2. To melt; to be diſſolved. *Shakeſp.* *Southern*. 3. To be ſettled in opinion. *Locke*.
- RESOLVE.** *f.* Reſolution; fixed determination. *Denham*.
- RESOLVEDLY.** *adv.* [from *reſolved*.] With firmneſs and conſtancy. *Greav*.
- RESOLVEDNESS.** *f.* [from *reſolved*.] Reſolution; conſtancy; firmneſs. *Decay of Piety*.
- RESOLVENT.** *f.* [*reſolvans*, Lat.] 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. *Shakeſp.*
- RESOLUTELY.** *adv.* [from *reſolute*.] Determinately; firmly; conſtantly; ſteadily. *Raſcom*.
- 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*, Lat.] Sound; reſound. *Boyle*.
- RESONANT.** *a.* [*reſonant*, Fr.] Reſounding. *Milton*.
- TO RESORT.** *v. n.* [*reſortir*, Fr.] 1. To have reſource. *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. *Shakeſp.*
- TO RESOUND.** *v. a.* [*reſono*, Lat.] 1. To echo; to ſound back; to celebrate by ſound. *Peaſham*. 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 RESOW.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ſow*.] To ſow anew. *Bacon*.
- TO RESPEAK.** *v. n.* [*re* and *ſpeak*.] To answer. *Shakeſp.*
- 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. *Bacon*.
- RESPECT.** *f.* [*reſpectus*, Lat.] 1. Regard; attention. *Shakeſp.* 2. Reverence; honour. *Prior*. 3. Awful kindneſs. *Locke*. 4. Good-will. *Shakeſp.* 5. Partial regard. *Proverbs*. 6. Reverend character. *Shakeſp.* 7. Manner of treating others. *Wotton*. 8. Conſideration; motive. *Hooker*. 9. Relation; regard. *Tillotſon*.
- RESPECTER.** *f.* [from *reſpect*.] One that has partial regard. *Swift*.
- RESPECTFUL.** *a.* [*reſpect* and *ful*.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility. *Prior*.
- RESPECTFULLY.** *adv.* [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. *Shakesp.* 4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. *Hooker.*
- RESPECTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *respectivus*.] 1. Particularly; as each belongs to each. *South.* 2. Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.* 3. Partially; with respect to private views. *Obsoleto.* *Hooker.* 4. With great reverence. *Shakesp.*
- RESPERSION.** *f.* [*resperſus*, 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. *Milt.* 3. To rest; to take rest from toil. *Pope.*
- RESPIRE.** *f.* [*respite*, Fr.] 1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence. *Milton*, *Prior.* 2. Pause; interval. *Raleigh.*
- TO RESPIRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To relieve by a pause. *Milton.* 2. [*Respiter*; old Fr.] To suspend; to delay. *Clarendon.*
- RESPLENDENCE.** } *f.* [from *resplendent*.]
RESPLENDENCY. } Lustre; brightness; splendour. *Boyle.*
- RESPLENDENT.** *a.* [*resplendens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre. *Newton.*
- RESPLENDENTLY.** *adv.* [from *resplendent*.] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.
- TO RESPOND.** *v. n.* [*respondens*, Lat. *respondere*, Fr.] 1. To answer. 2. To correspond; to suit. *Broom.*
- 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.] 1. Answerable; accountable. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 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*, Lat.] Containing answer.
- REST.** *f.* [next, Sax. *ruste*, Dutch] 1. Sleep; repose. *Pope.* 2. The final sleep; the quietness of death. *Dryden.* 3. Stillness; cessation of motion. *Bacon.* 4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance. *Daniel.* 5. Cessation from bodily labour. *Job.* 6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests. *Fairfax.* 7. Place of repose. *Milton.* 8. Final hope. *Clarendon.* 9. Remainder; what remains. *Dryden.*
- REST.** *a.* [*restes*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Others; those not included in any proposition, *Stilling.*
- 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*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*
- TO RESTAGNATE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnate*.] To stand without flow. *Wifeman.*
- RESTAGNATION.** *f.* [from *restagnate*.] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.
- RESTAURATION.** *f.* [*restauratio*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former state. *Hooker.*
- TO RESTEM.** *v. a.* [*re* and *stem*.] To force back against the current. *Shakesp.*
- RESTFUL.** *a.* [*rest* and *full*.] Quiet; being at rest. *Shakesp.*
- RESTHARROW.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- RESTIFF.** *a.* [*restif*, Fr. *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 *restif*.] Obstinate reluctance. *King Charles.*
- RESTINCTION.** *f.* [*restinctus*, Lat.] The act of extinguishing.
- RESTITUTION.** *f.* [*restitutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away. *Taylor*, *Arbutnot.* 2. The act of recovering its former state or posture. *Grew.*
- RESTLESS.** *a.* [from *rest*.] 1. Being without sleep. 2. Unquiet; without peace. *Prior.* 3. Unconstant; unquieted. *Dryden.* 4. Not still; in continual motion. *Milton.*
- RESTLESSLY.** *adv.* [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*, *restauratio*, Fr.] 1. The act of replacing to 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.* [*restauratio*, Lat.] 1. To give back what has been lost or taken away. *Dryden.* 2. To bring back. *Dryden.* 3. To retrieve: to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state. *Prior.* 4. To recover passages in books from corruption.
- RESTORER.** *f.* [from *restors*.] One that restores, *Swift.*

- To RESTRAIN. *v. a.* [*restrindre*, Fr.] 1. To withhold; to keep in. *Shakefp.* 2. To repress; to keep in awe. *Locke.* 3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress. *Milton.* 4. To abridge. *Clarendon.* 5. To hold in. *Shakefp.* 6. To limit; to confine. *South.*
- RESTRAINABLE. *a.* [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained. *Brown.*
- RESTRAINEDLY. *adv.* [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude. *Hammond.*
- RESTRAINER. *f.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrain; one that withhold. *Brown.*
- RESTRAINT. *f.* [from *restrain*; *r. str. ent.*, Fr.] 1. Abridgement of liberty. *Shakefp.* 2. Prohibition. *Milton.* 3. Limitation; restriction. *Brown.* 4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding. *South.*
- To RESTRICT. *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. *A. butnet.*
- RESTRICTION. *f.* [*restriction*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation. *Temple.*
- RESTRICTIVE. *a.* [from *restrict*.] 1. Expressing limitation. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Styptick, astringent. *Wileman.*
- RESTRICTIVELY. *adv.* [from *restrictive*.] With limitation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- To RESTRINGE. *v. a.* [*restringo*, Lat.] To limit; to confine.
- RESTRINGENT. *f.* [*restringens*, Lat.] That which hath the power of restraining. *Harvey.*
- RESTY. *a.* [*restiff*, Fr.] Obdurate in standing still. *Swift.*
- To RESUBLIME. *v. a.* [*re and sublime*.] To sublime another time. *Newton.*
- To RESULT. *v. n.* [*resulto*, Fr. *resulto*, Lat.] 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*, Fr.] The act of resulting.
- RESUMABLE. *a.* [from *resume*.] What may be taken back. *Hale.*
- To RESUME. *v. a.* [*resumo*, Lat.] 1. To take back what has been given. *Wallr.* 2. To take back what has been taken away. *Shakep.* 3. To take again. *Dryden.* 4. To begin again what was broken off; as, *to resume a discourse.*
- RESUMPTION. *f.* [*resumptio*, Fr. *resumptus*, Lat.] The act of resuming. *Denham.*
- RESUMPTIVE. *a.* [*resumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.
- RESUPINATION. *f.* [*resupino*, Lat.] The act of lying on the back.
- To RESURVEY. *v. a.* [*re and survey*.] To review; to survey again. *Shakefp.*
- RESURRECTION. *f.* [*resurrectio*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Vi. atts.*
- To RESUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Lat.] 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*, Fr.] 1. To divide into small parcels. *Shakefp.* 2. To sell in small quantities. *Locke.* 3. To sell at second hand. *Pope.* 4. To sell in broken parts. *Shakep.*
- RETAIL. *f.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities. *Swift.*
- RETAILER. *f.* [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities. *Hawewill.*
- To RETAIN. *v. a.* [*retines*, Lat.] 1. To keep; not to lose. *Locke.* 2. To keep; not to lay aside. *Brown.* 3. To keep; not to dismiss. *Milton.* 4. To keep in pay; to hire. *Addison.*
- To RETAIN. *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*, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Swift.*
- RETALIATION. *f.* [from *retaliare*.] Requital; return of like for like. *Calamy.*
- To RETARD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Lat. *retardus*, Fr.] 1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course. *Dentam.* 2. To delay; to put off. *Dryden.*
- To RETARD. *v. n.* To fly back. *Brown.*
- RETARDATION. *f.* [*retardatio*, Fr. from *retard*.] Hindrance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*
- RETARDER. *f.* [from *retard*.] Hinderer; obstructer. *Glanville.*
- To REICH. *v. n.* [*hræcan*, Sax.] To force up something from the stomach.
- RETCHLESS. *a.* *Carclis*, *Dryden.*
- RETECTION. *f.* [*retectus*, Lat.] The act of discovering to the view. *Boyle.*
- RETENTION. *f.* [*retentio*, Fr. *retentio*, from *retentus*, Lat.] 1. The act of retaining. *Bee.* 2. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Stany.* 3. Memory. *South.* 4. Limitation. *Shakep.* 5. Custody; confinement; restraint. *Shakep.*
- RETENTIVE. *a.* [*retentus*, Lat.] Having the power of retention. *Philips.* 1. Having memory. *Glanville.*
- RETENTIVENESS. *f.* [from *retentive*.] Having the quality of retention.
- RETIENCE. *f.* [*reticentia*, Fr. *reticentia*, from *retico*, Lat.] Concealment by silence. *Dick.*

RETICLE. *f.* [*reticulum*, Lat.] A small net. *D.S.*

RETICULAR. *a.* [from *reticulum*, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED. *a.* [*reticulatus*, Lat.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacancies. *Woodward.*

RETIFORM. *a.* [*retiformis*, Lat.] Having the form of a net. *Ray*

RETINUE. *f.* [*retinue*, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny. *Rogers.*

TO RETIRE. *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.] 1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. *Davies.* 2. To retreat from danger. *2 Sam. xi.* 3. To go from a publick station. *2 Mac. v.* 4. To go off from company. *Arbutnot.*

TO RETIRE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away. *Sidney, Clarendon.*

RETIRE. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Retreat; recession. *Shaksp.* 2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Milton.*

RETIRED. *part. a.* [from *retire*.] Secret; private. *Ben. Johnson.*

RETIREDNESS. *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 wit drawing *Locke.*

RETO'LD. *part. pass.* of *retell*. Related or told again. *Shaksp.*

TO RETORT. *v. a.* [*retortus*, Lat.] 1. To throw back. *Milton.* 2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility. *Hammond.* 3. To curse back. *Bacon.*

RETORT. *f.* [*retortum*, Lat.] 1. A censure or incivility returned. *Shaksp.* 2. A chynical 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 RETOSS. *v. a.* [*re* and *to/s*.] To toss back.

TO RETOUCH. *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches. *Pope.*

TO RETRACE. *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.] To trace back. *Dryden*

TO RETRACT. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Lat. *retracter*, Fr.] 1. To recall; to recant. *Shaksp.* 2. To take back; to resume. *Woodward.*

RETRACTATION. *f.* [*retractio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion. *South.*

RETRACTION. *f.* [from *retract*.] 1. Act of withdrawing something advanced. *Woodward.* 2. Recantation; declaration or change of opinion. *Sidney.* 3. Act of withdrawing a claim. *King Charles.*

RETRACT. *f.* *Spenser.* [*retraitte*, Fr.] 1. Retreat. Obsolete. *Bacon.* 2. A cast of the countenance. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

RETREAT. *f.* [*retraitte*, Fr.] 1. Place of privacy; retirement. *L'Estrange.* 2. Place of

security. *Milton.* 3. Act of retiring before a superior force. *Bacon.*

TO RETREAT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To go to a private abode. *Milton.* 2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security. 3. To retire from a superior enemy. 4. To go out of the former place. *Woodward.*

RETREATED. *part. adj.* [from *retreat*.] Retired; gone to privacy.

TO RETRENCH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.] 1. To cut off; to pare away. *Dryden.* 2. To confine. *Aldison.*

TO RETRENCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence. *Pope.*

RETRENCHMENT. *f.* [*retranchement*, Fr.] The act of lopping away. *Asterbury.*

TO RETRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat.] To pay back; to make repayment of. *Locke.*

RETRIBUTION. *f.* [*retribution*, Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action. *Hall, South.*

RETRIBUTORY. } *a.* [from *retribute*.] Re-

RETRIBUTIVE. } paying; making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE. *a.* [from *retrive*.] That may be retrieved.

TO RETRIEVE. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.] 1. To recover; to restore. *Rogers.* 2. To repair. *Prior.* 3. To regain. *Dryden.* 4. To recal; to bring back. *Bekley*

RETROCESSION. *f.* [*retrocessum*, Lat.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPIULATION. *f.* [*retro* and *copulation*.] Post-coition. *Brown.*

RETROGRADATION. *f.* [*retrogradatio*, Fr. from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward. *Ray.*

RETROGRADE. *a.* [*retrograde*, Fr.] 1. Going backward. *Bacon.* 2. Contrary; opposite. *Shaksp.*

TO RETROGRADE. *v. n.* [*retr.* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward. *Bacon.*

RETROGRESSION. *f.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards. *Brown.*

RETROMINGENCY. *f.* [*retro* and *minge*, Lat.] The quality of flitting backward. *Brown.*

RETROMINGENT. *a.* [*retro* and *mingens*, Lat.] Stalling backward. *Brown.*

RETROSPECT. *f.* [*retro* and *specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past. *Aldison.*

RETROSPECTION. *f.* [from *retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backwards. *Swift.*

RETROSPECTIVE. *a.* [from *retrospect*.] Looking backwards. *Pope.*

TO RETURN. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray.*

TO RETURN. *v. n.* [*returner*, Fr.] 1. To come to the same place. *Proverbs.* 2. To come back to the same state. *Lucas.* 3. To go back. *Locke.* 4. To make answer. *Pope.* 5. To come back; to come again; to revisit. *Milton.* 6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again. *Milton.* 7. To return; to re-ignite. *Dryden.*

- TO RETURN.** *v. a.* 1. To repay; to give in requital. *Milton.* 2. To give back. 2 *Chron.* 3. To send back. *Milton.* 4. To give account of. *Granat.* 5. To transmit. *Clarendon.*
- RETURN.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of coming back to the same place. *Dryden.* 2. Retrogression. 3. Act of coming back to the same state. 1 *Kings* xx. 4. Revolution; vicissitude. *Bacon.* 5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale. *Bacon.* 6. Profit; advantage. *Taylor.* 7. Remittance; payment from a distant place. *Shakesp.* 8. Repayment; retribution; requital. *Dryden.* 9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. *South.* 10. Relapse. *Swift.*
- RETURABLE.** *a.* Allowed to be reported back. *Hale.*
- RETURNER.** *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*, Lat.] 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.* [*raueelen*, Dutch] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.
- REVEL.** *f.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shakesp.*
- TO REVEL.** *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] 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.* [*revancher*, Fr.] 1. To return an injury. *Shake.* 2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy. *Dryden.* 3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. *Shake.*
- REVENGE.** *f.* [*revanche*, Fr.] Return of an injury. *Bacon.*
- REVENGEFUL.** *a.* [from *venge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Denham.*
- REVENGEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *vengeful*] Vindictively. *Dryden.*
- REVENGER.** *f.* [from *venge.*] 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.** *adv.* With vengeance; vindictively. *Shakesp.*
- REVENUE.** *f.* [*revenu*, Fr.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spencer.*
- TO REVERB.** *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To strike against; to reverberate. *Shakesp.*
- REVERBERANT.** *a.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Resounding; beating back.
- TO REVERBERATE.** *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] 1. To beat back. *Shakesp.* 2. To beat 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 rebound.
- REVERBERATION.** *f.* [*reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back. *Addison.*
- REVERBERATORY.** *a.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back. *Moxon.*
- TO REVERE.** *v. a.* [*revereor*, Lat.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Prior.*
- REVERENCE.** *f.* [*reverentia*, Lat.] 1. Veneration; respect; awful regard. *Bacon.* 2. Act of obedience; bow; courtesy. *Dryden.* 3. Title of the clergy. *Shakesp.* 4. Poetical title of a father. *Shakesp.*
- 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*, Fr.] 1. Venerable; deserving reverence; expecting respect by his appearance. *Pope.* 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. *Milton.*
- REVERENT.** *a.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration. *Pope.*
- REVERENTIAL.** *a.* [*reverentielle*, Fr.] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration. *Danne.*
- REVERENTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *reverential.*] With show of reverence. *Brown.*
- REVERENTLY.** *adv.* [from *reverent.*] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shakesp.*
- REVERER.** *f.* [from *revere.*] One who venerates; one who reveres. *Gov. of the Tongue*
- REVERSAL.** *f.* [from *reverse.*] Change of sentence. *Bacon.*
- TO REVERSE.** *v. a.* [*reversus*, Lat.] 1. To turn upside down. *Temple.* 2. To overturn; to subvert. *Pope.* 3. To turn back. *Milton.* 4. To contradict; to repeal. *Husker.* 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*, Lat.] To return. *Spenser.*
- REVERSE.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Change; vicissitude. *Dryden.* 2. A contrary; an opposite. *Rogers.* 3. [*Revers*, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed. *Camden.*
- REVERSIBLE.** *a.* [*reversibile*, Fr. from *reverse.*] Capable of being reversed.
- REVERSION.** *f.* [*reversion*, Fr. from *reverse.*] 1. The state of being to be possessed after the death

- death of the present possessor. *Ham.* 2. Succession; right of succession. *Smith.*
- REVERSIONARY.** *a.* [from *reversion*.] To be enjoyed in succession. *Arbutnot.*
- TO REVERT.** *v. a.* [revertis, Lat.] 1. To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.* 2. To reverberate. *Thomson.*
- TO REVERT.** *v. n.* [revertir, old Fr.] To return; to fall back. *Bacon.*
- REVERT.** *f.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. *Peacham.*
- REVERTIBLE.** *a.* [from *revert*.] Returnable.
- REVERY.** *f.* [reversie, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought. *Addison.*
- TO REVEST.** *v. a.* [revester, revertir, Fr. revestis, Lat.] 1. To clothe again. *Spenser.* 2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.
- REVESTIARY.** *f.* [revestiaire, Fr.] Place where dresses are repositied. *Camden.*
- REVISION.** *f.* [revisum, Lat.] Return to life. *Brown.*
- TO REVICTUAL.** *v. a.* [re and victual.] To stock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*
- TO REVIE W.** *v. a.* [re and view.] 1. To look back. *Denham.* 2. To see again. *Shakeſp.* 3. To consider over again; to retrace; to re-examine. *Dryden.* 4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.
- REVIE W.** *f.* [revenir, 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.** *adv.* [from *revile*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Marsie.*
- REVISAL.** *f.* [from *revise*.] Review; re-examination. *Pope.*
- TO REVISE.** *v. a.* [revisus, Lat.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*
- REVISE.** *f.* [from the verb] 1. Review; reexamination. *Bayle.* 2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.
- REVISER.** *f.* [reviser, Fr.] Examiner; superintendent.
- REVISION.** *f.* [revisio, Fr.] Review.
- TO REVISIT.** *v. a.* [revisis, Lat.] To visit again. *Milton.*
- REVISUAL.** *f.* [from *revise*.] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.
- TO REVIVE.** *v. n.* [revivire, Fr.] 1. To return to life. *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. *Shakeſp.*
- REVIVER.** *f.* [from *revive*.] That which invigorates or revives.
- TO REVIVIFICATE.** *v. a.* [revivifier, Fr.] To recal to life.
- REVIVIFICATION.** *f.* [from *revivificate*.] The act of recalling to life. *Spektor.*
- REVIVISCENCY.** *f.* [revivisco, reviviscentia, Lat.] Renewal of life. *Burnet.*
- REUNION.** *f.* [reunion, Fr.] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord. *Denne.*
- TO REUNITE.** *v. a.* [re and unite.] 1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided. *Shakeſp.* 2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.
- TO REUNITE.** *v. n.* To cohere again.
- REVOCABLE.** *a.* [revocable, Fr.] 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, Lat.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
- REVOCA TION.** *f.* [revocatio, Latin.] 1. Act of recalling. *Hooker.* 2. State of being recalled. *Hewel.* 3. Repeal; reversal. *Ayliffe.*
- TO REVOKE.** *v. a.* [revocare, Fr. revoca, Lat.] 1. To repeal; to reverse. *Dryden.* 2. To check; to repress. *Spenser.* 3. To draw back. *Dawies.*
- REVOKEMENT.** *f.* [from *revoke*.] Revocation; repeal; recal. *Shakeſp.*
- TO REVOLT.** *v. n.* [revolter, Fr.] 1. To fall off from one to another. *Shakeſp.* 2. To change. *Shakeſp.*
- REVOLT.** *f.* [revolte, Fr.] 1. Desertion; change of sides. *Raleigh.* 2. A revolter; one who changes sides. *Shakeſp.* 3. Gross departure from duty. *Shakeſp.*
- REVOLTED.** *part. adj.* [from *revolt*.] Having swerved from duty. *Milton.*
- REVOLTER.** *f.* [from *revolt*.] One who changes sides; a deserter. *Milton.*
- TO REVO'LV E.** *v. n.* [revolvus, Lat.] 1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Cheyne, Watts.* 2. To fall in a regular course of changing possessors; to devolve. *Ayliffe.*
- TO REVO'LV E.** *v. a.* [revolve, Lat.] 1. To roll any thing round. *Milton.* 2. To consider; to meditate on. *Shakeſp.*
- REVOLUTION.** *f.* [revolution, French; revolutus, Lat.] 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, Lat.] 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. *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

- times used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompence 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. *Shakeſp.*
- RHABBARATE.** *a.* [from *rhabbarata*, Lat.] Impregnated or tinged with rhubarb. *Flyer.*
- RHABDOMANCY.** *f.* [*ῥαβδομαντῆς* and *μαντῆα*.] Divination by a wand. *Brown.*
- 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. *Shakeſp.*
- RHETORICAL.** *a.* [*ῥητορικὸς*, Latin.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorical; figurative. *Alce.*
- RHETORICALLY.** *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.
- TO RHETORICATE.** *v. n.* [*ῥητορικῶς*, low Lat.] To play the orator; to attack the passions. *Decay of Prety.*
- RHETORICIAN.** *f.* [*ῥητορικῆς*, Fr.] One who teaches the science of rhetorick. *Baker.*
- RHETORICIAN.** *a.* Suiting a matter of rhetorick. *Blackmore.*
- RHEUM.** *f.* [*ῥεῦμα*.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Querc.*
- RHEUMATICK.** *a.* [*ῥευματικὸς*.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour. *Flyer.*
- RHEUMATISM.** *f.* [*ῥευματισμὸς*.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acid humours.
- RHEUMY.** *a.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture. *Dryden.*
- RHINOCEROS.** *f.* [*ῥίνας* and *κέρας*.] A vast beast in the East-Indies armed with a horn in his front. *Shakeſp.*
- RHOMB.** *f.* [*ῥόμβος*, French; *ῥομβοειδής*.] 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. *Woodward.*
- RHUBARB.** *f.* [*ῥαβάρβα*, Lat.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock. *W. Jeman.*
- RHYME.** *f.* [*ῥυθμὸς*] 1. An 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 verse. *Shakeſp.*
- RHYMER.** } *f.* [from *rhyme*] One who
RHYMSTER. } makes rhymes; a versifier.
Shakeſp.
- 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 vertebrae of the back; they are segments of a circle. *Quincy.* 2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side. *Shakeſp.*
- RIBALD.** *f.* [*ribault*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenser.*
- RIBALDRY.** *f.* [*ribaudie*, old Fr.] Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Dryden.*
- RIBAND.** *f.* [*ribande*, *ruban*, Fr.] A flet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament. *Glanville.*
- RIBBED.** *a.* [from *rib*.] 1. Furnished with ribs. *Sandys.* 2. Included as the body by ribs. *Shakeſp.*
- RIBBON.** *f.* See **RIBAND.**
- TO RIBBROAST.** *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast*.] To beat soundly. *Butler.*
- RIBWORT.** *f.* A plant.
- RIC.** *f.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man. *Gibson.*
- RICE.** *f.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the esculent grains.
- RICH.** *a.* [*riche*, Fr. *pica*, Saxon.] 1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions. *Seed.* 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. *Shakeſp.*
- RICHES.** *f.* [*richesses*, Fr.] 1. Wealth; money or possession. *Hammond.* 2. Splendid sumptuous appearance. *Milton.*
- RICHLY.** *adv.* [from *rich*] 1. With riches; wealthy; splendidly; magnificently. *Milton.* 2. Pientiously. *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. *Norimer.*
- RICKETS.** *f.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] A name given to the distemper at its appearance by *Chiffon.* The *rickets* is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, where-

RID

- by the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy.*
- RICKETY.** *a.* [from *ricketts*.] Diseased with the rickets. *Arbuthnot.*
- RICKLUS.** *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- RICTURE.** *f.* [*ricitura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict.*
- RID.** *pret. of ride.*
- To RID.** *v. a.* [from *hridan*, Saxon.] 1. To set free; to redeem. *Exodus.* 2. To clear; to disencumber. *Hooker, Ben Johnson, Addison.* 3. To dispatch. *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 incumbrances. *Milton.*
- RIDDEN,** the participle of *ride*. *Hale.*
- RIDDLE.** *f.* [nædel, 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. *Mortimer.*
- To RIDDLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously or obscurely. *Shakespeare.*
- RIDDINGLY.** *adv.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle. *Donne.*
- To RIDE.** *v. n.* *præter. rid or rode*; *part. rid or ridden.* [ridan, 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. *Knolles, Hayward.* 6. To be supported by something subservient. *Shakespeare.*
- To RIDE.** *v. n.* To manage insolently at will. *Swift.*
- RIDER.** *f.* [from *ride*.] 1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle. *Prior.* 2. One who manages or breaks horses. *Bramston.* 3. An infertile leaf.
- RIDGE.** *f.* [hrygg, Saxon; ryg, 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 or 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.*
- RIDLING.** } *f.* [*ovis vejicula*, Lat. *Ainsw.*]
RIDGIL. } A ram half castrated. *Dryden.*
- RIDGY.** *a.* [from *ridge*.] Rising in a ridge. *Dryden.*
- RIDICULE.** *f.* [*ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter. *Swift.*
- 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.*

RIG

- RIDICULOUSLY.** *adv.* [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 coat used by women, when they travel to bear off the rain. *Arbuthnot.*
- RIE.** *f.* An eulent grain.
- RIFE.** *a.* [ryfe, Saxon; riif, Dutch.] Prevalent; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers. *Arbuthnot.*
- RIFELY.** *adv.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles.*
- RIFENESS.** *f.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance. *Arbuthnot.*
- To RIFLE.** *v. a.* [*riifler*, Fr. *riifelen*, Dutch.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*
- RIFLER.** *f.* [from *rifle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.
- RIFT.** *f.* [from *rive*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Bacon, Dryden.*
- To RIFT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. *Pope.*
- To RIFT.** *v. n.* To burst; to open. *Bacon.* 2. [*Ræver*, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.
- RIG.** *f.* *Rig*, ridge, seems to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, hrygg; and the Islandick, bruggur, 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.*
- RIGADON.** *f.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] A dance.
- RIGATION.** *f.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering. *Dict.*
- RIGGER.** *f.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.
- RIGGING.** *f.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship. *Creech.*
- RIGGISH.** *a.* [from *rig*, a whore.] Wanton; whorish. *Shakespeare.*
- To RIGGLE.** *v. a.* [properly to *wiggle*.] To move backward and forward.
- RIGHT.** *a.* [rygt, Saxon, recht, Dutch.] 1. Fit, proper; becoming; suitable; true; not erroneous. *Hilder.* 2. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment. *Shakespeare.* 3. Just; honest; equitable. *Psalms.* 4. Happy; convenient. *Addison.* 5. Not left. *Brown.* 6. Strait; not crooked. *Locke.* 7. Perpendicular.
- RIGHT.** *interject.* An expression of approbation. *Pope.*
- RIGHT.** *adv.* 1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth. *Ray's common.* 2. In a direct line. 3. In a great degree; very. *B. Johnson.* 4. It is still used in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*. *Teacham.*

RIGHT.

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. Deliverance from error. *Woodward*.
To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do justice; to establish in possession justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Taylor*.
RIGHTEOUS. *n.* [rihtige, Saxon.] 1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Genesis*. 2. E-quitable. *Dryden*.
RIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *righteous*] Honestly; virtuously. *Dryden*.
RIGHTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *righteous*.] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness. *Hooker*.
R'IGHTFUL. *a.* [right and full.] 1. Having the right; having the just claim. *Shakespeare*. 2. Honest; just. *Prior*.
RIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *rightful*.] According to right; according to justice. *Dryden*.
RIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *rightful*.] Moral rectitude. *Sidney*.
RIGHT-HAND. *f.* Not the left. *Shakespeare*.
RIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *right*.] According to truth; properly; suitably; not erroneously. *Milton*. 2. Honestly; uprightly. *Shakespeare*. 3. Exactly. *Dryden*. 4. Straightly; directly. *Ascham*.
RIGHTNESS. [from *right*] 1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude. *Rogers*. 2. Sraintness. *Bacon*.
RIGID. *a.* [rigidus, Lat.] 1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Roy*. 2. Severe; inflexible. *Denham*. 3. Sharp; cruel. *Philips*.
R'IGIDITY. *f.* [rigidit , Fr.] 1. Stiffness. *Arbutnot*. 2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance. *Watson*.
R'IGIDLY. *adv.* [from *rigid*.] 1. Stiffly; unpliantly. 2. Severely; inflexibly.
RIGIDNESS. *f.* [from *rigid*] Severity; inflexibility.
RIGLET. *f.* [regulet, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood. *Moxon*.
RIGGL. *f.* A circle. In *Shakespeare*, a diadem.
RIGOUR. *f.* [rigor, Lat.] 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. *Guanville*. 6. Rage-cruelty; fury. *Spenser*. 7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. *Dryden*.
RIGOROUS. *a.* [from *rigour*.] Severe; allowing no abatement. *Rogers*.
RIGOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rigorous*.] Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. *Milton*.
RILL. *f.* [rivulus, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet. *Milton*.
To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams. *Prior*.

RILLET. *f.* [corrupted from *rivulet*.] A small stream. *Carew*.
RIM. *f.* [rima, Saxon.] 1. A border; a margin. *Carew*. 2. That which encircles something else. *Bacon*.
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. *Bacon*.
To RIMPLE. *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. *Wise man*.
R'IMY. *a.* [from *rim*.] Steamy; foggy; misty. *Harvey*.
RIND. *f.* [rind, Saxon; rinde, Dutch.] Bark; hulk. *Boyle*, *Milton*, *Dryden*.
To RIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to hulk.
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 found of bells or any other sonorous body. *Bacon*, *Milton*. 8. A found of any kind. *Bacon*.
To RING. *v. a.* pret. and part pass. *ring*. [hringan, Saxon.] 1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it found. *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 found as a bell or sonorous metal. *Dryden*. 2. To practise the art of making musick with bells. *Holder*. 3. To found; to rebound. *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 horie; it sometimes goes quite round like a ring. *Farrier's Dict.*
RING-DOVE. *f.* [rhingelduyve, 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*.
R'INGLET. *f.* [diminutive of *ring*.] 1. A small ring. *Pope*. 2. A circle. *Shakespeare*. 3. A curl. *Milton*.
RINGSTREAKED. *a.* [ring and streaked.] Circularly streaked. *Genesis*.
RINGTAIL. *f.* [ring and tail.] A kind of kite. *Bailey*.
RINGWORM. *f.* [ring and worm.] A circular letter. *Wise man*.
To RINSE. *v. a.* [from *rein*, German.] 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. *Shakespeare*. 2. To wash the soap out of cloaths. *King*.
R'INSE. *f.* [from *rinse*.] One that washes or rinses; a washer.
RIOT. *f.* [rioste, old Fr.] 1. Wild and loose festivity. *Milton*. 2. A sedition; an uproar. *Milton*.

Milton. 3. To run riot. To move or act without controul or restraint. *Swift*.
 To RIOT. *v. n.* [*rioster*, old Fr.] 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. 1. One who raises an uproar.
 RIOTISE. *f.* [from *riot*.] Dissoluteness; luxury. *Spenser*.
 RIOTOUS. *a.* [*rioteux*, Fr.] 1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive. *Brown*. 2. Seditious; turbulent.
 RIOTOUSLY. *adv.* [from *riotous*.] 1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. *Ecclus*. 2. Seditiously; turbulently.
 RIOTOUSNESS. *f.* [from *riotous*.] The state of being riotous.
 To RIP. *v. a.* [hnypan, 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. *adv.* [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. *Shakespeare*. 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.
 RIPTOWELL. *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 Civil War*. 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 dwell. *Leviticus*. 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. *Kaolles*. 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. *Eccl*. 16. To make hostile attack. *Deut*. 17. To grow more or greater in any respect. *Milton*. 18. To increase in price. *Locke*. 19. To be improved. *Tatler*. 20. To elevate the style. *Roscommon*. 21. To be revived from death. *Matthew*. 22. To come by chance. *Spencer*. 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. *Cressib*, *Locke*. 5. Elevated place. *Denham*. 6. Appearance of the sun in the east. *Waller*. 7. Increase in any respect. 8. Increase of price. *Temple*. 9. Beginning; original. *Locke*, 10. Elevation; increase of sound. *Bacon*.
 RISER. *f.* [from *rise*.] One that rises. *Chapman*.
 RISIBILITY. *f.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing. *Arbutnot*.
 RISIBLE. *a.* [*risibilis*, Lat.] 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. *Gov. of the Tongue*. 2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.
 RISK. *f.* [*risque*, Fr. *risgo*, 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*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance. *Hammond*.
 RITUAL. *a.* [*rituel*, Fr.] 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.
 RIVAGE. *f.* [Fr.] A bank; a coast. *Shakespeare*.
 RIVAL. *f.* [*rivalis*, Latin.] 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. *Shakespeare*.
 To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose. *South*. 2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden*.
 To RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitor. *Shakespeare*.
 RIVALRY. } *f.* [*rivalitas*, Lat.] Competi-
 RIVALRY. } tion; emulation. *Addison*.
 RIVALSHIP. *f.* [from *rival*.] The state or character of a rival.
 To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*, [nypt, broken, Saxon; *rijoen*, Dutch.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument. *Howell*.
 To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence. *Woodward*.

To RIVE. for *derive* or *direct*. *Shakespeare*.
 To RIVEL. *v. a.* [зривѣлъ, Sax.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Dryden*.
 RIVEN. part. of *rive*.
 RIVER. *f.* [*riviere*, Fr.] 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. *Arab*.
 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*, Lat.] 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. *Walt*.
 ROAD. *f.* [*rade*, Fr.] 1. Large way; path. *Suckling*. 2. [*Rade*, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor. *Sandys*. 3. Inroad; incursion. *Kneller*. 4. Journey. *Milton*.
 To ROAM. *v. a.* [*romigare*, Italian] To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. *Prior*.
 To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Milton*.
 ROAMER. *f.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer.
 ROAN. *a.* [*roven*, Fr.] Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Dict*.
 To ROAR. *v. a.* [шарпан, Sax.] 1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast. *Dryden*. 2. To cry in distress. *Shakespeare*. 3. To found 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 found of the wind or sea. 5. Any loud noise. *Dryden*.
 ROARY. *a.* [better *rovy*; *rores*, Lat.] Dewy. *Fairfax*.
 To ROAST. *v. a.* [ростен, German; зростѣѣ, 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. *a.* for *roasted*. *Prior*.
 To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. *Shakespeare*.
 ROB. *f.* Intipulated juices. *Arbutnot*.
 To ROB. *v. n.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robure*, Italian.] 1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force; to plunder. *Addison*. 2. To let 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.* [*robberie*, old Fr.] 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, a
 ROBERTSMAN. } sort of bold and stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood.
 RO'BIN. } *f.* [*rubecula*, Lat.]
 ROBIN-RED-BREAST } A bird so named from his red breast. *Suckling*.
 ROBOREOUS. *a.* [*robur*, Lat.] Made of oak.
 ROBUST. } *a.* [*robustus*, Lat.] 1. Strong;
 ROBUSTIOUS. } finewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton*. 2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy. *Dryden*. 3. Requiring strength. *Locke*.
 ROBUSTNESS. *f.* [from *robust*.] Strength; vigour. *Arbutnot*.
 ROCAMBO'LE. *f.* A sort of wild garlick. *Arbut*.
 ROCHE-ALUM. *f.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.
 RO'CHET. *f.* [*rochet*, Fr. *rocas*, low Lat.] 1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating. *Cleveland*. 2. A fish. *Ainsworth*.
 ROCK. *f.* [*rac*, *roche*, Fr.] 1. A vast mass of stone. *Pope*. 2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense. 3. A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below. *Ben. Johnson*.
 To ROCK. *v. a.* [*racquer*, Fr.] 1. To shake; to move backwards and forwards. *Boyle*. 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 to fro. *Young*.
 ROCK-DOE. *f.* A species of deer. *Grow*.
 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. *Woodward*.
 RO'CKER. *f.* [from *rock*] One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden*.
 ROCKET. *f.* [*rochette*, 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. *Addison*.
 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*.
 RO'CKY. *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. *Boyle*. 2. A kind of sceptre. *Shakespeare*. 3. Any thing long and slender. *Grawville*. 4. An instrument for measuring. *Arbutnot*. 5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs. *Spenser*.
 RODE. pret. of *ride*. *Milton*.
 RODOMONTA'DE. *f.* [from a hero of Aristotle, called

called *Rodomonte*.] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant. *Dryden*.

To RODOMONTA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thraſonically; to boast like Rodomonte.

ROE. *f.* [*ra, ra-beon, Sax.*] 1. A species of deer. *Arbutnot*. 2. The female of the hart. *Sandys*.

ROE. *f.* [properly *roen* or *rene*; *raun*, Danish.] The eggs of fish. *Shakeſp.*

ROGATION. *f.* [*rogation, Fr.*] Litany; 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. *Diſt.*

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 tendereſs and endearment. *Shak*. 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. *Doune*. 2. Knaviſh tricks. *Shakeſp* 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. *Spencer*. 2. Knaviſh; fraudulent. *Swift*. 3. Waggiſh; wanton; ſlightly miſchievous. *Addiſon*.

RO'GUISHLY. *adv.* [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 RO'ISTER. } violent man.] To behave
turbulently; to act at diſcretion; to be at
free quarter; to bluſter. *Shakeſp.*

RO'ISTER, or *riſterer*. *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 a bandage.
Wiſeman. 7. To form by rolling into round
maſſes. *Peaſham*. 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 tumuku-
ouſly. *Milton*.

ROLL. *f.* [from the verb] 1. The act of roll-
ing; the ſtate of being rolled. 2. The thing
rolling. *Thomſon*. 3. Maſs made round. *Addiſon*.
4. Writing rolled upon itſelf. *Spencer*. 5. A
round body rolled along. *Martimer*. 6. [*Re-
tulus, Lat.*] Publick writing. *Luſra, Hale*. 7.
A register; a catalogue. *Sidney, Davies*. 8.
Chronicle. *Dryden*. 9. Warrant. *Shakeſp*. 10.
Part; office. *L'Eſtrange*.

ROLLER. *f.* [from *roll*.] 1. Any thing turning
on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level
walks. *Hammond, Ray*. 2. Bandage; fillet.
Sharp.

ROLLINGPIN. *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, Fr.*] A tumult; a buſtle;
an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing.
Shakeſp.

ROMA'NCE. *f.* [*roman, Fr. romanza, Ital.*] 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 ROMA'NCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie;
to forge.

ROMA'NCER. *f.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a
teller 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. Re-
ſembling the tales of romances; wild. *Keil*.
2. Improbable; falſe. 3. Fanciſul; full of
wild icenery. *Thomſon*.

ROMISH. *a.* [from *Rome*.] Popiſh. *Ayliff*.

ROMP. *f.* 1. A rude, awkward, boiſterous, un-
taught 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, com-
monly 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 ſtiſted in the growth.
Spencer.

RO'NDLES. *f.* [from *round*.] A round maſs.
Peaſham.

RONION. *f.* A fat bulky woman. *Shakeſp*.

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 mea-
ſure in *England*, but in *Ireland* it is a meaſure
of twenty-one feet. *Milton*. 3. The croſs. *Shak*.

ROOF. *f.* [*brof, Saxon*.] 1. The cover of a
houſe.

ROP

- 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. *Shakefp.*
- ROOFY. *a.* [from *roof*.] Having roofs. *Dryden*.
- ROOK. *f.* [hroc, Sax.] A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Dryd.* 2. A mean man at chess. *Dryden*. 3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow. *Wychely*
- To ROOK. *v. n.* To rob; to cheat. *Hudibras*
- ROOKERY. *f.* [from *rook*.] A nursery of rooks. *Pope*.
- ROOKY. *a.* Inhabited by rooks. *Shakefp.*
- ROOM. *f.* [rūm, Sax. *rums*, Goth.] 1. Space; extent of place. *Milton* 2. Space or place unoccupied. *Fenil*. 3. Way unobstructed. *Creech*. 4. Place of another; stead. *Calamy*. 5. Unobstructed opportunity. *Addison* 6. An apartment in a house. *Suckling*, *Stillingfleet*.
- ROOMAGE. *f.* [from *room*.] Space; place. *Watton*.
- ROOMINESS. *f.* [from *roomy*.] Space; quantity of extent.
- ROOMY. *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. *Denham*.
- To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roesten*, Dutch; *roest*.] 1. To sleep as a bird. *L'Estrange*. 2. To lodge. In burlesque.
- ROOT. *f.* [*rot*, 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 eminent. *Waits*. 4. The original; the first cause. *Davies*. 5. The first ancestor. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 2. To turn up earth.
- To ROOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden*. 2. To impress deeply. *Saath*. 3. To turn up out of the ground; to radiccate; to extirpate. *Raleigh*. 4. To destroy; to banish. *Granville*.
- ROOTED. *a.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond*.
- ROOTEDLY. *adv.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply; strongly. *Shakefp.*
- ROOTY. *a.* [from *root*.] Full of roots.
- ROPE. *f.* [rap, Sax. *reep*, *roop*, Dutch.] 1. A cord; a string; a halter. *Hudibras*. 2. Any row of things depending: as, a rope of *visions*.
- To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Dryden*.
- ROPEDANCER. *f.* [*rope and dancer*.] An artist who dances on a rope. *Wilkins*.
- ROPINESS. *f.* [from *ropy*.] Viscosity; glutinousness.

ROT

- ROPEMAKER, or *roper*. *f.* [*rope and maker*.] One who makes ropes to sell. *Shakefp.*
- ROPERY. *f.* [from *rope*.] Rogue's tricks. *Steele*.
- ROPETRICK. *f.* [*rope and trick*.] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserves the halter. *Shakefp.*
- ROPY. *a.* [from *rope*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden*.
- ROQUELAURE. *f.* [Fren] A cloak for men. *Gay*.
- RORATION. *f.* [*roris*, Lat.] A falling of dew.
- RORID. *a.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy. *Brown*
- RORIFEROUS. *a.* [*ros and fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Diſ.*
- RORIFLUENT. *a.* [*ros and fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Diſ.*
- ROSARY. *f.* [*rosarium*, Latin.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers. *Cleaveland*, *Taylor*.
- ROSCID. *a.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew. *Bacon*.
- ROSE. *f.* [*rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] A flower. *Wisd.* To speak under the Rose. To speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered. *Brown*.
- ROSE. pret. of *rise*. *Milton*.
- ROSEATE. *a.* [from *rose*] 1. Rosy; full of roses. *Pope*. 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.
- ROSED. *a.* [from the noun] Crimsoned; flushed. *Shakefp.*
- ROSEMARY. *f.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
- ROSE-NOBLE. *f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings. *Camden*.
- ROSEWATER. *f.* [*rose and water*.] Water distilled from roses. *Wijeman*.
- ROSET. *f.* [from *rose*] A red colour for painters. *Peacham*.
- ROSIER. *f.* [*rozier*, Fr.] A rosebush. *Spenser*.
- ROSIN. *f.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.] 1. Impurified turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garrh.* 2. Any impurified matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit. *Arbuthnot*.
- To ROSIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin. *Gay*.
- ROSINY. *a.* [from *resin*] Resembling rosin.
- ROSSEL. *f.* Light land. *Mortimer*.
- ROSTRATED. *a.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ships. *Arbuthnot*.
- ROSTRUM. *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*.
- ROSY. *a.* [*rosens*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Dryden*, *Prior*.
- To ROT. *v. n.* [*rotan*, Sax. *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. *Bis.*

- Brew. Johnson.* 2. Putrefaction; putrid decay *Philips*.
- ROTARY.** *a.* [*rota*, Lat.] Whirling as a wheel. *Diſt.*
- ROTATED.** *a.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.
- ROTATION.** *f.* [*rotation*, Fr. *rotatis*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel. *New.*
- ROTATOR.** *f.* [*latin*] That which gives a circular motion. *Wife man.*
- RÖTE.** *f.* [*not*, 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 RÖTE.** *v. a.* To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Shakeſp.*
- ROTGUT.** *f.* Bad beer. *Harvey.*
- ROTHER-NAILS.** *f.* Among ſhipwrights, nails with very full heads, uſed for ſtiffening the rudder irons of ſhips. *Bailey.*
- ROTTEN.** *a.* [*from rot.*] 1. Putrid; carious; putrefcent. *Sandys.* 2. Not firm; not truſty. *Shakeſp.* 3. Not found; not hard. *Knolles.*
- ROTTENNESS.** *f.* [*from rotten.*] State of being rotten; cariouſneſs; putrefaction. *Wiſe.*
- ROTUND.** *a.* [*rotundus*, Lat.] Round; circular; ſpherical. *Addiſon.*
- ROTUNDFOLIÖUS.** *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] Having round leaves.
- ROTUNDITY.** *f.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotundité*, Fr. *from rotund.*] Poundneſs; ſphericity; circularity. *Bentley.*
- ROTUNDO.** *f.* [*rotundo*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide; ſuch as the Pantheon at Rome. *Trevoſs.*
- 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 fickle 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*, *hruhge*, Saxon; *rouw*, Dutch] 1. Not ſmooth; rugged; having inequalities on the ſurface. *Burſt.* 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. *Clarendon.* 6. Harſh to the mind; fevere. *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. *Shakeſp.*
- TO ROUGHCAST.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *caſt*] 1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with aſperities and inequalities. *Claveland.* 2. To form any thing in its firſt rudiments. *Dryden.*
- ROUGHCAST.** *f.* [*rough* and *caſt*.] 1. A rude model; a term in its rudiments. *Digby.* 2. A kind of plaſter mixed with pebbles, or by ſome other cauſe very uneven on the ſurface. *Shakeſp.*
- ROUGH DRAUGHT.** *f.* [*rough* and *draught*.] A draught in its rudiments. *Dryden.*
- TO ROUGH DRAW.** *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. *Thomſon.*
- 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; unrefined. *Bacon.* 2. Not yet nicely finiſhed. *Howel.*
- ROUGHLY.** *adv.* [*from rough*.] 1. With uneven ſurface; with aſperities on the ſurface. 2. Harſhly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenser.* 3. Severely; without tenderneſs. *Dryden.* 4. Auſterely to the taſte. 5. Boiſterouſly; tempeſtuoſly. 6. Harſhly to the ear.
- ROUGHNESS.** *f.* [*from rough*.] 1. Superficial aſperity; unevenneſs of ſurface. *Boyle.* 2. Auſtereneſs to the taſte. *Brown.* 3. Taſte of aſtringency. *Speſtator.* 4. Harſhneſs to the ear. *Dryden.* 5. Ruggedneſs of temper; coarſeneſs of manners; tendency to rudeneſs. *Denham.* 6. Abſence of delicacy. *Addiſon.* 7. Severity; violence of diſcipline. 8. Violence of operation in medicines. 9. Unpoliſhed ſtate. 10. Inelegance of dreſs or appearance. 11. Tempeſtuoſineſs; ſtormineſs. 12. Coarſeneſs of features.
- ROUGHT.** old pret. of reach. Reached. *Shakeſp.*
- TO ROUGHWORK.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *work*.] To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety. *Moxon.*
- ROUNCEVAL.** *f.* See *PERA.* *Tuſſer.*
- ROUND.** *a.* [*round*, Fr. *rondo*, Italian.] 1. Cylindrical. *Milton.* 2. Circular. *Milton.* 3. Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.* 4. Smooth; without defect in ſound. *Peacham.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. Rundle; ſtep of a ladder. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 3. The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt. *Prior.* 4. A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began. *Smith.* 5. A walk performed by a guard or officer to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.
- ROUND.** *adv.* 1. Every way; on all ſides. *Gen.* 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. *Key.* 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. *Shakeſp.*

Shakefp. 2. To whisper. *Bacon.* 3. To go rounds. *Milton.*
ROUNDBOUT. *a.* 1. Ample; extensive. *Locke* 2. Indirect; loose. *Felton.*
ROUNDELL. } *f.* [*Rondelet*, Fr.] 1. A
ROUNDELAY. } kind of ancient poetry.
Spenser. 2. A round form or figure. *Howel.*
ROUNDER. *f.* [from *round*.] Circumference; inclosure. *Shakefp.*
ROUNDHEAD. *f.* [*round* and *head*.] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator.*
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 a roundness. *Boyle.*
ROUNDLY. *adv.* [from *round*.] 1. In a round form; in a round manner. 2. Openly; plainly; without reserve. *Hayward.* 3. Briskly; with speed. *Locke.* 4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Davies.*
ROUNDNESS. *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 lair. *Shakefp.*
TO ROUSE. *v. n.* 1. To awake from slumber. *Pope.* 2. To be excited to thought or action. *Shakefp.*
ROUSE. *f.* [*rusch*, German.] A dose of liquor rather too large. *Shakefp.*
ROUSER. *f.* [from *rouse*.] One who rouses.
ROUT. *f.* [*rot*, Dutch.] 1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd. *Roscom.* 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 crowds. *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.*
RO'WEL. *f.* [*rouelle*, Fr.] 1. The points of a spur turning on an axis. *Peacbam.* 2. A seton; a roll of a 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. *Mort.*
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.

Grawille. 2. Noble; illustrious. *Shakefp.*
ROYALIST. *f.* [from *royal*.] Adherent to a king. *South.*
TO ROYALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal*.] To make royal. *Shakefp.*
ROYALLY. *adv.* [from *royal*.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Dryden.*
ROYALTY. *f.* [*roialté*, Fr.] 1. Kingship; character or office of a king. *Shakefp. 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.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude. *Shakefp.*
TO RUB. *v. a.* [*rubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, Germ. to wipe.] 1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfrigate. 2. To touch so as to have something of that which touches behind. *Addison.* 3. To move one body upon another. *Arbut.* 4. To obstruct by collision. *Shakefp.* 5. To polish; to retouch. *South.* 6. To remove by friction. *Collier.* 7. To touch hard. *Sidney.* 8. *To RUB down.* To clean or carry a horse. *Dry.* 2. *To RUB up.* To excite; to awaken. *South.* 10. To polish; to retouch.
TO RUB. *v. n.* 1. To fret; to make a friction. *Dryden.* 2. To get through difficulties. *L'Estra.*
RUB. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Collision; hindrance; obstruction. *Shakefp. Crabaw.* 2. Friction; act of rubbing. 3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shakefp.* 4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness. *Shakefp.*
RUB-STONE. *f.* [*rub* and *stone*.] A stone to scour or sharpen. *Tuffer.*
RUBBER. *f.* [from *rub*] 1. One that rubs. 2. The instrument with which one rubs. *Swift.* 3. A coarse file. *Maxon.* 4. A game; a contest; two games out of three. *Collier.* 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
RUBBISH. } building; fragments of matter used in building. *Watson, Dryden.* 2. Confusion; mingled mass. *Arbutnust.* 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.* [*rubicunde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redness.
RUBIED. *a.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby. *Milton.*
RUBIFICK. *a.* [*rubet* and *facio*, Lat.] Making red. *Grew.*
TO RUBIFY. *v. n.* To make red. *Brown.*
RUBIOUS. *a.* [*rubens*, Latin.] Ruddy; red. Not used. *Shakefp.*
RUBRICATED. *a.* [from *rubrica*, Latin] Smear'd with red.
RUBRICK. *f.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Latin.] Direction.

Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink. *Stillingfleet*.

RUBRICK. *a.* Red. *Newton*.

To **RUBRICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RUBRIFORM. *a.* [rubor, Lat. and form.] Having the form of red. *Newton*.

RUBY. *f.* [from ruber, Latin.] 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.* [ructo, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

To **RUD.** *v. a.* [rudu, Sax.] To make red. *Spenser*.

RUDDER. *f.* [roeder, Dutch.] 1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed. *Raleigh*. 2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

RUDDINESS. *f.* [from ruddy.] The quality of approaching to redness. *Wiseman*.

RUDDLE. *f.* [rudul, Islandick.] Red earth. *Woodward*.

RUDDOCK. *f.* [rubecula, Latin] A kind of bird. *Carew*.

RUDDY. *a.* [rudu, Saxon.] 1. Approaching to redness; pale red. *Orway*. 2. Yellow. *Dryden*.

RUDE. *a.* [rude, Saxon; rudis, Latin.] 1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shakespeare*. 2. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. *Boyle*. 3. Harsh; inclement. *Waller*. 4. Ignorant; raw; untaught. *Watson*. 5. Rugged; uneven; shapeless. 6. Artless; inelegant. *Spenser*. 7. Such as may be done with strength without art. *Dryden*.

RUDELY. *adv.* [from rude.] 1. In a rude manner. *Shakespeare*. 2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely. *Shakespeare*. 3. Unskilfully. *Dryden*. 4. Violently; boisterously. *Spenser*.

RUDENESS. *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*.

RUDERARY. *a.* [rudera, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dick*.

RUDERATION. *f.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones.

RUDESBY. *f.* [from rude.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. *Shakespeare*.

RUDIMENT. *f.* [rudimentum, Lat.] 1. The first principles; the first elements of a science. *Milton*. 2. The first part of education. *Watt*. 3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning. *Philips*.

RUDIMENTAL. *a.* [from rudiment] Initial;

relating to first principles. *SpeLator*.

To **RUE.** *v. a.* [noopyrian, Sax.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Donne*.

RUE. *f.* [ruta, Latin.] An herb called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. *Morr*.

RUEFUL. *a.* [rue and fall.] Mourful; woful; sorrowful. *Dryden*.

RUEFULLY. *adv.* [from rueful.] Mourful-ly; sorrowfully. *Morr*.

RUEFULNESS. *f.* [from rueful.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUE LLE. *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. *Walton*. 3. A state of roughness. *Chapman*. 4. New state. *L'Estrange*.

RUFFIAN. *f.* [ruffiano, Italian.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer. *Hayward*, *Addison*.

RUFFIAN. *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Pope*.

To **RUFFIAN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. *Shakespeare*.

To **RUFFLE.** *v. a.* [ruyffelen, Dutch, to wrinkle.] 1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. *Boyle*. 2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper. *Glavo*. 3. To put out of order; to surprise. *Hudib*. 4. To throw disorderly together. *Chapman*. 5. To contract into plaits. *Addison*.

To **RUFFLE.** *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*.

RUFFLE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Plaited linen used as an ornament. *Addison*. 2. Disturbance; contention; tumult. *Watts*.

RUFERHOOD. *f.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bail*.

RUG. *f.* [rugges, Swedish.] 1. A coarse nappy woollen cloth. *Peacbam*. 2. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds. *Swift*. 3. A rough woolly dog. *Shakespeare*.

RUGGED. *a.* [rugges, 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. *Dryd*. 6. Sour; fury; discomposed. *Shakespeare*. 7. Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras*. 8. Rough; shaggy. *Fairfax*.

RUGGEDLY. *adv.* [from rugged.] In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS. *f.* [from rugged.] 1. The state or quality of being rugged. 2. Roughness; asperity. *Roy*.

RUGIN. *f.* A nappy cloth. *Wiseman*.

RUGINE. *f.* [rugina, Fr.] A chururgeon's rasp. *Sharp*.

RUGOSE. *a.* [rugsus, Lat.] Full of wrinkles. *Wiseman*.

RUIN. *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. Mischiefs; bane. *Milt.*

TO RUIN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr.] 1. To subvert; to demolish. *Dryden*. 2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Wake*. 3. To impoverish. *Addison*.

TO RUIN. *v. n.* 1. To fall into 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. *Shake'sp.* 2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable. *Bacon*.

RUINA'TION. *f.* Subversion; demolition. *Camden*.

RUINOUS. *a.* [*ruinosus*, Lat. *ruineax*, Fr.] 1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished. *Hayward*. 2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. *Swift*.

RUINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous*.] 1. In a ruinous manner. 2. Mischievously; destructively. *Decay of Piety*.

RULE. *f.* [*regula*, Lat.] 1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command. *Philips*. 2. An instrument by which lines are drawn. *Son*. 3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. *Tillotson*. 4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. *Shake'sp.*

TO RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. *Dryden*. 2. To manage. *Mac*. 3. To settle as by 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 RUMBLE. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch] To make a hoarse low continued noise. *Shake'sp. Suckling, Rojcommon*.

RUMBLER. *f.* [from *rumble*.] The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMINANT. *a.* [*ruminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray*.

TO RUMINATE. *v. n.* [*rumino*, Lat.] 1. To chew the cud. *Arbutnot*. 2. To muse; to think again and again. *Fairfax, Watts*.

TO RUMINATE. *v. n.* [*rumino*, Lat.] 1. To chew over again. 2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. *Shake'sp.*

RUMINATION. *f.* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from *ruminare*.] 1. The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbutnot*. 2. Meditation; reflection. *Shake'sp. Thomson*.

TO RUMMAGE. *v. a.* [*rummen*, German; *rimari*, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.

TO RUMMAGE. *v. n.* To search places. *Swift*

RUMMER. *f.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup. *Philips*.

RUMOUR. *f.* [*rumour*, Fr. *rumor*; Lat.] Fly

ing or popular report; bruit; fame. *Milton, Dryden*.

TO RUMOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit. *Dryden*.

RUMOURER. *f.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; spreader of news. *Shake'sp.*

RUMP. *f.* [*rumppf*, German] 1. The end of the backbone. *Spenser, Swift*. 2. The buttocks. *Shake'sp.*

TO RUMPLE. *v. a.* [*rompeken*, Dutch.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations. *Blackmore*.

RUMPLE. *f.* [*hrÿmpelle*, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden*.

TO RUN. *v. n.* pret. *ran*. [*ÿnnau*, Sax. *rennen*, Dutch.] 1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to pass with very quick pace. *Dryden, Swift*. 2. To use the legs in motion. *Locke*. 3. To move in a hurry. *Ben. 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. *Abt*. 7. To contend in a race. *Swift*. 8. To fly; not to stand. *Shake*. 9. To stream; to flow. *Bacon, Milton*. 10. To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon, Addison*. 11. To be fusible; to melt. *Mexon*. 12. To pass; to proceed. *Temple, Locke*. 13. To go away; to vanish. *Addison*. 14. To have a legal course; to be practised. *Child*. 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. *Arbutb*. 18. To have a continual tenour of any kind. *Sanderfon*. 19. To be buffed upon. *Swift*. 20. To be popularly known. *Temple*. 21. To have reception, success, or continuance. 22. To go on by succession of parts. *Pope*. 23. To proceed in a train of conduct. *Shake'sp.* 24. To pass into some change. *Tillotson*. 25. To proceed in a certain order. *Dryden*. 26. To be in force. *Bacon*. 27. To be generally received. *Knolles*. 28. To be carried on in any manner. *Ayliffe*. 29. To have a track or course. *Boyle*. 30. To pass progressively. *Chey*. 31. To make a gradual progress. *Pope*. 32. To be predominant. *Woodward*. 33. To tend in growth. *Felton*. 34. To exert pus or matter. *Levit. xiii.* 35. To become irregular; to change to something wild. *Graville*. 36. To get by artifice or fraud. *Hulshras*. 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. *Atter*. 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. *Lyte*. 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

at an end. *Swift*. 49. To spread exuberantly. *Hammond*, *Taylor*. 50. To expatiate. *Broome*. 51. 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. *Kneller*. 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. *Addis*. 11. **TO RUN DOWN.** To chase to weariness. *L'Estrange*. 12. To crush; to overbear. *South*. 13. **TO RUN OVER.** To recount cursorily. *Ray*. 14. To consider cursorily. *Watts*. 15. To run through. *South*.

RUN. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Act of running. *L'Estrange*. 2. Course; motion. *Bacon*. 3. Flow; cadence. *Broome*. 4. Course; process. 5. Way of management; uncontrolled course. *Arbutnot*. 6. Long reception; continued success. *Addis*. 7. Madish clamour. *Swift*. 8. **At the long RUN.** In line; in conclusion; at the end. *Wise man*.

RUNAGATE. *f.* [renegat, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. *Sidney*, *Raleigh*.

RUNAWAY. *f.* [run and away.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive. *Shakespeare*.

RUNDELE. *f.* [of round.] 1. A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa*. 2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis. *Wilkins*.

RUNDLET. *f.* A small barrel. *Bacon*.

RUNG. *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *ring*. *Milton*.

RUNNEL. *f.* [from run.] A rivulet; a small brook. *Fairfax*.

RUNNER. *f.* [from run.] 1. One that runs. 2. A racer. *Dryden*. 3. A messenger. *Swift*. 4. A shooting sprig. *Mortimer*. 5. One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer*. 6. A bird. *Ainsworth*.

RUNNET. *f.* [zenunen, Sax. coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. *More*.

RUNNION. *f.* A paltry scurvy wretch. *Shakespeare*.

RUNT. *f.* [runte, in the Teutonick dialect, signifies a bull or cow.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleveland*.

RUPTION. *f.* [ruptus, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity. *Wise man*.

RUPTURE. *f.* [rupture, Fr. from ruptus, Lat.] 1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. *Arbutnot*. 2. A breach of peace; open hostility. *Swift*. 3. Burstiness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp*.

TO RUPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. *Sharp*.

RUPTUREWORT. *f.* [bernaria, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

RURAL. *a.* [rural, Fr. ruralis, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. *Sidney*, *Tomson*.

RURALITY. *f.* [from rural.] The quality

RURALNESS. *f.* [from rural.] The quality of being rural. *Diſt*

RURICOLIST. *f.* [ruricola, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Diſt*.

RURIGENOUS. *a.* [rura and gigno, Lat.] Born in the country. *Diſt*.

RUSE. *f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem. *Ray*.

RUSH. *f.* [rurc, Sax.] 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 ear h; 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.* [rurc and candle.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush. *Miln*.

TO RUSH. *v. n.* [hpeoran, Sax.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. *Spratt*.

RUSH. *f.* [from the verb.] Violent course. *Craſnow*.

RUSHY. *a.* [from rurc.] 1. Abounding with rushes. *Thomson*. 2. Made of rushes. *Tichel*.

RUSK. *f.* Hard bread for stores. *Raleigh*.

RUSMA. *f.* A brown and light iron substance to take off hair. *Grew*.

RUSSET. *a.* [rouſſet, Fr. rufus, Lat.] 1. Reddish brown. 2. *Neston* seems to use it for grey. 3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. *Shakespeare*.

RUSSET. *f.* Country dreis. *Dryden*.

RUSSET. *f.* A name given to several

RUSSETING. *f.* sorts of pears or apples from their colour. *Mortimer*.

RUST. *f.* [ruſt, Sax.] 1. The red desquamation of old iron. *Hosker*, *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, Lat. ruficus, Fr.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude. *Brown*.

RUSTICALLY. *adv.* [from rustical.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden*.

RUSTICALNESS. *f.* [from rustical.] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.

TO RUSTICATE. *v. n.* [rusticari, Lat.] To reside in the country. *Pope*.

TO RUSTICATE. *v. a.* To banish into the country. *Speſiator*.

RUSTICITY. *f.* [rusticité, Fr. rusticitas, Lat.] 1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness. *Woodward*. 2. Rural appearance.

RU'STICK. *a.* [rusticus, Lat.] 1. Rural; country. *Sidney*. 2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

R U T

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 *ruffy.*] The state of being rusty.
To RUSTLE. *v. n.* [hyrcian, Sax.] To make a low continued rattle. *Shakespeare.*
RUSTY. *a.* [from *rust.*] 1. Covered with rust; infected with rust. *Hewel.* 2. Impaired by inactivity. *Shakespeare.*
To RUT. *v. n.* [*rutis*, Fr.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.
RUT. *f.* [*rut*, Fr.] 1. Copulation of deer. *Bacon.* 2. The track of a cart wheel.
RUTH. *f.* [from *ruo.*] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. *Fairf. Milton.*

R Y E

RUTHFUL. *a.* [*rutb* and *full*] Rueful; woful; sorrowful. *Carow.*
RUTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *rutbful*] 1. Wofully; sadly. *Kaolles.* 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenser.* 3. Wofully. In irony. *Chap.*
RUTHLESS. *a.* [from *rutb.*] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous. *Sandys.*
RUTHLESSNESS. *f.* [from *rutbles.*] Want of pity.
RUTHLESSLY. *adv.* [from *rutbles.*] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.
RUTTIER. *f.* [*rentiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road or course at sea.
RUTTISH. *a.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*
RYE. *f.* [*ryze*, Sax.] A coarse kind of bread-corn. *Arbutnot.*
RYEGRASS. *f.* A kind of strong grass. *Mort.*

S.

S A B

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 appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *s*; as *rose*, *resate*, *roly*, *shier*, *nosel*, *resident*, *busy*, *business*. In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*, and sometimes *x*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *etb*, as *fixes*.
SABBATH. *f.* [an Hebrew word signifying *rest*; *sabbatum*, Lat.] 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.*
SA'BBA'HBREAKER. *f.* [*sabbath* and *break.*] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness. *Bacon.*
SABBA'TICAL. *f.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour. *Forbes.*
SABBATISM. *f.* [from *sabbatum*, Lat.] Observance of the sabbath inpeitiously rigid.
SA'EINE. *f.* [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
SA'BLE. *f.* [*sibella*, Lat.] Fur. *Kaolles.*
SA'BLE. *a.* [French.] Black. *Waller.*
SA'BLIERE. *f.* [French.] 1. A sandpit. *Bailey.* 2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*
SA'BRE. *f.* [*sabre*, Fr.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion. *Pope.*
SABULOSITY. *f.* [from *sabulous.*] Crittiness; sandiness.

S A C

S'ABULOUS. *a.* [*sabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.
SACCADE. *f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly. *Bailey.*
SACCHARINE. *a.* [*saccharum*, Lat.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar. *Arbutnot.*
SACERDOTAL. *a.* [*sacerdotalis*, Lat.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood. *Atterbury.*
SACHEL. *f.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.
SACK. *f.* [*ṣak*, Hebrew; *sāx*, *saccus*, Lat. *raz*, Sax] 1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Kaolles.* 2. The measure of three bushels. 3. A woman's loose robe.
To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To put in bags. *Botterton.* 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.* [*sacabuche*, Span.] A kind of pipe. *Shakespeare.*
SACKCLOTH. *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*, Lat.] 1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation. 2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Hooker.* 3. The eucharist; the holy communion. *Addison.*

SACRAMENT-

SACRAMENTAL. *a.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament*.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Taylor*.

SACRAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *sacramental*.] After the manner of a sacrament. *Hammond*.

SACRED. *a.* [*sacré*, Fr. *facer*, Lat.] 1. Devoted to religious uses; holy. *Milton*. 2. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated. *Milton*. 3. Inviolable. *Dryden*.

SACREDLY. *adv.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously. *South*.

SACREDNESS. *f.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. *L'Estrange*.

SACRIFICK. *a.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown*.

SACRIFICATOR. *f.* [*sacrificateur*, Fr. from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown*.

SACRIFICATORY. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Offering sacrifice.

To SACRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifiser*, Fr. *sacrifico*, Lat.] 1. To offer to heaven; to immolate. *Milb*. 2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. *Broom*. 3. To destroy; to kill. 4. To devote with loss. *Prior*.

To SACRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Milton*.

SACRIFICE. *f.* [*sacrificæ*, Fr. *sacrificium*, Lat.] 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 *sacrificæ*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Addison*.

SACRIFICIAL. *a.* [from *sacrificæ*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. *Taylor*.

SACRILEGE. *f.* [*sacrilege*, Fr. *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven. *Sidney*, *South*.

SACRILEGIOUS. *a.* [*sacrilegus*, Lat.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. *Pope*.

SACRILEGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sacrilegiens*.] With sacrilege. *South*.

SACRING. *part.* Consecrating. *Shakespeare*.

SACRIST. } *f.* [*sacristain*, Fr.] He that

SACRISTAN. } has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. *Ayliffe*.

SACRISTY. *f.* [*sacrificæ*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited. *Addison*.

SAD. *a.* 1. Sorrowful; full of grief. *Pope*. 2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay. *Raleigh*, *Pope*. 3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Spanser*, *Herbert*. 4. Affective; calamitous. 5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. *Addison*. 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. *Mort*.
SA'DDLE. *f.* [fabl, Sax. *sadel*, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. *Dryden*.

To SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with a saddle. *Cleavel*, *Prior*. 2. To load; to burthen. *Dryden*.

SA'DDLEBACKED. *a.* [*saddle and back*.] Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict*.

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *f.* [from *saddle*.] One } whose trade is to make }
SA'DDLER. } saddles. *Digby*.

SA'DLY. *adv.* [from *sad*] 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden*. 2. Calamitously; miserably. *South*.

SA'DNESS. *f.* [from *sad*.] 1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Dryden*. 2. Melancholy look. *Milton*. 3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

SAFE. *a.* [*sauv*, Fr. *salvus*, Lat.] 1. Free from danger. *Dryden*. 2. Free from hurt. *L'Estrange*. 3. Conferring security. *Milton*. 4. No longer dangerous; repozited out of the power of doing harm. *Shakespeare*.

SAFE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth*.

SAFECONDUCT. *f.* [*sauv conduit*, Fr.] 1. Convo; guard through an enemy's country. *Clarendon*. 2. Pass; warrant to pass.

SAFEGUARD. *f.* [*safe and guard*.] 1. Defence; protection; security. *Shakespeare*. *Atterb*. 2. Convo; 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 prote&. *Shakespeare*.

SAFELY. *adv.* [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. *Shakespeare*.

SAFFLOW. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer*.

SAFFRON. *f.* [*sajran*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller*.

SAFFRON. *f.* [*cartamus*, Lat.] 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.

SAGA'CIOUS. *a.* [*sagax*, Lat.] 1. Quick of scent. *Dryden*. 2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries. *Locke*.

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sagacious*.] 1. With quick scent. 2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sagacious*.] The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY. *f.* [*sagacitas*, Lat.] 1. Quickness of scent. 2. Acuteness of discovery. *South, Locke.*
SAGE. *f.* [*sauge*, Fr. *salvia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SAGE. *a.* [*sage*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wife; grave; prudent. *Waller.*
SAGE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom. *Sandys, Pope.*
SAGELY. *adv.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.
SAGENESS. *f.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence. *Ainsworth.*
SAGITTAL. *a.* [from *sagitta*, Lat. an arrow.] 1. Belonging to an arrow. 2. [In anatomy] A future fo called from its resemblance to an arrow. *Wileman.*
SAGITTARY. *f.* [*sagittarius*, Lat.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakespeare.*
SAGO. *f.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*
SAICK. *f.* [*saica*, Ital.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.
SAID *preterite and part. pass.* of *say*. 1. Afore-said. *Ha'e.* 2. Declared; shewed
SAIL. *f.* [Engl. Sax. *seykel*, *sey*, 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. *As's* xvii 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. *As's.* 3. To swim. *Dryden.* 4. To pass smoothly along. *Shakespeare.*
To SAIL. *v. a.* 1. To pass by means of sails. *Dryden.* 2. To fly through. *Pope.*
SAILER. } *f.* [from *sail*] A seaman; one who
SAILOR } practices or understands navigation. *Arbutnot, Pope.*
SAILYARD. *f.* [*sail and yard*] The pole on which the sail is extended. *Dryden.*
SAIM. *f.* [*saim*, Ital.] Lard.
SAINFOIN. *f.* [*sainfoin*, Fr.] A kind of herb.
SAINTE. *f.* [*sainte*, Fr.] 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.*
To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a show of piety. *Pope.*
SAINTED. *a.* [from *saint*] 1. Holy; pious; virtuous. *Shakespeare.* 2. Holy; sacred. *Shakespeare.*
SAINT } *John's Vert.* A plant. *Miller.*
SAINTLIKE. *f.* [*saint and like*.] 1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. *Dryden.* 2. Resembling a saint. *Bacon.*
SAINTLY. *adv.* [from *saint*.] Like a saint; becoming a saint. *Milton.*
SAINTSHIP. *f.* [from *saint*] The character or qualities of a saint. *South, Pope.*
SAKE. *f.* [Jac, Sax. *saecke*, Dutch.] 1. Final

cause; end; purpose. *Tillotson.* 2. Account; regard to any person or thing. *Shakespeare.*
SAKER. *f.* [*Saker*, originally signifies an hawk.] Artillery; cannon.
SAKERET. *f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a saker-hawk. *Bailey.*
SAL. *f.* [Latin, salt.] A word often used in pharmacy. *Floyer.*
SALACIOUS. *a.* [*salacis*, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous. *Dryden, Arbutnot.*
SALACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *salacius*.] Lecherously; lustfully.
SALACITY. *f.* [*salacitas*, Lat. from *salacius*.] Lust; lechery. *Brown, Floyer.*
SALAD. *f.* [*salade*, Fr. *salact*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson, Watts.*
SALAMANDER. *f.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Parry* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect. *Bacon, Brown.*
SALAMANDER'S Hair. } *f.* A kind of af-
SALAMANDER'S Wool. } bestos. *Bacon.*
SALAMANDRINE. *a.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander. *Spectator.*
SALARY. *f.* [*salair*, Fr. *salarium*, Lat.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift.*
SALE. *f.* [*saal*, Dutch.] 1. The act of selling. 2. Vent; power of selling; market. *Spenser.* 3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction. *Temple.* 4. State of being venal; price. *Addison.* 5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *sal-lw*, in which fish are caught. *Spenser.*
SALEABLE. *a.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Carew, Locke.*
SALEABLENESS. *f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.
SALEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.
SALEBROUS. *a.* [*salebrus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.
SALSMAN. *f.* [*sale and man*.] One who sells cloaths ready made. *Swift.*
SALWORK. *f.* [*sale and work*.] Work for sale; work carelessly done. *Shakespeare.*
SALIENT. *a.* [*salien*, Lat.] 1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.* 2. Beating; panting. *Blackmore.* 3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion. *Pope.*
SALINE. } *a.* [*salinus*, Lat.] Consisting of
SALINIOUS. } salt; constituting salt. *Harvey, Newton.*
SALIGOTS. *f.* A kind of thistle. *Ainsworth.*
SALIVA. *f.* [Lat.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Wileman.*
SALIVAL. } *a.* [from *saliva*, Lat.] Relating
SALIVARY. } to spittle. *Gray, Arbutnot.*
To SALIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Lat.] To purge by the salival glands. *Wileman.*
SALIVA-

SALIVATION. *f.* [from *salivare.*] A method of cure much practised in venereal cases. *Grewo.*

SALIVOUS. *a.* [from *saliva.*] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wisem.*

SA'LLET. } *f.* [corrupted from *salad.*]

SA'LLETING. }

SALLIANCE. *f.* [from *fally.*] The act of issuing forth; *fally.* *Spenser.*

SALLOW. *f.* [*salix*, Lat.] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden.*

SALLOW. *a.* [*salo*, German, black, foul.] Sickly; yellow. *Rowe.*

SALLOWNESS. *f.* [from *fallow.*] Yellowness; sickly paleness. *Addison.*

SALLY. [*salie*, Fr.] 1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress. *Bacon.* 2. Range; excursion. *Locke.* 3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. *Stillingfl.* 4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolic. *Walton, Swift.*

To SALLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out. *Tate.*

SALLYPORT. *f.* [*fally* and *port.*] Gate at which fallies are made. *Denham.*

SALMAGUNDI. *f.* [*selon mon gont*, or *sale à mon gont.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON. *f.* [*salmo*, Lat.] The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to breed or cast his spawn in most rivers in the month of August. They in a safe place in the gravel place their eggs or spawn, and then leave it to their Creator's protection. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a salmon exceeds not ten years; his growth is very sudden, so that after he is got into the sea he becomes from a samlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*

SALMONTROUT. *f.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon; a samlet. *Walton.*

SALPICON. *f.* A kind of farce or stuffing. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTARIOUS. *a.* [*salsamentarius*, Lat.] Belonging to salt things.

SALSIFY. *f.* [Latin.] A plant. *Goatsbeard.* *Mortimer.*

SALSOA CID. *a.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taste compounded of salts and sourness. *Flyer.*

SALSUGINOUS. *a.* [*salsugo*, Lat.] Salty; somewhat salt. *Bytle.*

SALT. *f.* [*salt*, Gothick; *realt*, Sax.] 1. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water. Essential salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some purified parts of vegetables. *Harris.*

2. Taste; smack. *Shaksf.* 3. Wit; merriment.

SALT. *a.* Having the taste of salt: as *salt fish.* *Bacon.* 2. Impregnated with salt. *Addison.* 3. Abounding with salt. *Mortimer.* 4. [*Sallax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious. *Shaksf.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun] To season with salt. *Brown.*

SALT-PAN. } *f.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit.*] Pit

SALT-PIT. } where salt is got. *Bacon.*

SALTANT. *a.* [*saltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA TION. *f.* [*saltatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.* 2. Beat; palpitation. *Wiseman.*

SALTCAT. *f.* A lump of salt. *Mortimer.*

SALTCELLAR. [*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.*

SALTERN. *f.* A salt-work. *Mortimer.*

SALVINBANCO. *f.* [*saltare in banco*, to climb on a bench.] A quack or mountebank. *Brown.*

SALTIER. *f.* A saltier is made in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. *Peacbam.*

SALTISH. *a.* [from *salt.*] Somewhat salt. *Mortimer.*

SALTLESS. *a.* [from *salt.*] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SALTLY. *adv.* [from *salt.*] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SALTNNESS. *f.* [from *salt.*] Taste of salt. *Bacon.*

SALTPETRE. *f.* [*sal petra*, Lat. *sal petre*, Fr.] Nitre. *Locke.*

SALVABILITY. *f.* [from *salvable.*] Possibility of being received to everlasting life. *Decay of Piety.*

SALVABLE. *a.* [from *salvo*, Lat.] Possible to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*

SALVAGE. *a.* [*sauvage*, Fr. *selvagio*, Ital.] Wild; rude; cruel. *Waller.*

SALVATION. *f.* [from *salvo*, Lat.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven. *Hooker, Milton.*

SALVATORY. *f.* [*salvatore*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved. *Hale.*

SALUBRIOUS. *a.* [*salubris*, Lat.] Wholesome, healthful; promoting health. *Philips.*

SALUBRITY. *f.* [from *salubrious.*] Wholeness; healthfulness.

SALVE. *f.* [*realf*, Sax. from *salvus*, Lat.] 1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaister. *Deune.* 2. Help, remedy. *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*salvo*, Lat.] 1. To cure with medicaments applied. *Spenser.* 2. To help; to remedy. *Sidney, Spenser.* 3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse or reservation. *Hooker.* 4. To salute. *Spenser.*

SALVER. *f.* A place on which any thing is presented. *Pope.*

SALVO. *f.* [from *salvo jure*, Lat.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse. *Addison.*

SALUTARINESS. *f.* [from *salutary.*] Wholeness;

- iomeneſs; quality of contributing to health or ſafety.
- SALUTARY.** *a.* [*ſalutaris*, Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; ſaie; advantageous; contributing to health or ſafety. *Bentley.*
- SALUTATION.** *f.* [*ſalutatio*, Lat.] The act or ſtyle of ſaluting; greeting. *Milton*, *Taylor.*
- TO SALUTE.** *v. a.* [*ſaluto*, Lat.] 1. To greet; to hail. *Shakeſp.* 2. To pleaſe; to gratify. *Shakeſp.* 3. To kiſs.
- SALUTE.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Salutation; greeting. *Brown*, *Soutb.* 2. A kiſs. *Roſcommon.*
- SALUTER.** *f.* [from *ſalute*] He who ſalutes.
- SALUTIFEROUS.** *a.* [*ſalutiſer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health. *Dennis.*
- SAME.** *a.* [*ſamo*, Gothick, *ſammo*, Swediſh.] 1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, ſort, or degree. *Arbutnot.* 2. That which was mentioned before. *Daniel.*
- SAMENESE.** *f.* [from *ſame*.] Identity; the ſtate of being not another; not different. *Swaſſ.*
- SAMLET.** *f.* [*ſalmonet*, or *ſalmonlet*.] A little ſalmon. *Walton.*
- SAMPHIRE.** *f.* [*ſaint Pierre*, Fr.] A plant preſerved in pickle. *Shakeſp.*
- SAMPLE.** *f.* [from *example*.] A ſpecimen; a part ſhown, that judgment may be made of the whole. *Addiſon*, *Prior.*
- TO SAMPLE.** *v. a.* To ſhew ſomething ſimilar. *Anſ.*
- SAMPLER.** *f.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Shakeſp.*
- SANABLE.** *a.* [*ſanabilis*, Lat.] Curable; ſuſceptive of remedy; remediable.
- SANATION.** *f.* [*ſanatio*, Lat.] the act of curing. *Wiſeman.*
- SANATIVE.** *a.* [from *ſano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*
- SANATIVENESS.** *f.* [from *ſanativo*.] 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. *Hcb.* 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*, Lat.] Sainly; having the appearance of ſanctity. *L'Eſtrange.*
- SANCTIMONY.** *f.* [*ſanctimonia*, Lat.] Holineſs; ſcrupulous aſterity; appearance of holineſs. *Raleigh.*
- SANCTION.** *f.* [*ſanctio*, French; *ſanctio*, Lat.] 1. The act of confirmation which
- gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *Ben. Jobnſon*, *Dryden*, *Soutb*, *Watts*, *Baker.* 2. A law; a decree ratified. *Denbam.*
- SANCTITUDE.** *f.* [from *ſanctus*, Lat.] 1. Holineſs; goodneſs; ſainlineſs. *Milton.*
- SANCTITY.** *f.* [*ſanctitas*, Lat.] 1. Holineſs; the ſtate of being holy. *Milton.* 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. *Shakeſp.*
- SANCTUARY.** *f.* [*ſanctuarium*, Lat.] 1. A holy place; holy ground. *Rogers.* 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. *Knoller.*
- SANDAL.** *f.* [*ſandale*, Fr. *ſandabium*, Lat.] A looſe ſhoe. *Milton*, *Pope.*
- SANDARAK.** *f.* [*ſandaraca*, Lat.] 1. A mineral of a bright light colour, not much unlike to red arſenick. 2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree.
- SANDBLIND.** *a.* [*ſand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear before them. *Shakeſp.*
- SANDBOX Tree.** *f.* [*buru*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SANDED.** *a.* [from *ſand*.] 1. Covered with ſand; barren. *Mortimer.* 2. Marked with ſmall ſpots; variegated with duſky ſpecks. *Shakeſp.*
- SANDERLING.** *f.* A bird. *Carew.*
- SANDERS.** *f.* [*ſantalum*, Lat.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*
- SANDEVER.** *f.* That which our Engliſh glaſſmen call *ſandeſver*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *ſuindever*, is that recement that is made when the materials of glaſs, having been firſt baked together, the mixture caſts-up the ſuperfluous ſalt. *Boyk.*
- SANDISH.** *a.* [from *ſand*.] Approaching to the nature of ſand; looſe; not cloſe; not compact. *Evelyn.*
- SANDSTONE.** *f.* [*ſand* and *ſtone*.] Stone of a looſe and friable kind. *Woodward.*
- SANDY.** *a.* [from *ſand*.] 1. Abounding with ſand; full of ſand. *Philips.* 2. Conſiſting of ſand; unſolid. *Bacon.*
- SANE.** *a.* [*ſanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy.
- SANG** The preterite of *ſing*. *Milton.*
- SANGUIFEROUS.** *a.* [*ſanguifer*, Lat.] Conveying blood. *Derham.*
- SANGUIFICATION.** *f.* [*ſanguis* and *facis*, Lat.] The production of blood; the converſion of the chyle into blood. *Arbutnot.*
- SANGUIFIER.** *f.* [*ſanguis* and *facis*, Lat.] Producer of blood. *Floyer.*

- To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] To produce blood. *Hale*.
- SA'NGUINARY. *a.* [*sanguinarius*, Lat.] Cruel; bloody; murderous. *Broom*.
- SA'NGUINARY. *f.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainworth*.
- SA'NGUINE. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Lat.] 1. Red; having the colour of blood. *Dryden*. 2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. *Gov. of the Tongue*. 3. Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift*.
- SA'NGUINE. *f.* [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour. *Spenser*.
- SA'NGUINENESS. } *f.* [from *sanguis*.] Ar-
SA'NGUINITY. } dour; heat of expecta-
tion; confidence. *Decay of Piety*, *Swift*.
- SANGUINEOUS. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Lat.] 1. Constituting blood. *Brown*. 2. Abounding with blood. *Arbutnot*.
- SA'NHEDRIM. *f.* [*synhedrium*, 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.* [Lat.] Thin matter; ferous excretion. *Wiseman*.
- SA'NIOUS. *a.* [from *sanis*.] Running a thin ferous matter, not a well digested pus. *Wiseman*.
- SA'NITY. *f.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] Soundness of mind. *Shaksp*.
- SANK. The preterite of *sink*. *Bacon*.
- SANS *prep.* [Fr.] Without. *Shaksp*.
- SAP. *f.* [*sapre*, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs. *Waller*, *Arbutnot*.
- To SAP. *v. a.* [*zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine. *Dryden*.
- To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly. *Tatler*.
- SAPPHIRE. *f.* [*sapphirus*, Lat.] A precious stone of a blue colour. *Woodward*, *Blackmore*.
- SAPPHIRINE. *a.* [*sapphirinus*, Lat.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire. *Donne*, *Boyle*.
- SA'PID. *a.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate. *Brown*.
- SAPIDITY. } *f.* [from *sapid*] Tastefulness;
SA'PIDNESS. } powerful of stimulating the
palate. *Boyle*.
- SA'PIENCE. *f.* [*sapience*, Fren. *sapientia*, Lat.] Wisdom; sagacity; knowledge. *Watton*, *Raleigh*.
- SA'PIENT. *a.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] Wise; sage. *Milton*.
- SA'PLESS. *a.* [*saploss*, 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; resem-
bling soap; having the qualities of soap
Arbutnot.
- SAPOR. *f.* [Lat.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate. *Brown*.
- SAPORIFICK. *a.* [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power to produce tastes.
- SA'PPINESS. *f.* [from *sappy*] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.
- SA'PPY. *a.* [from *sap*.] 1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. *Philips*. 2. Young; not firm; weak. *Hayward*.
- SA'RABAND. *f.* [*zarabande*, Spanish.] A Spanish dance. *Arbut. and Pope*.
- SARCAISM. *f.* [*sarcasmus*, Lat.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe. *Rogers*.
- SARCASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; severely. *South*.
- SARCASTICAL. } *a.* [from *sarcasm*.] Keen;
SARCASTICK. } taunting; severe. *South*.
- SA'RCENET. *f.* Fine thin woven silk. *Brown*.
- To SARCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr.] To weed corn. *Ainworth*.
- SARCOCE'LE. *f.* [*σαρκὴ* and *κύλη*.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy*.
- SARCOMA. *f.* [*σαρκωμα*.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey*.
- SARCO'PHAGOUS. *a.* [*σαρκὴ* and *φαγω*.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.
- SARCO'PHAGY. *f.* [*σαρκὴ* and *φαγω*.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown*.
- SARCO'TICK. *f.* [from *σαρκ*.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnatives. *Wiseman*.
- SARCU'LAT'ION. *f.* [*sarculus*, Lat.] The act of weeding. *DiD*.
- SARDEL. } *f.* A sort of precious stone.
SARDINE Stone. }
SARDIUS. } *Revelat*.
- SARDONYX. *f.* A precious stone. *Woodward*.
- SARK. *f.* [*sojnk*, Saxon.] 1. A shark or thirk. 2. In Scotland it denotes a thirk. *Arbutnot*.
- SARN. *f.* A British word for pavement or stepping stones.
- SARPLIER. *f.* [*sarpilliere*, Fr.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares. *Bailey*.
- SA'RRASINE. *f.* [in botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey*.
- SARSA. } *f.* Both a tree and a
SARSAPARE'LLA } plant. *Ainworth*.
- SARSE. *f.* A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey*.
- To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift through a sieve. *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 pullies. *Swift*.
- SA'SHOON. *f.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainworth*.
- SA'SSAFRAS. *f.* A tree; one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT. The preterite of *sit*. *Dryden*.

SA'TAN. *f.* The prince of hell; any wicked spirit. *Locke*.

SATANICAL. } *a.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish;
SATANICK. } infernal *Milton*.

SA'TCHEL. *f.* [*seckel*, German; *sacculus*, Lat.] A little bag used by schoolboys. *Swift*.

To SATÉ. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires. *Philips*.

SATE'LITE. *f.* [*satelles*, Lat.] A small planet revolving round a larger. *Bentley*.

SATELLITIOUS. *a.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne*.

To SATIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] 1. To satisfy; to fill. *Philips*. 2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire. *Norris*. 3. To gratify desire. *King Charles*. 4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed. *Newton*.

SATIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to fat ety. *Pope*.

SATIETY. *f.* [*satietas*, Lat.] Fullness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; state of being palled. *Hakewill*, *Pope*.

SATIN. *f.* [*satén*, Fr.] A soft, close and shining silk. *Swift*.

SATIRE. *f.* [*satira*, Lat.] 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 at against a particular person. *Dryden*.

SATIRICAL. } *a.* [*satiricus*, Lat.] 1. Belong-
SATIRICK. } ing to satire; employed in writing of invective. *Roscommon*. 2. Censorious; severe in language. *Swift*.

SATIRICALLY. *adv.* [from *satirical*] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify. *Dryden*.

SATIRIST. *f.* [from *satire*.] One who writes *saïres*. *Pope*.

To SATIRIZE. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a *satire*. *Dryden*, *Swift*.

SATISFACTION. *f.* [*satisfactio*, Lat.] 1. The act of pleasing to the tull. *Locke*. 2. The state of being pleased. *Locke*. 3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness. *Shaksp*. 4. Gratification; that which pleases. *South*. 5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury. *Milton*.

SATISFACTIVE. *a.* [*satisfactus*, Lat.] Giving satisfaction. *Brown*.

SATISFACTORILY. *adv.* [from *satisfactory*.] To satisfaction. *Digby*.

SATISFACTORINESS. *f.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content. *Boyle*.

SATISFACTORY. *a.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr.] 1. Giving satisfaction; giving content. *Locke*. 2. Atoning; making amends. *Saunderson*.

To SATISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfacio*, Lat.] 1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired. *Milton*. 2. To feed to the fill *Job*. 3. To recompense; to pay

to content. *Shaksp*. 4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense. *Locke*. 5. To convince. *Dryden*, *Asterbury*.

To SATISFY. *v. v.* To make payment. *Locke*.

SATURABLE. *a.* [from *saturatio*.] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more. *Grew*.

SATURANT. *a.* [from *saturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.

To SATURATE. *v. a.* [*satur*, Lat.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed. *Cheyne*.

SATURDAY. *f.* [*ætendæg*, Saxon.] The last day of the week. *Addison*.

SATURITY. *f.* [*saturitas*, from *satur*, Lat.] Fullness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SATURN. *f.* [*Saturnus*, Lat.] 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*.

SATURNINE. *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Happy; golden. *Pope*.

SATYR. *f.* [*satirus*, Lat.] A sylvan god. *Peacbam*.

SATYRIASIS. *f.* An abundance of seminal lymphas. *Floyer*.

SA'VAGE. *a.* [*selvaggio*, Italian.] 1. Wild; uncultivated. *Dryden*. 2. Untamed; cruel. *Pope*. 2. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught. *Raleigh*, *Milton*, *Spratt*.

SA'VAGE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian. *Ralei*. *Bentley*.

To SA VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Thomson*.

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly. *Shaksp*.

SA'VAGESSES. *f.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness. *Broom*.

SA'VAGERY. *f.* [from *savage*] 1. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shaksp*. 2. Wild growth. *Shaksp*.

SA'VANNA. *f.* An open meadow without wood. *Locke*.

SAUCE. *f.* [*sauſſe*, 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. *Shaksp*. 3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad. *Shaksp*.

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.* [*sauçiere*, 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. *adv.* [from *saucy*] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner. *Addison*.

SAUCINESS. *f.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors. *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 bombshell. *Bailey*.

SAUCISSON. *f.* [Fr.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. *Bailey*.

SAUCY. *a.* [*salsus*, Lat.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent. *Shakespeare, Johnson, Dryden, Addison*.

TO SAVE. *v. a.* [*salver*, French; *salvo*, Lat.] 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 salve; to reconcile. *Milton*. 7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose. *Swift*.

TO SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap. *Bacon*.

SAVE. *adv.* [this word adverbially used, is like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb] Except; not including. *Bacon, Milton*.

SAVEALL. *f.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVER. *f.* [from *save*.] 1. Preserver; rescuer. *Sidney*. 2. One who escapes loss, though without gain. *Dryden, Swift*. 3. A good husband. 4. One who lays up and grows rich. *Wotton*.

SAVIN. *f.* [*fabina*, Latin; *savinus*, *abin*, Fr.] A tree. *Miller*.

SAVING. *a.* [from *save*] 1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish. *Arbutnot*. 3. Not turning to loss, though not gainful. *Addison*.

SAVING. *adv.* With exception in favour of. *Hooker*.

SAVING. *f.* [from *save*.] 1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent. *Addison*. 2. Exception in favour. *L'Estrange*.

SAVINGLY. *adv.* [from *saving*.] With parcimony.

SAVINGNESS. *f.* [from *saving*.] 1. Parcimony; frugality. 2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SAVIOUR. *f.* [*salvator*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has saved mankind from eternal death. *Milton, Addison*.

TO SAUNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger. *Locke, Prior, Tichel*.

SAVORY. *f.* [*savoreus*, Fr. *saturcia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SA'VOUR. *f.* [*savour*, Fr.] 1. A scent; or dour. *Arbutnot*. 2. Taste; power of affecting the palate. *Milton, South*.

TO SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr.] 1. To have any particular smell or taste. 2. To be-taken; to have an appearance or taste of something. *Wotton, Deuham*.

TO SA'VOUR. *v. a.* 1. To like. *Shakespeare*. 2. To exhibit taste of. *Milton*.

SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *savoury*] 1. With gust; with appetite. *Dryden*. 2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden*.

SA'VOURINESS. *f.* [from *savoury*.] 1. Taste pleasing and piquant. 2. Pleasing smell.

SA'VOURY. *a.* [*savoureux*, Fr. from *savour*.] 1. Pleasing to the smell. *Milton*. 2. Piquant to the taste. *Genes*.

SAVOY. *f.* [*brasica sabaudica*, Lat.] A sort of colwort.

SA'USAGE. *f.* [*sauçisse*, French; *salsum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very small, with salt and spice.

SAW. The preretive of *see*. *Milton*.

SAW. *f.* [*sawe*, Danish; *saga*, Saxon] 1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut. 2. [*Saga*, Sax. *saeghe*, Dutch.] A saying; a sentence; a proverb. *Shakespeare, Milton*.

TO SAW. *part.* *sawed* and *sawen*. [*scier*, Fr.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw. *Habr. W'rd Ray, Collier, Moxon*.

SAWDUST. *f.* [*saw* and *dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Mortimer*.

SA'WFISH. *f.* [*saw* and *fish*.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth*.

SAWPIT. *f.* [*saw* and *pit*] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men. *Mortimer*.

SAW-WORT. *f.* [*serratula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SAW WREST. *f.* [*saw* and *wrest*.] A sort of tool. With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw. *Moxon*.

SAWER. } *f.* [*scieur*, Fr. from *saw*] One

SA'WYER. } whole trade is to saw timber into boards or beams. *Moxon*.

SAXIFRAGE. *f.* [*saxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

SAXIFRAGE. *f.* [*silaum*, Lat.] A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS. *a.* [*saxum* and *frago*, Lat.] Dissolvent of the stone. *Brown*.

TO SAY. *v. a.* preter. *said* [recgan, 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 that one has to say. *L'Estrange*. 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. *Tillot Atter*

SCAB. *f.* [scab, Saxon; *scabbia*, Italian; *scabies*, Lat.] 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*.

SCABARD. *f.* [*schap*, German, *Junius*] The sheath of a sword. *Fairfax*.

SCABED. *a.* [from *scab*.] 1. Covered or diseased with scabs. *Bacon*. 2. Paltry; sorry. *Dryden*.

SCABBEDNESS. *f.* [from *scabbed*.] The state of being scabbed

SCABBINESS. *f.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.

SCABRY. *f.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs. *Dryden*.

SCABIOUS. *a.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbutnot*.

SCABIOUS. *f.* [*scabiosa*, Fr. *scabiosa*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SCABROUS. *f.* [*scaber*, Lat.] 1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface. *Arbutnot*. 2. Harsh; unmusical. *Ben Johnson*.

SCABROUSNESS. *f.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCABWORT. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

SCAL. *f.* A kind of fish. *Caveau*.

SCALD. *f.* [*schalare*, Fr. *schawot*, Dutch, from *schalen*, to show] 1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectacles. *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 **SCALD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

SCALDAGE. *f.* [from *scald*.] Gallery; hollow floor. *Shakspeare*

SCALDING. *f.* [from *scald*.] Building slightly erected. *Prior*.

SCALADE. *f.* [French; *scalado*, Spanish, *SCALADO.* } from *scala*, Lat.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls. *Arbutnot*

SCALARY. *a.* [from *scala*, Lat.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder. *Virron*.

To **SCALD.** *v. a.* [*schalare*, Italian] To burn with hot liquor. *Shakspeare Dryden, Swift*.

SCALD. *f.* [from the verb.] Scuff on the head. *Spenser*.

SCALD. *a.* Paltry; sorry. *Shakspeare*.

SCALDHEAD. *f.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick.] A leathome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab. *Floyer*.

SCALE. *f.* [scale, Saxon; *schaal*, Dutch.] 1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another. *Shakspeare*. 2. The sign Libra in the Zodiac. *Creech*. 3. [*Escaille*, Fr. *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. *Peacbam*. 5. Ladders; 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. *Shakspeare*.

To **SCALE.** *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.] 1. To climb as by ladders. *Kassler*. 2. To measure or compare; to weigh. *Shakspeare*. 3. To take off a thin lamina. *Job*. 4. To pare off a surface. *Burnet*.

To **SCALE.** *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon*.

SCALED. *a.* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes. *Shakspeare*.

SCALENE. *f.* [French; *scalenum*, Lat.] In geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey*.

SCALINESS. *f.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly

SCALL. *f.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick.] Leprosy; morbid baldness. *Lea*.

SCALLION. *f.* [*scalyona*, Italian.] A kind of onion.

SCALOP. *f.* [*escalop*, Fr.] A fish with a hollow perforated shell. *Hudibras, Mortimer*.

To **SCALLOP.** *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP. *f.* [*schelpe*, Dutch.] 1. The skull; the cranium; the bone that encloses the brain. *Philips*. 2. The integuments of the head.

To **SCALP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the skull of its integuments. *Sharp*.

SCALPELL. *f.* [French; *scalpellum*, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCALY. *a.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales. *Milton*.

To **SCAMBLE.** *v. n.* 1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others. *Watson*. 2. To shift awkwardly. *Mare*.

To **SCAMBLE.** *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer*.

SCAMBLER. *f.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

SCAMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMUNIATE. *a.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony. *Wijeman*.

SCAMMONY. *f.* [Latin.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, triable, of a greyish-brown colour and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus. *Trevoux*.

To **SCAMP.** *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and precipitation. *Addison*.

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scando*, Lat.] 1. To examine a verse by counting the feet. *Walf.* 2. To examine nicely. *Milton, Calamy, Addison, Atter. Prior.*

SCANDAL. *f.* [*σκάνδαλον*] 1. Offence given by the faults of others. *Milt.* 2. Reproachful aspersions; opprobrious censure; infamy. *Rogers.*

To SCANDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults. *Shakeſp.*

To SCANDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλιζω*] 1. To offend by some action supposed criminal. *Hammond, Clarendon.* 2. To reproach; to disgrace; to detraite. *Daniel.*

SCANDALOUS. *a.* [*scandaloux*, Fr.] 1. Giving publick offence. *Hosker.* 2. Opprobrious; disgraceful 3. Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCANDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.] 1. Censoriously; opprobriously. *Pope.* 2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence. *Swift.*

SCANDALOUSNESS. *f.* [from *scandalous*.] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANSION. *f.* [*scanti*, Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [*scæpan*, Sax.] To limit; to straiten. *Glanville.*

SCANT. *a.* [from the verb] 1. Wary; not liberal; parcimonious. *Shakeſp.* 2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent. *Donne, Milton.*

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. *Camden, Gay.*

SCANTILY. *adv.* [from *scanty*.] 1. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakeſp.* 2. Narrowly; not plentifully.

SCANTINESS. *f.* [from *scanty*.] 1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass. *Dryden.* 2. Want of amplitude or greatness. *South.*

SCANTLET. *f.* A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*

SCANTLING. *f.* [*eschantillon*, Fr. *ciantellino*, Italian.] 1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Esrange.* 2. A certain proportion. *Shakeſp.* 3. A small quantity. *Taylor, Locke.*

SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scant*.] 1. Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.* 2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCANTNESS. *f.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness. *Hayward.*

SCANTY. *a.* [the same with *scant*] 1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity (sufficient). *Locke.* 2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.* 3. Sparingly; niggardly; parcimonious. *Watts.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.] To escape; to avoid; to thun; 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.* 3. Negligent freak. *Shakeſp.* 4. Loose act of vice or lowdness. *Milt.*

SCAPULA. *f.* [Latin.] The shoulder blade. *Wijeman.*

SCAPULAR. } *a.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from *scapula*, Lat.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders. *Wijeman.*

SCAR. *f.* [*σχαρά*] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbutnot.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun] To mark as with a sore or wound. *Shakeſp.*

SCARAB. *f.* [*scarabee*, French; *scarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings. *Derham.*

SCARMOUCH. *f.* [*escarmouche*, Fr.] Abuffoon in motley dress. *Cellier.*

SCARCE. *a.* [*scarso*, Italian.] 1. Not plentiful. 2. Rare; not common. *Addison.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.] 1. SCARCELY. } Hardly; scantily. *Hooker.* 2. With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. } *f.* [from *scarce*.] 1. Small- SCARCITY. } ness of quantity; not plenty; penury. *Shakeſp. Addison.* 2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness. *Collier.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*scorare*, Italian, *Steiner*.] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. *Hayward, Calamy.*

SCARECROW. *f.* [*scare and crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds. *Kaleigh.*

SCAREFIRE. *f.* [*scare and fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terrour. *Holder.*

SCARF. *f.* [*escarfe*, Fr.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. *Shakeſp. Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To throw loosely on. *Shakeſp.* 2. To dress in any loose velture. *Shakeſp.*

SCARFSKIN. *f.* [*scarff and skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICATION. *f.* [*scarificatio*, Lat.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. *Arbutnot.*

SCARIFICATOR. *f.* [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER. *f.* [from *scarify*.] 1. He who scarifies. 2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. *Wijeman.*

SCARLET. *f.* [*escarlate*, Fr.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. *Locke.*

SCARLET. *a.* [from the noun] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply dyed. *Shakeſp. Bacon Dryden.*

SCARLETBEAN. *f.* [*scarlet and bean*.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SCARLETOAK. *f.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCARMAGE. } *f.* [For *skirmish*, *Spenser*.] SCARMOGE. }

SCARP. *f.* [*escarpe*, Fr.] The slope on that side

S C E

- 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 skates.
- SCATE.** *f.* [*sqnatus*, Lat.] A fish of the species of thornback.
- SCATEBROUS.** *a.* [from *scatebræ*, Lat.] Abounding with springs.
- To **SCATH.** *v. a.* [from *scathan*, Saxon; *schæden*, Dutch.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. *Milton.*
- SCATH.** *f.* [from *scath*, Sax.] Waste; damage; mischief. *Spenser*, *Kneller*, *Fairfax.*
- SCATHFUL.** *a.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive. *Shakespeare.*
- To **SCATTER** *v. a.* [from *scateran*, 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.** *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly. *Abbot.*
- SCATTERLING.** *f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. *Spenser.*
- SCATURIENT.** *a.* [from *scaturiens*, Lat.] Springing as a fountain. *Diderot.*
- SCATURIGINOUS.** *a.* [from *scaturigo*, Lat.] Full of springs or fountains. *Diderot.*
- SCAVENGER.** *f.* [from *scapan*, to shave.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean. *South*, *Baynard.*
- SCELERAT.** *f.* [French; *sceleratus*, Lat.] A villain; a wicked wretch. *Cheyne.*
- SCENERY.** *f.* [from *scene*.] 1. The appearances of places or things. *Addison.* 2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.* 3. The disposition and contiguity of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*
- SCENE.** *f.* [*scena*, Latin; *σκηνη*.] 1. The stage; the theatre of dramattick poetry. *Milton.* 2. The general appearance of any action; the whole texture 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. *Shakespeare.* 6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. *Bacon.*
- SCENICK.** *a.* [*scenique*, Fr. from *scene*.] Dramattick; theatrical.
- SCENOGRAPHICAL.** *a.* [*σκηνη* and *γραφω*.] Drawn in perspective.
- SCENOGRAPHICALLY.** *adv.* [from *scenographical*.] In perspective. *Mortimer.*
- SCENOGRAPHY.** *f.* [*σκηνη* and *γραφω*.] The art of perspective.
- SENT.** *f.* [*sentir*, to smell, Fr.] 1. The power of smelling; the smell. *Watts.* 2.

S C H

- The object of smell; odour good or bad. *Shakespeare*, *Denham*, *Prior.* 3. Chafe 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.
- SCÉPTRE.** *f.* [*scæptrum*, Lat.] The ensign of royalty borne in the hand. *Decay of Priety.*
- SCÉPTRED.** *a.* [from *scæptre*.] Bearing a sceptre. *Milton.*
- SCÉPTICK.** *f.* See **SKEPTICK.**
- SCHÉDULE.** *f.* [*schedula*, Lat.] 1. A small scroll. *Hooker.* 2. A little inventory. *Shakespeare.*
- SCHÉMATISM.** *f.* [*σχηματισμός*.] Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. *Creech.*
- SCHÉMATIST.** *f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; one given to forming schemes.
- SCHÉME.** *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.*
- SCHÉMER.** *f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.
- SCHÉSIS.** *f.* [*σχίσις*.] 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.** *adv.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical manner.
- SCHISMATICK.** *f.* [from *schism*.] One who separates from the true church. *Bacon*, *Butler.*
- To **SCHISMATIZE.** *v. a.* [from *schisme*.] 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*, Lat.] Belonging to a scholar or school.
- SCHOLASTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the niceties or method of the schools. *South.*
- SCHOLASTICK.** *a.* [from *schola*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools. *Burnet.* 2. Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO-

SCHOLIAST. *f.* [*scholiasies*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden*.

SCHOLION. } *f.* [Lat.] A note; an explanation.

SCHOLIUM. } } tory observation. *Watts*.

SCHOLY. *f.* [*scholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. *Hooker*.

To **SCHOLY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions. *Hooker*.

SCHOOL. *f.* [*schola*, Lat.] 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. *Shakefp.* *Dryden*. *Atterbury*.

SCHOOLBOY. *f.* [*school* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school. *Swift*.

SCHOOLDAY. *f.* [*school* and *day*.] Age in which youth is sent to school. *Shakefp.*

SCHOOLFELLOW. *f.* [*school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the same school. *Locke*.

SCHOOLHOUSE. *f.* [*school* and *house*.] House of discipline and instruction. *Spenser*.

SCHOOLMAN. *f.* [*school* and *man*.] 1. One versed in the niceties and subtillies of academical disputation. *Pope*. 2. One skilled in the divinity of the school. *Pope*.

SCHOOLMASTER. *f.* [*school* and *master*.] One who presides and teaches in a school. *Bac.* *Soub.*

SCHOOLMISTRESS. *f.* [*school* and *mistress*.] A woman who governs a school. *Gay*.

SCHREIGHT. *f.* A shr. *Answerth.*

SCIAGRAPHY. *f.* [*sciographie*, French; *συναγραφή*.] 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*.

SCIATHERICAL. } *a.* [*sciaterique*, Fr *συνα-*

SCIATHERICK. } } *σκιανδ.*] Belonging to a sun-dial. *DiA.* *Brown*.

SCIATICA. } *f.* [*sciaticque*, French; *ischia-*

SCIATICK. } } *dica passia*, Lat.] The hip gout. *Brown*, *Pope*.

SCIATICAL. *a.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip. *Arbutnot.*

SCIENCE. *f.* [*science*, French; *scientia*, Lat.] 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*.

SCIENTIAL. *a.* [from *science*.] Producing science. *Milton*.

SCIENTIFICAL. } *a.* [*scientia* and *facio*,

SCIENTIFICK. } } Lat.] Producing de-

monstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *Soub.*

SCIENTIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientific*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke*.

SCIMITAR. *f.* A short sword with a convex edge. *Shakefp.*

SCINEY *Cluse.* *f.* A species of violet. *Ainsf.*

SCINK. *f.* A cast calf. *Ainsf.*

To **SCINTILLATE.** *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION. *f.* [*scintillatio*, Latin, from *scintillare*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted. *Brown*.

SCIOLIST. *f.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] One who knows things superficially. *Glanville*.

SCIOLOUS. *a.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] Superficially or imperieetly knowing. *Howell*.

SCIOMACHY. *f.* [*σκια* and *μαχη*.] Battle with a shadow. *Cowley*.

SCION. *f.* [*scion*, French.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another. *Shakefp.*

SCIRE FACIAS. *f.* [Lat.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, why judgment passed should not be executed. *Cowell*.

SCIRRHUS. *f.* [from *σκιρρ.*] An indurated gland.

SCIRRHOS. *a.* [from *scirrhus*] Having a gland indurated. *Wisejan*.

SCIRRHOSITY. *f.* [from *scirrhous*, An induration of the glands. *Arbutnot*

SCISSIBLE. *a.* [from *scissus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Bacon*.

SCISSILE. *a.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Arbutnot.*

SCISSION. *f.* [*scission*, French; *scissio*, Lat.] The act of cutting. *Wisejan*.

SCISSOR. *f.* A pair of (small) sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. *Arbutnot.*

SCISSURE. *f.* [*scissum*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fissure. *Decay of Piety*.

SCLEROTICK. *a.* [*σκληρ.*] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray*.

SCLEROTICKS. *f.* Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy*

To **SCOAT.** } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by

To **SCOTCH.** } } putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey*.

To **SCOFF.** *v. n.* [*scioffen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language. *Bacon*, *Tillotson*.

SCOFF. *f.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language. *Hooker*, *Watts*.

SCOFFER. *f.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy korner; contumelious reproacher. *Burnet*.

SCOFFINGLY. *adv.* [from *scoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule. *Broome*.

To

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely. *Shaksp.*
 COLD. *f.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul mouthed woman. *Swift.*
 SCOLOP. *f.* A pectinated shell-fish.
 SCOLOPENDRA. *f.* [*σκολοπενδρα*.] 1. A sort of venomous serpent. 2. An herb. *Ainw.*
 SCOMME. *f.* A buffoon. *L'Esfrange.*
 SCONCE. *f.* [*schantz*, German.] 1. A fort; a bulwark. *Shaksp.* 2. The head. *Shaksp.* 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 throw out liquor. *Sharp.* 2. A sweep; a stroke. *Shaksp.*
 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. *Spectator.* 4. To cut hollow, or deep. *Arbut. Philips, Pope.*
 SCOOPER. *f.* [from *scoop*.] One who scoops.
 SCOPE. *f.* [*scopus*, Lat.] 1. Aim; intention; drift. *Addison.* 2. Things aimed at; mark; final end. *Hooker, Milton.* 3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view. *Newton.* 4. Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Shaksp.* 5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence. *Shake.* 6. Act of riot; folly. *Shaksp.* 7. Extended quantity. *Davies.*
 SCOPULOUS. *a.* [*scopulus*, Lat.] Full of rocks. *Dist.*
 SCORBUTIGAL. } *f.* [*scorbutique*, Fr. from
 SCORBUTICK. } *scorbutus*, Lat.] Dilated with the scurvy. *Arbutnot.*
 SCORBUTICALLY. *adv.* [from *scorbutical*.] With tendency to the scurvy. *Wiseman.*
 SCORCE. *f.* This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse. *Fairy Queen.*
 To SCORCH. *v. n.* [*scorched*, Sax. burnt.] 1. To burn superficially. *Dryden.* 2. To burn *Fairfax, South.*
 To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up. *Roscommon.*
 SCORCHING. *Fennel f.* A plant.
 SCORDIUM. *f.* [Lat.] An herb. *Ainzworth.*
 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 tallies. *South.* 4. Account kept of something past. *Tillotson.* 5. Debt imputed. *Donne.* 6. Reason; motive. *Collier.* 7. Sake; account; and reason referred to some one. *Swift.* 8. Twenty. *Pope.* 9. A song in *Scoræ*. 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.*
 SCORIA. *f.* [Lat.] Dross;crement. *Newton.*
 SCORIOUS. *a.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy;crementitious. *Brown.*
 To SCORN. *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dutch.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to condemn. *Job.*

To SCORN. *v. n.* To scoff. *Craslow.*
 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 debance. *Prior.*
 SCORNFULLY. *adv.* [from *scornful*] Contemptuously; insolently. *Atterbury.*
 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. 1. *Kings.* 4. A sea fish. *Ainzworth.*
 SCORPION. *Sena f.* [*emerus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
 SCORPION Grass. }
 SCORPION'S Tail. } *f.* Herbs. *Ainzworth.*
 SCORPION Wort. }
 SCOT. [*écot*, Fr.] 1. Shot; payment. 2. *Scot and Lot.* Parish payments. *Prior*
 To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with shallow incision. *Shaksp.*
 SCOTCH. *f.* [from the verb] 1. A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Walton*
 SCOTCH Collops, or Scotched Collops. *f.* Veal cut into small pieces.
 SCOTCH Hoppers. *f.* A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground. *Locke.*
 SCOTOMY. *f.* [*σκοτομία*.] A dizziness or swarming in the head, causing dimness of sight. *Ainzworth.*
 SCOVEL. *f.* [*scopa*, Lat] A sort of mop of cloths, for sweeping an oven; a mau'kin. *Am.*
 SCOUNDREL. *f.* [*scoundrels*, Ital.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. *Pope.*
 To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*skarer*, Danish; *scheuren*, Dutch.] 1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface. *Dryden, Arbut.* 2. To purge violently. 3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch. *Walton.* 4. To remove by scouring. *Shaksp.* 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. *Shaksp.* 2. To clean. *Bacon.* 3. To be purged or lax. *Grant.* 4. To rove; to range. *Knollys.* 5. To run here and there. *Shaksp.* 6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper. *Shaksp. Collier*
 SCOURER. *f.* [from *scour*.] 1. One that cleans by rubbing. 2. To purge. 3. One who runs swiftly.
 SCOURGE. *f.* [*escourgée*, Fr. *scoreggia*, Ital.] 1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline. *Milton.* 2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. *Shaksp.* 3. One that afflicts, harasses or destroys. *Atterbury.* 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;

punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate.
 2. *Mac.*
SCOURGER. *f.* [from *scourge.*] One that scourges; a 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. a.* [from the noun] To go out in order to observe the motions of the enemy privately. *Dryden.*
TO SCOWL. *v. n.* [*scyan*, to squint, Sax.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour or full'en. *Sidney, Crabshaw.*
SCOWL. *f.* [from the verb] Look of fullness or discontent; gloom. *Crabshaw.*
SCOWLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scowl.*] With a frowning and fullen look.
TO SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen, scrappelen*, to scrape, or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands. 3. *Sam.*
SCRAG. *f.* [*scraghe*, Dutch] Any thing thin or lean.
SCRAGGED. *a.* Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities. *Bentley.*
SCRAGGEDNESS. } *f.* 1. Leanness; mar-
SCRAGGINESS. } cour. 2. Unevenness;
 roughness; ruggedness.
SCRAGGY. *f.* [from *scrag.*] 1. Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbutnot.* 2. Rough; rugged; uneven.
TO SCRAMBLE. *v. n.* [The same with *scramble*; *scrappien*. Dutch.] To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another. *Still.* 2. To climb by the help of the hands.
SCRAMBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Eager contest for something. *Locke.* 2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.
SCRAMBLER. *f.* [from *scramble.*] 1. That scrambles. *Addison.* 2. One that climbs by the help of the hands.
TO SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*scrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat cracking between the teeth.
SCRANNEL. *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'Estrange.* 2. Crumb, small particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon, Glanville.* 3. A small piece of paper. *Pope.*
TO SCRAPE. *v. a.* [*scrapen*, Sax. *scrappen*, Dutch] 1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument. *Maxon.* 2. To take away by scraping; to erase. *Swift.* 3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise. *Pope.* 4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *South.* 5. To SCRAPE Acquaintance. A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.
TO SCRAPE. *v. n.* 1. To make a harsh noise. 2. To play ill on a fiddle. 3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*
SCRAPE. *f.* [*skap*, Swedish.] Difficulty; perplexity; distress.
SCRAPER. *f.* [from *scrape.*] 1. Instrument

which any thing is scraped. *Swift.* 2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrapepenny. *Herbert.* 3. A vile fiddler. *Caval.*
SCRAT. *f.* [*scputta*, Sax] An hermaphrodite.
TO SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratsen*, Dutch.] 1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven. *Greus.* 2. To tear with the nails. *More.* 3. To wound slightly. 4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shakep.* 5. To rub with the nails. *Camden.* 6. To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift.*
SCRATCH. *f.* [from the verb.] An incision ragged and shallow. *Newton.* 2. Laceration with the nails. *Prior.* 3. A slight wound. *Sidney.*
SCRATCHER. *f.* [from *scratch.*] He that scratches
SCRATCHES. *f.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsworth.*
SCRATCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *scratching.*] With the action of scratching. *Sidney.*
SCRATZ. *f.* [Irish and Erie.] Surface or scurf. *Swift.*
TO SCRAWL. *v. a.* To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily. 2. To write unskillfully and inelegantly. *Swift.* 3. To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth.*
SCRAWL. *f.* [from the verb.] Unskillful and inelegant writing. *Arbutnot.*
SCRAWLER. *f.* [from *scrawl.*] A clumsy and inelegant writer.
SCRAY. *f.* A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsw.*
SCREABLE. *f.* [*scrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be spit out. *Bailey.*
TO SCRAEK. *v. n.* [*creak* or *briek*.] To make a shrill or hoarse noise. *Bailey.*
TO SCREAM. *v. n.* [hremman, Sax] 1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony. *Swift.* 2. To cry shrilly. *Shakep.*
SCREAM. *f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain. *Pope.*
TO SCREECH. *v. n.* [*skraekia*, 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 terror and anguish. 2. Harsh horrid cry. *Pope.*
SCREECHOWL. *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 land.
TO SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide. *Rowe.* 2. To sift; to riddle. *Evelyn.*
SCREW. [*scroove*, Dutch.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: or this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex; but the latter channelled on its concave side. *Quincy, Wilkins.*
TO SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To turn by a screw. *Philips.* 2. To fasten with a screw. *Maxon.* 3. To deform by contortions. *Cowley.* 4. To force; to bring by violence.

- lence. *Howel*. 5. To squeeze; to press. 6. To oppress by extortion. *Swift*.
- SCREW TREE**. *f.* [*Jora*, Lat.] A plant of the Indies.
- TO SCRIBBLE**. *v. a.* [*scribella*, Lat.] 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 *Grew*. 2. A publick notary.
- SCRIMER**. *f.* [*esjrimieur*, Fr.] A gladiator. *Shakeſp.*
- SCRINE**. *f.* [*scrinum*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are deposited. *Spenser*.
- SCRIP**. *f.* [*ſkrappa*, Islandick] 1. A small bag; a satchel. *Shakeſp.* *Milton*. 2. A schodule; a small writing. *Shakeſp.*
- SCRIPPAGE**. *f.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip.
- SCRIPTORY**. *a.* [*ſcriptorius*, Lat.] Written, not orally delivered.
- SCRIPTURAL**. *a.* [from *ſcriptura*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical. *Atterbury*.
- SCRIPTURE**. *f.* [*ſcriptura*, Lat.] 1. Writing. 2. Sacred writing; the Bible. *Hooker*, *Shakeſp.* *South*, *Secd.*
- SCRIVENER**. *f.* [*ſcrivano*, Lat.] 1. One who draws contracts. *Shakeſp.* 2. One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden*.
- SCROFULA**. *f.* [from *ſcrofa*, Lat.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil. *Wifejan*.
- SCROFULOUS**. *a.* [from *ſcrofula*.] Diseased with the scrotula. *Arbutnot*.
- SCROLL**. *f.* A writing wrapped up. *Shakeſp.* *Kneller*, *Prior*.
- SCROYLE**. *f.* A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch. *Shakeſp.*
- 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*, Daſiſh.] Mean;
- SCRUBBY**. } vile; worthless; dirty; sorry. *Shakeſp.*
- SCRUFF**. *f.* The same I suppose with *ſcurf*.
- SCRUPLE**. *f.* [from *ſcrupule*, Fr. *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. *Shakeſp.*
- 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. Nice; doubtful. *Bacon*. 4. Careful; vigilant; cautious. *Woodward*.
- SCRUPULOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *ſcrupuloſus*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously. *Taylor*
- SCRUPULOUSNESS**. *f.* [from *ſcrupuloſus*.] The state of being scrupulous.
- SCRUTABLE**. *a.* [*ſcrutator*, Lat.] Discoverable by inquiry. *Decay of Piety*.
- SCRUTATION**. *f.* [*ſcrutator*, Lat.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Diſt*
- SCRUTATOR**. *f.* [*ſcrutator*, Fr.] from *ſcrutor*, Lat. Enquirer; searcher; examiner.
- SCRUTINOUS**. *a.* [from *ſcrutiny*.] Captious; full of inquiries. *Denham*.
- 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 of 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.
- SCUDDLE**. *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. *Dryden*.
- TO SCULK**. *v. n.* [*ſhalke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close. *Prior*.
- SCULKER**. *f.* [from *ſculker*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
- SCULL**. *f.* [*ſkula*, Islandick] 1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. *Sharp*. 2. A small boat; a cockboat. 3. One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras*. 4. A shoal of fish. *Milton*
- SCULLCAP**. *f.* [from *ſcull* and *cap*.] 1. A head-piece. 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 *ſkiola*, a vessel, Islandick.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept. *Peach*.
- SCULLION**. *f.* [from *ſſcuille*, Fr. a dish] The lowest domestick servant that washes the kettles and dishes, in the kitchen. *Shakeſp.*
- TO SCULP**. *v. n.* [*ſculpo*, Lat.] To carve; to engrave. *Sandys*.
- SCULPTILE**. *a.* [*ſculptilis*, Lat.] Made by carving. *Brown*.
- SCULPTOR**. *f.* [*ſculptor*, Lat.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images. *Addison*.

SCULPTURE. *f.* [*sculptura*, Lat.] 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*, Fr. *schuym*, Dutch] 1. That which rises to the top of any liquor. *Bacon*.
 2. The dross; the refuse; the recreation. *Raleigh*, *Roscommon*, *Addison*.

TO SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum. *Lee*.

SCUMMER. *f.* [*escumoir*, Fr.] A vessel with which liquor is l-ummed

SCUPPER HOLES. *f.* [*schuppen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.

SCURF. *f.* [*scurf*, Sax. *scurf*, Danish; *storf*, Swedish; *schorft*, Dutch.] 1. A kind of dry military scab. *Swift*. 2. A soil or stain adherent. *Dryden*. 3. Any thing sticking on the surface. *Addison*.

SCURFINESS. *f.* [from *scurf*.] The state of being scurfy.

SCURRILOUS. *a.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious. *Ben. Johnson*.

SCURRILOUSLY. *f.* [*scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grofness of reproach; loudness of jocularity. *Shakefp.*

SCURRILOUS. *a.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant. *Hooker*.

SCURRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scurrilous*.] With gross-reproach; with low buffoonry. *Tillotson*.

SCURVILY. *adv.* [from *scurvey*.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. *South*.

SCURVY. *f.* [from *scurf*.] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils. *Arbuthnot*.

SCURVY. *a.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvey*.] 1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvey. *Lev. xxi*. 2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible. *Swift*.

SCURVYGRASS. *f.* [*scurvey* and *grass*.] The spoonwort. *Miller*.

SCUSES. For excuses. *Shakefp.*

SCUT. *f.* [*skutt*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short. *Swift*.

SCUTCHEON. *f.* [*scuccione*, Ital.] The shield represented in heraldry. *Sidney*.

SCUTELLATED. *f.* [*scutella*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces. *Woodward*.

SCUTIFORM. *a.* [*scutiformis*, Lat.] Shaped like a shield.

SCUTTLE. *f.* [*scutella*, Lat.] 1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form. *Hakerwell*. 2. A small grate. *Mortimer*. 3. [From *scud*] quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Spektor*.

TO SCUTTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle*.] To run with affected precipitation. *Arbuthnot*.

TO SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Sdegnare*, Ital. for *disdain*]

SDEIGNFUL. *a.* Contracted for *disdainful*. *Spenser*.

SEA. *f.* [*see*, Sax. *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. *Spektor*.

SE'ABEAT. *a.* [*sea* and *beat*.] Dashed by the waves of the sea. *Pope*.

SEABOAT. *f.* [*sea* and *boat*.] Vessel capable to bear the sea. *Arbuthnot*

SEABORN. *a.* [*sea* and *born*.] Born of the sea; produced by the sea. *Waller*.

SEABOY. *f.* [*sea* and *boy*.] Boy employed on shipboard.

SEABREACH. *f.* [*sea* and *breach*.] Irruption of the sea by breaking of the banks. *L'Estrange*.

SEABREEZE. *f.* [*sea* and *breize*.] Wind blowing from the sea. *Mortimer*.

SEABUILT. *a.* [*sea* and *built*.] Built for the sea. *Dryden*.

SEACALF. *f.* [*sea* and *calf*.] The seal. The *jeacalf*, 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 fiter for swimming as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck. *Grew*.

SEACAP. *f.* [*sea* and *cap*.] Cap made to be worn on shipboard. *Shakefp.*

SEACHART. *f.* [*sea* and *chart*.] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

SEACOAL. *f.* [*sea* and *coal*.] Coal, so called, because brought to London by sea. *Bacon*.

SEACOAST. *f.* [*sea* and *coast*.] Shore, edge of the sea. *Mortimer*.

SEACOMPASS. *f.* [*sea* and *compass*.] The card and needle of mariners. *Camden*.

SEACOW. *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 net 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. *Roscommon*.

SEAFARER. *f.* [*sea* and *fare*] A traveller by sea; a mariner. *Pope*.

SEAFARING. *a.* [*sea* and *fars*.] Travelling by sea. *Shakefp.*

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. *Derham.*
SE'AGIRT. *a.* [*sea and girt.*] Girded or encircled by the sea. *Milton.*
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. *Ainsworth.*
SE'AHEDGEHOG. *f.* [*sea, hedge and hog.*] A kind of sea shell-fish. *Carew.*
SE'AHOG. *f.* [*sea and hog.*] The porpus.
SE'AHOLLY. *f.* [*eryngium, Lat.*] A plant; a kind of seaweed. *Carew.*
SE'AHOLM. *f.* [*sea and holm.*] A small uninhabited island.
SE'AHORSE. *f.* [*sea and horse.*] 1. The sea-horse 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 sea-horse *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.*
SEAME'W. *f.* [*sea and mew.*] A fowl that frequents the sea. *Pope.*
SE'AMONSTER. *f.* [*sea and monster.*] Strange animal of the sea. *Milton.*
SE'ANYPH. *f.* [*sea and nymph.*] Goddess of the sea *Brome.*
SE'AONION. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
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'APPOOL. *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.*
SEAROCKET. *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 ravenous sea-fish. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Kneller.*
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.
SE'ASERVICE. *f.* [*sea and service.*] Naval war.
SEASURGEON. *f.* [*sea and surgeon.*] A chi-

urgeon employed on shipboard. *Wifeman.*
SEASURROUNDED. *a.* [*sea and surround.*] Encircled by the sea. *Pope.*
SEATE'RM. *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.* [*reol, yele, Sax. seel, Danish.*] The fescalf. *Carew.*
SEAL. *f.* [*sigel, Sax.*] 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. *Kneller.* 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. s.* To fix a seal. *Neb. ix. 38.* ;
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, Sax. zoom, Dutch.*] 1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the suture where the two edges are sewed together. *Addison.* 2. The juncture of planks in a ship. *Dryden.* 3. A cicatrix; a scar. 4. A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. 5. Tallow; grease; hog's lard.
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.* [*seamstere, Sax.*] A woman whose trade is to sew. *Cleveland.*
SE'AMY. *a.* [from *seam.*] Having a seam; showing the seam. *Shakespeare.*
SEAN. *f.* [*regeu, Sax.*] A net.
SEAR. *a.* [*reapian, Saxon, to dry.*] Dry; not any longer green. *Shakespeare.*
To SEAR. *v. a.* [*reapian, Sax.*] To burn; to cauterize. *Rowe.*
SE'ARCLOTH. *f.* [*rapclath, Sax.*] A plaster; a large plaster. *Mortimer.*
To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*sasser, Fr.*] To sift finely. *Boyle.*
SEARCE. *f.* A sieve; a bolter.
SEARCKER. *f.* [from *searce.*] He who searces.
To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher, Fr.*] 1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Milton.* 2. To inquire; to seek. *Milton.* 3. To probe as a surgeon. *Shakespeare.* 4. To search out. To find by seeking. *Watts.*
To SEARCH. *v. s.* 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;

Inquiry; examination; act of seeking. *Addis.*
 3. Quest; pursuit. *Dryden.*
SE'ARCHER. *f.* [from *search*] 1. Examiner; enquirer; trier. *Prior.* 2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Graunt.*
SE'ASON. *f.* [*saison*, Fr.] 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. *Shakesp.* 5. That which gives a high relish. *Shakesp.*
To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, Fr.] 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 mixture of another ingredient. *Shakesp.* 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*, Fr.] 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. *adv.* [from *seasonable*.] Properly with respect to time. *Spratt.*
SE'ASONER. *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. *B. Johns.*
SEAT. *f.* [*sætt*, 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.*
SE AWARD. *adv.* [*sea* and *award*, Sax.] Towards the sea. *Pope.*
SECANT. *f.* [*secans*, Lat. *secante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn upon the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it. *Dict.*
To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*secedo*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon.*
SECESSION. *f.* [*secessio*, Lat.] 1. The act of departing. *Brown.* 2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.
SE'CLE. *f.* [*seculum*, Lat.] A century. *Hamm.*
To SECLUDE. *v. a.* [*secludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude. *Whitgift.*

SECOND. *f.* [*second*, Fr. *secundus*, Lat.] 1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two. *Dryden.* 2. Next in value or dignity; inferior. *Addison.*
SECOND-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 transference; not primarily; nor originally. *Swift.*
SECOND. *f.* [*second*, Fr. 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 SECOND. *v. a.* [*secundo*, Fr.] 1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer. *Rafcommen.* 2. To follow in the next place. *Raleigh.*
SECOND Sight. *f.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scotch islanders. *Addison.*
SECOND sighted. *a.* [from *second sight*.] Having the second sight. *Addison.*
SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [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. *Norr.*
SE'CONDARY. *a.* [*secundarius*, Lat.] 1. Not primary; not of the first intention; not of the first rate. *Bentley.* 2. Acting by transference 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. *adv.* [from *second*.] In the second place. *Swift.*
SE'COND RATE. *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*, Lat.] 1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private. *Leut.* 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*, Fr. *secretum*, Lat.] 1. Something studiously hidden. *Shakesp.* 2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. *Milton.* 3. Privacy; secrecy. *Whitton.*
To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private. *Bacon.*
SE'CRETARISHIP. *f.* [*secrtaire*, Fr. from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.
SE'CRETARY. *f.* [*secretarius*, low Lat.] One entrusted

- entrusted with the management of business ; one who writes for another. *Clarendon*.
- To **SECRETETE**. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Lat.] 1. To put aside ; to hide. 2. [In the animal œconomy.] To fecern ; to separate.
- SECRETION**. *f.* [from *secretus*, Lat.] 1. That part of the animal œconomy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body. 2. The fluid secreted.
- SECRETITIOUS**. *a.* [from *secretus*, Lat.] Parted by animal secretion. *Flyer*.
- SECRETIST**. *f.* [from *secret.*] A dealer in secrets. *Boyle*.
- SECRETLY**. *adv.* [from *secret.*] Privately ; privately ; not openly ; not publicly. *Addison*
- SECRETNESS**. *f.* [from *secret.*] 1. State of being hidden. 2. Quality of keeping a secret. *Danne*.
- SECRETORY**. *a.* [from *secretus*, Lat.] Performing the office of secretion. *Ray*.
- SECT**. *f.* [*secta*, Lat.] A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets. *Dryden*.
- SECTARIUM**. *f.* [from *sect.*] Disposition to petty sects, in opposition to things established. *King Charles*.
- SECTARY**. *f.* [*sectaire*, Fr.] 1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with these distinguished by some particular whims. *Bacon*. 2. A follower ; a pupil. *Spens*
- SECTATOR**. *f.* [*sectator*, Lat.] A follower ; an imitator ; a disciple. *Raleigh*.
- SECTION**. *f.* [*sectio*, Lat.] 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.* [*secteur*, Fr.] 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 the lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes.
- SECULAR**. *a.* [*secularis*, Lat.] 1. Not spiritual ; relating to affairs of the present world ; not holy ; worldly. *Hosker*. 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.* [*seculariser*, Fr.] from *secular.*] 1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use. 2. To make worldly.
- SECULARLY**. *adv.* [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*, Lat.] 1. Free from fear ; exempt from terror ; easy ; assured. *Milton*. 2. Careless ; wanting caution ; wanting vigilance. 3. Free from danger ; safe. *Addison*.
- 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**. *adv.* [from *secure.*] Without fear ; carelessly ; without danger ; safely. *Dryden*.
- SECUREMENT**. *f.* [from *secure.*] The cause of safety ; protection ; defence. *Brown*.
- SECURITY**. *f.* [*securitas*, Lat.] 1. Carelessness ; freedom from fear. *Hayward*. 2. Vicious carelessness ; confidence ; want of vigilance. *Shakefp. Davies*. 3. Protection ; defence. *Tillotson*. 4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution ; insurance. *Arbutnot*. 5. Safety ; certainty. *Swift*.
- SEDA'N**. *f.* A kind of a portable coach ; a chair. *Arbutnot*.
- SEDA'TE**. *a.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] Calm ; quiet ; still ; unruffled ; undisturbed ; serene. *Watts*.
- SEDA'TELY**. *adv.* [from *sedate.*] Calmly ; without disturbance. *Locke*.
- SEDA'TENESS**. *f.* [from *sedate.*] Calmness ; tranquillity ; serenity ; freedom from disturbance.
- SE'DENTARINESS**. *f.* [from *sedentary.*] The state of being sedentary ; inactivity.
- SE'DENTARY**. *a.* [*sedentario*, Ital. *sedentarius*, Lat.] 1. Passed in sitting still ; wanting motion or action. *Arbutnot*. 2. Torpid ; inactive ; sluggish ; motionless. *Milton*.
- SE'DGE**. *f.* [*sedg*, Sax.] A growth of narrow flags ; a narrow flag. *Sanlyr*.
- SE'DGY**. *a.* [from *sedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakefp.*
- SE'DIMENT**. *f.* [*sedimentum*, Latin.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom. *Woodw.*
- SE'DITION**. *f.* [*seditio*, Lat.] A tumult ; an insurrection ; a popular commotion. *Shakefp.*
- SE'DITIOUS**. *a.* [*seditiosus*, Latin.] Factious with tumult ; turbulent. *Clarendon*.
- SE'DITIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *seditions.*] Tumultuously ; with factious turbulence.
- SE'DITIOUSNESS**. *f.* [from *seditions.*] Turbulence ; disposition to sedition.
- To **SE'DUCE**. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat.] To draw aside from the right ; to tempt ; to corrupt ; to deprave ; to mislead ; to deceive. *Shakefp.*
- SE'DUCEMENT**. *f.* [from *seduce.*] Practice of seduction ; art or means used in order to seduce. *Pope*.
- SE'DUCER**. *f.* [from *seduce*] One who draws aside from the right ; a tempter ; a corrupter. *Shakefp.*
- SE'DUCIBLE**. *a.* [from *seduce.*] Corruptible ; capable of being drawn aside. *Brown*.
- SE'DUCTION**. *f.* [*seductus*, Lat.] The act of seducing ; the act of drawing aside. *Hammond*.
- SE'DULITY**. *f.* [*sedultas*, Lat.] Diligent assiduity ; laboriousness ; industry ; application. *South*.
- SE'DULOUS**. *a.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assiduous ; industrious ; laborious ; diligent ; painful. *Prisr*.
- SE'DULOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *sedulous*] Assiduously ; industriously ; laboriously ; diligently ; painfully. *Philips*.

SE DULOUS

SEDULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sedulous.*] Affiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.

SEE. *f.* [*feder.* Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop. *Shakefp.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*, [reon, Sax. *fen*, Dutch.] 1. To perceive by the eye. *Locke.* 2. To observe; to find. *Milton.* 3. To discover; to discern. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shake.* 4. To be attentive. *Shakefp.* 5. To scheme; to contrive. *Shakefp.*

SEE. *interjection.* Lo; look; observe; behold. *Halifax.*

SEED. *f.* [red, Sax. *saed*, Dutch.] 1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *More.* 2. First principle; original. *Hooker.* 3. Principle of production. *Walker.* 4. Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Spenser.* 5. Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun] To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed. *Swift.*

SEEDCAKE. *f.* [*seed* and *cake.*] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds. *Tusser.*

SEEDLIP. } *f.* A vessel in which the sower

SEEDLIP. } carries his seed. *Answerth.*

SEEDPEARL. *f.* [*seed* and *pearl.*] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SEEDPLOT. *f.* [*seed* and *plot.*] The ground to which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted. *Ben. Johnson, Hammond, Clarendon.*

SEEDTIME. *f.* [*seed* and *time.*] The season of sowing. *Bacon, Atterbury.*

SEEDLING. *f.* [from *seed.*] A young plant just risen from the seed. *Evelyn.*

SEEDNESS. *f.* [from *seed.*] Seedtime; the time of sowing. *Shakefp.*

SEEDSMAN. *f.* [*seed* and *man.*] The sower; he that scatters the seed. *Shakefp.*

SEEDY. *a.* [from *seed.*] Abounding with seed

SEE'ING. *f.* [from *see.*] Sight; vision. *Shakefp.*

SEE'ING. } *adv.* [from *see.*] Since; sith;

SEE'ING. } it being so that. *Milton.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought*. [rean, Sax. *joeken*, 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. *Shakefp.*

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. *Milton, R. Common.*

SEEKER. *f.* [from *seek.*] One that seeks; an inquirer. *Glanville.*

SEESORROW. *f.* [*seek* and *sorrow*] One who contrives to give himself vexation. *Sidney.*

To SEEL. *v. a.* [*sceller*, to seal, Fr.] To close

the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild and haggard hawk being for a time seel'd. *Sidney, Bacon.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [ryllan, Sax.] To lean on one side. *Raleigh.*

SEELY. *a.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Sax.] 1. Lucky; happy. *Spenser.* 2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler.* Fr.] 1. To appear; to make a shew; to have semblance. *Dryden.* 2. To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden.* 3. In *Shakespeare*, 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. *Shakefp.*

SEEMING. *f.* [from *seem.*] 1. Appearance; shew; semblance. *Shakefp.* 2. Fair appearance. *Shakefp.* 3. Opinion. *Milton.*

SEEMINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming.*] In appearance; in shew; in semblance. *Glanville.*

SEEMINGNESS. *f.* [from *seeming*] Plausibility; fair appearance. *Digby.*

SEEMLINESS. *f.* [from *seemly.*] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty. *Camden.*

SEEMLY. *a.* [*soommelight*, Danish.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Hooker, Philips.*

SEEMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*

SEEN. *a.* [from *see.*] Skilled; versed.

SEER. *f.* [from *see.*] 1. One who sees. *Adelphi.* 2. A prophet; one who foresees future events. *Prior.*

SEERWOOD. *f.* See *Szarwood.* Dry wood. *Dryden.*

SEE SAW. *f.* [from *saw.*] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *saw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite, *I sed* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sudden* [redan, Sax. *sedden*, Dut.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. *Spenser.*

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Shakefp.*

SEETHER. *f.* [from *seeth.*] A boiler; a pot. *Dryden.*

SEGMENT. *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.*

SEIGNITY. *f.* [from *seignis*, Lat.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dick.*

To SEGREGATE. *v. a.* [*segrega*, Lat.] To set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGATION. *f.* [from *segregate.*] Separation from others. *Shakefp.*

SEIGNEURIAL. *a.* [from *seignior.*] Invested with large powers; independent. *Temple.*

SEIGNIOR. *f.* [from *senior*, Lat. *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY. *f.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior.*] A lordship; a territory. *Spenser, Davies.*

SE IGNO-

- SEIGNORAGE. *f.* [*seignuriage*, Fren. from *seignior*.] Authority; acknowledgment of power. *Locke*.
- To SEIGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over. *Fairfax*.
- SEINE. *f.* [jegne, Sax.] A net used in fishing. *Carew*.
- SEINER. *f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets. *Carew*.
- To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*saizer*, Fr.] 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. *Shakefp.*
- SEIZIN. *f.* [*saifine*, Fr.] 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. *Covel*. 2. The act of taking possession. *Decay of Piety*. 3. The things possessed. *Hale*.
- SEIZURE. *f.* [from *seize*.] 1. The act of seizing. 2. The thing seized. *Milton*. 3. The act of taking forcible possession. *Wotton*. 4. Gripe; possession. *Dryden*. 5. Catch. *Watts*.
- SELCOUTH. *a.* [feld, rare, Sax. and *coutb*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenser*.
- SELDOM. *adv.* [feldan, Sax. *feldan*, Dutch.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *Scutb.*
- SELDOMNESS. *f.* [from *feldom*.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. *Hooker*.
- SELDISHOWN. *a.* [feld and *showen*.] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakefp.*
- To SELECT. *v. a.* [*selectus*, Lat.] To chuse in preference to others rejected. *Knolles*.
- SELECT. *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence. *Prior*.
- SELECTION. *f.* [*selectio*, Lat. from *select*.] The act of culling or chusing; choice. *Brown*.
- SELECTNESS. *f.* [from *select*.] The state of being select.
- SELECTOR. *f.* [from *select*.] He who selects.
- SELENOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [*selenographique*.]
- SELENOGRAPHICK. *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to selenography.
- SELENOGRAPHY. *f.* [*σεληνιον* and *γραφον*.] A description of the moon. *Brown*.
- SELF. *pronoun*. plur. *selves*. [rylf, Sax. *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; she peevish him, 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*, Lat.] A plant. The same with *SANICLE*.
- SELFISH. *a.* [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others. *Addicq.*
- SELFISHNESS. *f.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self love. *Beyle*.
- SELFISHLY. *adv.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others. *Pope*.
- SELFSAME. *a.* [*self* and *same*.] Numerically the same. *Milton*.
- SELIION. *f.* [*selio*, low Lat.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth*.
- SELL. *pronoun*. [for *self*.] *Ben. Johnson*.
- SELL. *f.* [*sello*, Fr. *sello*, Lat.] A saddle. *Spenser*.
- To SELL. *v. a.* [ryllan, Sax.] To give for a price. *Swift*.
- To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shake*.
- SELLANDER. *f.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth*.
- SELLER. *f.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender. *Shakefp.*
- 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. *Shakefp.*
- SEMBLABLY. *adv.* [from *semblable*.] With semblance. *Shakefp.*
- SEMBLANCE. *f.* [*semblance*, Fren. from *semblant*.] 1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation. *Milton*, *Woodward*, *Rogers*. 2. Appearance; show; figure. *Fairfax*.
- SEMBLANT. *a.* [*semblant*, Fren.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used. *Prior*.
- SEMBLANT. *f.* Show; figure; resemblance. *Spenser*.
- SEMBLATIVE. *a.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling. *Shakefp.*
- To SEMBLE. *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr.] 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*.
- SEMIBREV. *f.* [*semibrev*, Fren.] A note in music relating to time. *Donne*.
- SEMICIRCLE. *f.* [*semicirculus*, Lat.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.
- SEMICIRCLED. *a.* [*semi* and *circular*.]
- SEMICIRCULAR. *a.* Half round.
- SEMICOLOIN. *f.* [*semi* and *colon*] 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*.
- SEMIDOUBLE. *f.* [*semi* and *double*] In the Romish breviary, such offices and leasons as are celebrated

celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones. *Bailey*.

SEMI'FLUID. *a.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbutus*.

SEMILUNAR. } *a.* [*semilunaris*, Fr.] Resembling in form an half moon. *Grew*.

SEMILUNARY. } sembling in form an half moon. *Grew*.

SEMIMETAL. *f.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect metal.

SEMINA'LITY. *f.* [from *semen*. Lat.] The nature of seed. *Brown*. 2. The power of being produced. *Brown*.

SEMINAL. *a.* [*seminalis*, Fr. *feminis*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to seed. 2. Contained in the seed; radical. *Swift*.

SEMINARY. *f.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *feminarium*, Lat.] 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*.

SEMINATION. *f.* [from *seminis*, Lat.] The act of sowing.

SEMINICAL. } *a.* *semen* and *facio*, Lat.

SEMINIFICK. } Productive of seed. *Brown*.

SEMINIFICATION. *f.* The propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale*.

SEMIOPA'COUS. *a.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Lat.] Half dark. *Boyle*

SEMIPE'DAL. *a.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Lat.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPE'RSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Lat.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew*.

SEMIORDINATE. *f.* [In conic sections] A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the axis to another. *Harris*.

SEMIPELLUCID. [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward*.

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets

SEMIQUARTILE. } aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty five degrees, or one sign and an half. *Bailey*.

SEMIQUA'VER. *f.* [In music.] A note containing half the quaver. *Bailey*.

SEMIQUIN'TILE. [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets, when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey*.

SEMISEXTILE. *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 composed of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbutus*

SEMIVOVEL. *f.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A conso-

nant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth. *Broom*.

SEMPERVIVE. *f.* A plant. *Bacon*.

SEMPITERNAL. *a.* [*sempiternus*, Lat.] Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end. *Hale*. 2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.

SEMPITERNITY. *f.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end. *Hale*.

SEMPSTRESS. *f.* [seamerette, Sax.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle. *Gulliver*.

SENNARY. *a.* [*senarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

SENATE. *f.* [*senatus*, Lat.] An assembly of councillors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good. *Denham*.

SENATEHOUSE. *f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council. *Shakespeare*.

SENATOR. *f.* [*senator*, Lat.] A publick councillor. *Granville*.

SENATORIAL. } *a.* [*senatorius*, Lat.] Be-

SENATORIAN. } longing to senators; besitting senators.

To SEND. *v. a.* [sendan, Sax. *senden*, Dutch.] 1. To dispatch from one place to another. *Genesis*, *Milton*, *Dryden*, *Swift*. 2. To commission by authority to go and act. *Shakespeare*. 3. To grant as from a distant place. *Gen*. 4. To inflict as from a distance. *Deuteron*. 5. To emit; to omit; to produce. *Chyene*. 6. To diffuse; to propagate. *Pope*.

To SEND. *v. n.* 1. To deliver or dispatch a message. *Clarendon*. 2. *To SEND for.* To require by message to come, or cause to be brought. *Dryden*.

SENDER. *f.* [from *send*.] He that sends. *Shakespeare*.

SENESCENCE. *f.* [*senescere*, Lat.] The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward*.

SENE'SCHAL. *f.* [*seneschal*, Fr.] One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies. *Milton*.

SENGREEN. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

SENILE. *a.* [*senilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age. *Boyle*.

SENIOR. *f.* [*senior*, Lat.] 1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority. *Whitgift*. 2. An aged person. *Dryden*.

SENIORITY. *f.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth. *Broom*.

SENNA. *f.* [*senā*, Lat.] A physical tree. *Shakespeare*.

SENNIGHT. *f.* Contracted from *sevenight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Shakespeare*.

SENO'CLAR. *a.* [*semi* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having six eyes. *Derham*.

SENSATION. *f.* [*sensatio*, Lat.] Perception by means of the senses. *Rogers*.

SENSE. *f.* [*sensus*, Lat.] 1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived. *Davies*. 2. Perception by the senses; sensation. *Dryden*. 3. Perception by intellect; apprehension of mind. *Milton*. 4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness

keenness of perception. *Shaksp.* 5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason. *Pope.* 6. Reason; reasonable meaning. *Dryden.* 7. Opinion; notion; judgment. *Rofciusmsu.* 8. Conscientiousness; conviction. *Dryden.* 9. Moral perception. *L. E. Strange.* 10. Meaning; import. *Tillotson. Watts.*

SENSED *part.* Perceived by the senses. *Glanville.*

SENSEFUL. *a.* [from *senſe* and *full.*] Reasonable; judicious. *Norris.*

SENSELESS. *a.* [from *ſenſe.*] 1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception. *Locke.* 2. Unfeeling; wanting perception. *Rousse.* 3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish. *Clarendon.* 4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason. *South.* 5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. *Peacham.* 6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious. *South.*

SENSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſeleſs.*] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably. *Locke.*

SENSELESSNESS. *f.* [from *ſenſeleſs.*] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity. *Grew.*

SENSIBILITY. *f.* [from *ſenſibilit .*] 1. Quickness of sensation. *Addiſon.* 2. Quickness of perception.

SENSIBLE. *a.* [from *ſenſible.*] 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. *Shaksp.* 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. *adv.* [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.*] Having sense or perception, but not reason. *Hammond.*

SENSITIVE Plant. *f.* [*mimosa.*, Lat.] A plant of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of the leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *ſenſitive plant* are only contracted. *Milner.*

SENSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſenſitive.*] In a sensitive manner. *Hammond.*

SENSORIUM. } *f.* [Lat.] The part where

SENSORY. } the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of the sense. *Bacon.* 2. Organ of sensation. *Bentley.*

SENSUAL. *a.* [from *ſenſuel.*, Fr.] 1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses. *Pope.* 2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. *Hooker.* 3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious. *Milton. Atterbury.*

SENSUALIST. *f.* [from *ſenſuel.*] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures. *South.*

SENSUALITY. *f.* [from *ſenſuel.*] Addition to brutal and corporal pleasures. *Davies.*

To SENSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſenſuel.*] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses. *Pope.*

SENSUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſuel.*] In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS. *a.* [from *ſenſe.*] Tender; pathetic; full of passion. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle passive of *ſend* *Exra.*

SENTENCE. *f.* [from *ſentence.*, Fr.] 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. *Browne.* 4. A short paragraph; 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. [from *ſententioſus.*] Comprehension in a sentence. *Brown.*

SENTENTIOUS. *a.* [from *ſentencioſus.*, Fr.] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic. *Craftſaw.*

SENTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſententioſus.*] In short sentences; with striking brevity. *Bac.*

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 the army. *Milton.*

SENTIENT. *a.* [from *ſentiens.*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception. *Hale.*

SENTIENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception. *Glanville.*

SENTIMENT. [from *ſentiment.*, Fr.] 1. Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke.* 2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

SENTINEL. *f.* [from *ſentinelle.*, Fr.] 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 *ſeparabile.*] The quality of admitting disunion or disconnection. *Norris.*

SEPARABLE. *a.* [from *ſeparabile.*, Fr. *ſeparabilis.*, Lat.] 1. Susceptive of disunion; discernible. 2. Possible to be disjoined from something. *Arbutnot.*

SEPARABLENESS. *f.* [from *ſeparabile.*] Capableness of being separable. *Boyk.*

To

TO SEPARATE. *v. a.* [*separe*, Lat. *separer*, Fr.] 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. *Græfus*.

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. *adv.* [from *separate*.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly. *Dryden*.

SEPARATENESS. *f.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate.

SEPARATION. *f.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr.] 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. *Shakefp.*

SEPARATIST. *f.* [*separatiste*, Fr. 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. *Cheyne*.

SEPELIBLE. *a.* [*sepelio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey*.

SEPIMENT. *f.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey*.

SEPOSITION. *f.* [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

SEPT. *j.* [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a generation. *Boyle*.

SEPTANGULAR. *a.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER. *f.* [Lat.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March. *Peacbam*.

SEPTENARY. *a.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven *Watts*.

SEPTENARY. *f.* The number seven. *Brown*.

SEPTENNIAL. *a.* [*septennis*, Lat.] 1. Lasting seven years. 2. Happening once in seven years. *Hewel*.

SEPTENTRION. *f.* [French.] The north. *Shake*.

SEPTENTRION. } *a.* [*septentrionalis*,
SEPTENTRIONAL. } Lat.] Northern. *Philips*
SEPTENTRIONALITY. *f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northernness.

SEPTENTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Towards the north; northerly. *Brown*.

TO SEPTENTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentri*, Lat.] To tend northerly. *Brown*.

SEPTICAL. *a.* [*semiticus*.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction. *Broom*.

SEPTILATERAL. *a.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides. *Brown*.

SEPTUAGENARY. *a.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown*.

SEPTUAGESIMAL. *a.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown*.

SEPTUAGINT. *f.* [*septuaginta*, Lat.] The

old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters. *Burnet*.

SEPTUPLE. *a.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *a.* [*sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental. *Donne*.

SE'PULCHRE. *f.* [*sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb. *Sandys*, *Dryden*.

TO SE'PULCHRE. *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *Ben. Johnson*, *Prior*.

SEPULTURE. *f.* [*sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Dryden*.

SEQUACIOUS. *a.* [*sequacis*, Lat.] 1. Following; attendant. *Dryden*. 2. Ductile; pliant. *Ray*.

SEQUACITY. *f.* [from *sequax*, Lat.] Ductility; toughness. *Bacon*.

SEQUEL. *f.* [*sequelle*, Fr. *sequela*, Lat.] 1. Conclusion; succeeding part. *South*. 2. Consequence; event. *Milton*. 3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. *Whitgiste*.

SEQUENCE. *f.* [from *sequor*, Lat.] 1. Order of succession. *Shakefp.* 2. Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon*.

SEQUENT. *a.* [*sequens*, Lat.] 1. Following; succeeding. *Shakefp.* *Milton*. 2. Consequential.

SEQUENTIAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A follower. *Shakefp.*

TO SEQUESTER. *v. a.* [*sequester*, Fr. *sequestre*, low Lat.] 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. *Arbuthnot*.

SEQUESTRATION. *f.* [*sequestration*, Fr.] 1. Separation; retirement. *South*. 2. Disunion; disjunction. *Boyle*. 3. State of being set aside. *Shakefp.* 4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession. *Swift*.

SEQUESTRATOR. *f.* [from *sequestrate*.] One who takes from a man the profits of his possessions. *Taylor*.

SERAGLIO. *f.* A house for women kept for debauchery. *Norris*.

SERAPH. *f.* [*Σεραφ*] One of the orders of angels. *Locke*, *Pope*.

SERAPHICAL. } *a.* [*seraphique*, Fr. from
SERAPHICK. } *seraph*.] Angelick; angelical. *Taylor*

SERAPHIM. *f.* Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Milton*.

SERE. *a.* [reapian, Sax. to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. *Milton*.

SERENADE. *f.* [*serenus*, Lat.] 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. *Spectator.*

SERENE. *a.* [*serenus*, Lat.] 1. Calm; placid; quiet. *Pope.* 2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper. *Milton.*

To SERENE. *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *serens*, Lat.] 1. To calm; to quiet. 2. To clear; to brighten. *Philips.*

SERENELY. *adv.* [from *serene*.] 1. Calmly; quietly. *Pope.* 2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke.*

SERENENESS. *f.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.

SERENITUDE. *f.* [from *serene*.] Calmness; coolness of mind. *Wotton.*

SERENITY. *f.* [*serenité*, Fr.] Calmness; temperature. *Bentley.* 2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance. *Temple.* 3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind. *Locke.*

SERGE. *f.* [*xergera*, Spanish.] A kind of cloth. *Hale.*

SERGEANT. *f.* [*sergente*, Ital.] 1. An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates. *Shakesp. Act.* 2. A petty officer in the army. *Shakesp.* 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 chirurgens.*

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 towards 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 sergent.

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. *Shakesp.*

SERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity. *South.*

SERIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention. *Atterbury.*

SERMOCINATION. *f.* [*sermocinatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINATOR. *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, Crabb.*

To SERMON. *v. a.* [*sermōner*, Fr.] 1. To discourse as in a sermon. *Spenser.* 2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson. *Shakesp.*

SERMOUNTAIN, or *Sejeli.* *f.* [*jilix*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SEROSITY. *f.* [*serosité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Arbutnot.*

SERIOUS. *a.* [*sericus*, Lat.] 1. Thin; watery. 2. Adapted to the serum. *Arbutnot.*

SERPENT. *f.* [*serpens*, Lat.] 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; anfractuuous. *Sandys.*

SERPENTINE. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

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. *Ainsworth.*

SERPET. *f.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SERPIGINOUS. *a.* [from *serpigo*, Lat.] Diseased with a serpigo. *Wifeman.*

SERPIGO. *f.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter. *Wifeman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little space. *Bacon.*

SERRATE. } *a.* [*serratus*, Lat.] Formed

SERRATED. } with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw. *Derbam.*

SERRATION. *f.* [from *serra*, Lat.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATURE. *f.* [from *serra*, Lat.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

To SERRY. *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] To press close; to drive hard together. *Milton.*

SERVANT. *f.* [*servant*, Fr.] 1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. *Milt.* 2. One in a state of subjection. *Unusual. Shak.* 3. A word of civility used to superiours or equals. *Swift.*

To SERVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use. *Shakesp.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*servir*, Fr. *servis*, Lat.] 1. To attend at command. *Milton.* 2. To obey fervently or meanelly. *Denbam.* 3. To supply with good ceremoniously. *Dryden.* 4. To bring as a menial 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. To make use of. *Digby, Dryden.* 15. To require: 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. z.* 1. To be a servant, or slave. *Hof. Genesis.* 2. To be in subjection. *Isaiah.* 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. *Hebrews.* 9. To officiate or minister.

SERVICE. *f.* [*servicio*, Fr. *servitium*, Lat.] 1. Menial office; low business done at the command

mand of a master. *Shakefp.* 2. Attendance of a servant. *Shakefp.* 3. Place; office of a servant. *Shakefp.* 4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior. *Shakefp.* 5. Attendance on a superior. *Shakefp.* 6. Profession of respect uttered or tent. *Shakefp.* 7. Obedience; submission. *Shakefp. Tillotson.* 8. Act on the performance of which possession depends. *Davies.* 9. Actual duty; office. *Rog.* 10. Employment; business. *Swift.* 11. Military duty. *Wotton.* 12. A military achievement. *Shakefp.* 13. Purpose; use. *Spelman.* 14. Useful office; advantage. *Pope.* 15. Favour. *Shakefp.* 16. Publick office of devotion. *Hooker.* 17. Courte; order of dishes *Hakerwill.* 18. A tree and fruit. [*forbus, Lat.*] *Peacbam.*
SERVICEABLE. *a.* [*servissabile, old Fr.*] 1. Active; diligent; officious. *Sidney.* 2. Useful; beneficial. *Aterbury.*
SERVICEABLNESS. *f.* [from *serviceable*] 1. Officioufness; activity; *Sidney.* 2. Usefulness; beneficialness. *Norris.*
SERVILE. *a.* [*servilis, Lat.*] 1. Slavish; dependant; mean. *Milton.* 2. Fawning; cringing. *Sidney.*
SERVILELY. *adv.* [from *servile.*] Meanly; slavishly *Swift.*
SERVILENESS. } *f.* [from *servile.*] 1. Slavish-
SERVILITY. } nels; involuntary obedience. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. Meanness; dependance; baseness. *West.* 3. Slavery; the condition of a slave. *Shakefp.*
SERVING-MAN. *f.* [*serve and man.*] A menial servant. *Shakefp.*
SERVITOR. *f.* [*serviteur, Fr.*] 1. Servant; attendant. *Davies.* 2. One of the lowest order in the university. *Swift.*
SERVITUDE. *f.* [*servitus, Lat.*] 1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance. *South.* 2. Servants collectively. *Milton.*
SERUM. *f.* [*Lat.*] 1. The thin and watery 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, Lat.*]
SESQUIALTERAL. } In geometry is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; as 6 and 9.
SESSICIPATE. *a.* [In mathematicks] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half. *Cheyne.*
SET-QUIPEDAL. } *a.* [*esquiped. liss, Lat.*]
SESSQUIPEDALIAN. } Containing a foot and an half. *Arbutnot.*
SESSQUITERTIAN. *f.* [In mathematicks. Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between six and 9.
SESS. *f.* [for *asses, cess, or cenje*] Rate; cess charged; tax *Davies.*
SESSION. *f.* [*sessio, 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 recess. *Str. bng. fl. et.* 4. A

meeting of justices: as, the *sessions* of the peace.
SESTERCE. *f.* [*sestertium, Lat.*] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. halfpenny sterling, *Addison.*
TO SET. *v.* a preterite *I set*; part. pass. *I am set.* [Frettan, Sax. *setten, Dutch*] 1. To place; To put into any situation or place; to put. *John.* 2. To put into any condition, state or posture. *Hooker.* 3. To make motionless; to fix immoveably. *Gartib.* 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 low. *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 pre-terminate; 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. *Shakefp.* 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. *Ecclusj.* 23. To place in order; to frame. *Knolles.* 24. To station; to place. *Dryden.* 25. To oppose. *Shakefp.* 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. *Dupr'a.* 29. 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 reject. *Woodward.* 33. To abrogate; to annul. *Addison.* 34. **TO SET by.** To regard; to esteem. *1 Sam.* 35. To reject or omit for the present. *Bacon.* 36. **TO SET down.** To mention; to explain; to relate in writing. *Clarendon.* 37. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing. *Shakefp.* 38. To fix on a resolve. 39. To fix; to establish. *Hooker.* 40. **TO SET forth.** To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shakefp.* 41. To raise; to send out. *Zibbet, Knolles.* 42. To display; to explain. *Dryden.* 43. To arrange; to place in order. *Shakefp.* 44. 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 infligate; to incite. *Clarendon.* 49. To attack; to assault. *Taylor.* 50. **TO SET on.** To employ as in a talk. *Shakefp.* 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. *Spenser.* 53. To publish. *Swift.* 54. To mark by

boundaries or distinctions of space. *Locke*. 55. To adorn, to embellish. *Dryden*. 56. To raise; to equip. *Addison*. 57. To show; to display; to recommend. *Atterbury*. 58. To show; to prove. *Atterbury*. 59. To SET up To erect; to establish newly. *Atterbury*. 60. To build; to erect. *B. n. Johnson*. 61. To raise; to exalt; to put in power. *Suckling*. 62. To place in view. *Addison*. 63. To place in repose; to fix; to rest. *Wake*. 64. To raise with the voice. *Dryden*. 65. To advance: to propose to reception. *Burnet*. 66. To raise to a sufficient fortune. *L'Esrange*.

To SET. *v. n.* 1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. *Brown*. 2. To be fixed hard. *Bacon*. 3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night. *Kings*. 4. To fit musick to words. *Shakefp.* 5. To become not fluid. *Boyle*. 6. To begin a journey. *Shake*. 7. To go or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture. *Dryden*. 8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out. *Boyle*. 9. To plant, not sow. 10. It is commonly used in conversation for *fit*. *Shakefp.* 11. To apply one's self. *Hammond*. 12. To SET about. To fall to; to begin. *Calamy*. 13. To SET in. To fix in a particular state. *Addison*. 14. To SET on upon. To begin a march, journey, or enterprize. *Locke*. 15. To SET on. To make an attack. *Broome*, *Shakefp.* 16. To SET out. To have beginning. 17. To begin a journey. *Bacon*, *Hammond*. 18. To begin the world. *Swift*. 19. To SET to. To apply himself to. *Gov. of the Tongue*. 20. To SET up. To begin a trade openly. *Swift*. 21. To begin a project of advantage. *Arbutnot*. 22. 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.] 1. A number of things suited to each other. *Broome*. 2. Anything not sown, but in a state of some growth into the ground. *Mortimer*. 3. The fall of the sun below the horizon. *Shakefp.* 4. A wager at dice. *Dryden*. 5. A game. *Shak*.

SETACEOUS. *a.* [*seta*, Lat.] Bristly; set with strong hairs. *Derbam*.

SETON. *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. *Wiseman*.

SETTER. *f.* A large long feat with a back to it. SETTER. *f.* [from *set*.] 1. One who sets. *Ascham*. 2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen. 3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or points out persons to be plundered or arrested. *South*.

SETTERWORD. *f.* An herb; a species of heliobore.

SETTING Dog. *f.* [*cane sentaccione*, Ital.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. *Addison*.

SETTLE. *f.* [setol, Sax.] A feat; a bench. *Eschiel*.

To SETTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance. *Eschiel*. 2. To fix in any way of life. *Dryden*. 3. To fix in any place. *Milton*. 4. To establish; to confirm. *Prior*. 5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Addison*. 6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. *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 inalienably by legal sanctions. *Addison*. 10. To fix inseparably. *Boyle*. 11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom. *Darwin*. 12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness. *Duffa*.

To SETTLE. *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. *Arbutn.* 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. 7. To take any lasting state. *Burnet*. 8. To rest; to repose. *Pope*. 9. To grow calm. *Sha*. 10. To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth*. 11. To crack as weak shaks. *Mortimer*.

SETTLEDNESS. *f.* [from *settle*.] The state of being settled; confirmed state. *K Charles*.

SETTLEMENT. *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 settled on a wife. *Swift*. 4. Subsidence; dregs. *Mortimer*. 5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life. *L'Esrange*. 6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.

SETWAL. *f.* An herb. *Disa*.

SEVEN. *a.* [seofan, Sax.] Four and three; one more than six. *Genfis*, *Raleigh*.

SEVENFOLD. *a.* [*seven* and *fold*.] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles. *Dunne*.

SEVENFOLD. *adv.* Seven times. *Genfis*.

SEVENNIGHT. *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 *sevennight*, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday *sevennight*, that is, on the Monday after next Monday. *Addison*.

SEVENSORE. *a.* [*seven* and *score*.] Seven times twenty. *Bacon*.

SEVENTEEN. *a.* [seofontyne, Sax.] Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH. *a.* [seofonteoþa, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth. *Hale*.

SEVENTH. *a.* [seofopa, Sax.] 1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. *Dryden*. 2. Containing one part in seven. *Shaksp.*

SEVENTHLY. *adv.* [from *seventh*.] In the seventh place. *Bacon*.

SEVENTIETH.

SEVENTIETH. *a.* [from *seventy*.] The tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY. *a.* [Handreopont; Sax.] Seven times ten. *Taylor*.

TO SEVER. *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat.] 1. To part by violence from the rest. *Granville*. 2. To divide; to part; to force asunder. *Shaksp.* 3. To separate; to put in different orders or places. *Dryden*. 4. To separate by chemical operation. *Bacon*. 5. To dis-join; to dis-unite. *Boyle*. 6. To keep distinct; to keep apart. *Shaksp.*

TO SEVER. *v. n.* To make a separation; to make a partition. *King Charles*.

SEVERAL. *a.* [from *sever*.] 1. Different; distinct; unlike one another. *Davies*. 2. Divers; many. *Addison*. 3. Particular; single. *Dryden*. 4. Distinct; appropriate. *Milton*.

SEVERAL. *f.* [from the *a.*] 1. A state of separation; or partition. *Tuffin*. 2. Each particular singly taken. *Hammond*. 3. Any inclosed or separate place. *Hooker*. 4. Inclosed ground. *Bacon*

SEVERALLY. *adv.* [from *several*.] Distinctly; particularly; separately. *Hooker*, *Newton*.

SEVERALLY. *f.* [from *several*.] State of separation from the rest. *Wotton*.

SEVERANCE. *f.* [from *sever*.] Separation; partition. *Carew*.

SEVERE. *a.* [*severus*, Lat.] 1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. *Taylor*. 2. Rigid; auster; morose; harsh; not indulgent. *Milton*. 3. Cruel; inexorable. *Wisdom*. 4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict. *Milton*. 5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate. *Waller*. 6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact. *Milton*. 7. Painful; afflictive. 8. Close; concise; not luxurious. *Dryden*.

SEVERELY. *adv.* [from *severe*.] 1. Painfully; afflictively. *Swift*. 2. Ferociously; horribly. *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; auster; harshness; want of mildness.

SEVOCA TION. *f.* [*sevoc*, 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. *Erclus*.

TO SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle. *Mark*.

TO SEW UP. To inclose in any thing sewed. *Shaksp.*

TO SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Anyworth*.

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 floure. *Bacon*. 3. He that sets a needle.

SEX. *f.* [*sexe*, Fr *sexus*, Lat.] 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

SEXAGESIMA. *f.* [Lat.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL. *a.* [from *sexagesimus*, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED. } *a.* [from *sex* and *angular*,
SEXANGULAR. } Lat.] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal. *Dryden*

SEXANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *sexangular*.] With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL. *a.* [*sex* and *annus*, Lat.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SEXTAINT. *f.* [from *sextans*, *sex*, Lat.] A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT. *f.* [*sextant*, Fr.] The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTARY. *f.* A pint and a half.

SEXTARY. } *f.* The same as *sacrify*; s
SEXTRY. } *vetry*. *Diſt.*

SEXTILE. *a.* [*sextilis*, Lat.] 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 *sacristan*.] An under-officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves. *Graunt*.

SEXTONSHIP. *f.* [from *sexton*.] The office of a sexton. *Swift*.

SEXTUPLE. *a.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told. *Brown*.

TO SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks.

SHABBILY. *adv.* [from *shabby*.] Meanly; reproachfully; delcibly.

SHABBINESS. *f.* [from *shabby*.] Meanness; paltriness. *Addison*.

SHABBY. *a.* Mean; paltry. *Swift*.

TO SHACKLE. *v. a.* [*schackelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *Smith*.

SHACKLES. *f.* Wanting the singular. [reacu, Saxon; *schackel*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains. *South*.

SHAD. *f.* A kind of fish.

SHADE. *f.* [reacu, Saxon; *schade*, Dutch.] 1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light. *Milton*. 2. Darkness; obscurity. *Reſermon*. 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. *Pope*. 10. The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; manes. *Tickell*

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To over-spread 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; unbragousness.

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. *Peacham.* 6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight. *Shakespeare.* 7. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to substance. *Raleigh.* 8. Inseparable companion. *Milton.* 9. Type; mystical representation. *Milton.* 10. Protection; shelter; favour. *Psalms.*

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. *Saunders.* 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.*

SHA'DOWY. *a.* [from *shadow*.] 1. Full of shade; gloomy. *Feston.* 2. Not brightly luminous. *Milton.* 3. Faintly representative; typical. *Milton.* 4. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Addison.* 5. Dark; opaque. *Milton.*

SHA'DY. *a.* [from *shade*.] 1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy. *Dryden.* 2. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *f.* [*scæft*, Saxon.] 1. An arrow; a missile weapon. *Waller.* 2. [*Schaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Arbutnot.* 3. Any thing stait; the spire of a church. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *f.* [*scæcza*, Saxon.] 1. Rough woolly hair. *Grew.* 2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *f.* A sea bird. *Carew.*

SHAGGED. } *a.* [from *shag*.] 1. Rugged;

SHAGGY. } hairy. *Dryden.* 2. Rough; rugged. *Milton.*

SHAGREEN. *f.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] 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 woid. *L'Estrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit, *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*. [*scacan*, Sax. *schaeken*, 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.* 5. To weaken; to put in danger. *Atterbury.* 6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid. 2. *Thef.* 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 devert of. *Waller, Stillingfleet.*

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 terror to be deprived of firmness. *Dryden.*

SHAKE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Concussion. *Herbert.* 2. Vibratory motion. *Addison.* 3. Motion given and received. *Addison.*

SHA'KER. *f.* [from *shake*.] The person or thing that shakes. *Pope.*

SHALE. *f.* [Corrupted for *shell*.] A husk; the case of seeds in siliquous plants. *Shakespeare.*

SHALL. *v. defective.* [*scæl*, Sax.] It has no tenses but *shall* future and *should* imperfect.

SHA'LOON. *f.* A slight woollen stuff. *Swift.*

SHA'LOP. *f.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat. *Raleigh.*

SHA'LOW. *a. i.* Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface. *Bacon.* 2. Not intellectually deep; and 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. *adv.* [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. *Kneller.*

SHALT. Second person of *shall*.

To SHAM. *v. n.* [*shamma*, 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. *f.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. *L'Estrange.*

SHAM. *a.* False; counterfeit, fictitious; pretended. *Gay.*

SHAM'BLER. *f.* [*Scannaglia*, Ital.] The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery. *Shakespeare.*

SHAMBLING. *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Smith.*

SHAME. *f.* [*scæam*, Sax. *schaemte*, Dutch] 1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed

to be lost. *Locke* 2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy. *Soutb.* 3. Reproach. *Eccluf.*

TO SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame. *Shakefp. Cleaveland, Dryden.* 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. *adv.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS. *f.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity. *Dryden.*

SHAMEFUL. *a.* [*shame* and *full*.] Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. *Milton.*

SHAMEFULLY. *adv.* [from *shameful*.] Disgraciously; ignominiously; infamously. *Soutb.*

SHAMELESS. *a.* [from *shame*.] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious. *Soutb.*

SHAMELESSLY. *adv.* [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.

SHAMOIS. *f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] See **CHAMOIS**. A kind of wild goat. *Shakefp.*

SHAMROCK. *f.* The Irish name for three leaved grass. *Spenser.*

SHANK. *f.* [*ſceanca*, Saxon; *ſchenctel*, Dutch.] 1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee. *L'Eſtrange* 2. The bone of the leg. *Shakefp* 3. The long part of any instrument. *Moxon*

SHANKED. *a.* [from *shank*.] Having a shank.

SHANKER. *f.* [*chancie*, Fr.] A venereal excreſcence.

TO SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *ſhaped*; part. paſſ *ſhaped* and *ſhopen*. [*ſcýppan*, Saxon; *ſcheppen*, Dutch.] 1. To form; to mould with reſpect to external dimensions. *Thomſon* 2. To mould to caſt; to regulate; to adjust. *Prior* 3. To image; to conceive. *Shakefp* 4. To make; to create. *Pſalms*.

SHAPE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Form; external appearance. *Shakefp* 2. Make of the trunk of the body. *Addiſon* 3. Being, as moulded into ſhape. *Milton* 4. Idea; pattern. *Milton*.

SHAPELESS. *a.* [from *ſhape*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting ſymmetry of dimensions. *Donne*.

SHAPESMITH. *f.* [*ſhape* and *ſmith*] One who undertakes to improve the form. *Garth*.

SHAPELINESS. *f.* [from *ſhapely*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY. *a.* [from *ſhape*.] Symmetrical; well formed

SHARD. *f.* [*ſchaerde*, Friſick.] 1. A fragment of an earthen veſſel. *Shakefp* 2. A plant. *Dryden* 3. It ſeems in *Spencer* to ſignify

a frith or ſtrait. *Fairy Queen* 4. A ſort of fiſh

SHA'RDBORN. *a.* [*ſbard* and *born*.] Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots. *Shakefp*.

SHA'RDED. *a.* [from *ſbard*.] Inhabiting ſhards. *Shakefp*.

TO SHARE. *v. n.* [*ſceapn*, *ſcýpan*, Saxon.] 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.* [*ſhare* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs. *Derham*.

SHA'NER. *f.* [from *ſhare*] 1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider. 2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others. *Daniel*.

SHARK. *f.* [*canis carcharias*, Lat.] 1. A voracious ſea-fiſh. *Thomſon* 2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks. *Soutb* 3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. *Soutb*.

TO SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up haſtily or ſlyly. *Shakefp*.

TO SHARK. *v. n.* 1. To play the petty thief. *L'Eſtrange* 2. To cheat; to trick. *Soutb*.

SHARP. *a.* [*ſcearp*, Saxon; *ſcherpe*, Dutch.] 1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point. *Moxon* 2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe. *Mare* 3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney* 4. Quick, as of ſight or hearing. *Davies* 5. Sour without aſtringuency; ſour but not auſtere; acid. *Dryden* 6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat. *Bacon, Ray* 7. Severe; harſh; biting; ſarcaſtick. *Soutb* 8. Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel; feverely rigid. *Shakefp* 9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a queſt. *Milton* 10. Painful; afflictive. *Knolles, Tillotſon* 11. Fierce; aſident; fiery. *Dryden* 12. Attentive; vigilant. *Collier, Swift* 13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold *Ray* 14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute. *Hoker, Digby* 15. [Among workmen.] Hard. *Moxon* 16. Emaciated; lean. *Milton*.

SHARP. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. A ſharp or acute ſound. *Shakefp* 2. A pointed weapon; ſmall ſword; rapier. *Collier*.

TO SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen. *Ben. Jobnſon*.

TO SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thievish tricks. *L'Eſtrange*.

TO SHARPEN. *v. a.* [from *ſharp*.] 1. To make keen; to edge; to point. *Soutb* 2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Aſcham* 3. To make quicker of ſenſe. *Milton* 4. To make eager or hungry. *Tillotſon* 5. To make fierce or angry. *Jſb*, xvi. 9. 6. To make biting

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biting or sarcastick. *Smith*. 7. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon*. 8. To make four.

SHARPER *f.* [from *sharp*] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal. *Pope*.

SHARPLY *adv.* [from *sharp*] 1. With keenness; with good edge or point. 2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Spencer*. 3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. *Ben Johnson*. 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. *Wotton*. 3. Sourness without austereity. *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 *a.* [*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'Estrange*.

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*
SHATTERBATED. } *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*, part *shaved* or *shaven*, [presep, Saxon, *schaewen*, Dutch.] 1. To pare off with a razor. *Knolles*. 2. To pare close to the surface. *Milton*. 3. To skin by passing near, or slightly touching. *Milton*. 4. To cut in thin slices. *Bacon*. 5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVELING *f.* [from *shave*] A man shaved, a friar, or religious. *Spenser*.

SHAVER *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.* [preca, Saxon; *schawe*, Dutch.] A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Litchfield is called Gentle *shaw*.

SHAW BANDER *f.* [among the Persians.] A great officer; a viceroy. *Bailey*.

SHAWFOWL *f.* [*shaw* and *fowl*.] An arti-

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ficial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWN *f.* [from *schawne*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a corret. *Psalms*

SHE *pronoun*. In oblique cases *her*. [*ſ*, Gothic; *reo*, Sax *she*, old English.] 1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman before mentioned. *Deane*. 2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely. *Shakes*. 3. The female, not the male. *Bacon*, *Prior*.

SHEAF *f.* *sheaves*, plural. [preap, Saxon; *sheaf*, 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. *Shakes*.

To SHEAR preter. *shore*, or *sheared*, part. pass. *shorn*. [presep, presep, Saxon.] 1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. *Bacon*. 2. To cut. *Greco*.

SHEAR. } *f.* [from the verb.] 1. An instru-
SHEARS } ment to cut, consisting of two
blades moving on a pin. *Shakesp*. 2. The denomination of the age of sheep. *Mortimer*. 3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*. 4. Wings, in *Spenser*.

SHEARED *f.* [preap, Saxon.] A fragment. *Iſa*. xxx.

SHEARER *f.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep. *Regers*.

SHEARMAN *f.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that shears. *Shakesp*.

SHEARWATER *f.* A fowl, *Ainsworth*.

SHEATH *f.* [preap, Saxon] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon. *Cleveland*, *Addison*

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun] 1.
To SHEATHE. } To inclose in a *sheath* or
scabbard; to inclose in any case. *Boyle*. 2.
To fit with a *sheath*. *Shakesp*. 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*.

SHEATHY *a.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a sheath. *Brown*.

To SHED *v. a.* [preap, 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. *Sedys*. 2. In composition. Effusion; as, blood-*shed*.

SHEDDER *f.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one who sheds. *Exek*.

SHEEN. } *a.* Bright; glittering; shewy.
SHEENY. } *Shakesp*, *Fairfax*, *Milton*.

SHEEN *f.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. *Milton*.

SHEEP.

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. *Shakeſp.*

SHEEPBITER. *f.* [from *ſheepbite*.] A petty thief. *Tuſſer*.

SHEEPCOT. *f.* [*ſheep* and *cot*.] A little incloſure for ſheep. *Milton*.

SHEEPFOLD. *f.* [*ſheep* and *fold*.] The place where ſheep are enclosed. *Prior*.

SHEEPHOOK. *f.* [*ſheep* and *hook*.] A hook faſtened to a pole, by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep. *Dryden*.

SHEEPISH. *a.* [from *ſheep*.] Baſhful; over-modest; timorouſly and meanly diffident. *Locke*.

SHEEPISHNESS. *f.* [from *ſheepiſh*.] Baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert*.

SHEEPMASTER. *f.* [*ſheep* and *maſter*.] An owner of ſheep. *Bacon*.

SHEEPSHEARING. *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. *adv.* [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. *Acts*. 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 topſails they draw the ſail cloſe to the yard arms. *Diſt.* 4. As much paper as is made in one body. *Newton*. 5. A ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book. 6. Any thing expanded. *Dryden*.

SHEET-anchor. *f.* [*ſheet* and *anchor*.] In a ſhip, is the laſt anchor.

To **SHEET.** *v. a.* *f.* [from the noun.] 1. To turniſh with ſheets. 2. To enfold in a ſheet. 3. To cover as, with a ſheet. *Shakeſp.*

SHEKEL. *f.* [שֶׁקֶל] An antient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, in value about 2s. 6d. *Cowley*.

SHELDRAKE. *f.* A bird that preys upon fiſhes.

SHELDAPLE. *f.* A chaffinch.

SHELF. *f.* [*ſcylf*, Saxon; *ſelf*, 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 *ſheaves*; but *Dryden* has *ſheſſ*.

SHELFY. *a.* [from *ſheſſ*.] Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous ſhallows. *Dryden*.

SHELL. *f.* [*ſcyl*, *ſceall*, 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. Juſon*. 3. The covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants. *Arbutnot*. 4. The covering of kernels. *Dunne*. 5. The covering of an egg. *Shakeſp.* 6. The outer part of an houſe. *Addiſon*. 7. It is uſed for a myſical instrument in poetry. *Dryden*. 8. The ſuperficial part. *Ayliffe*.

To **SHELL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the ſhell; to ſtrip of the ſhell.

To **SHELL.** *v. n.* 1. To fall off as broken ſhells. *Wiſeman*. 2. To caſt the ſhell.

SHELLDUCK. *f.* A kind of wild duck. *Martimer*.

SHELLFISH. *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.* [*ſcylð*, a ſhield, Sax.] 1. A cover from any external injury or violence. *Dryden*. 2. A protector; a defender; one that gives ſecurity. *Pſal.* lxi. 3. The ſtate of being covered; protection; ſecurity. *Deſbam*.

To **SHELTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover from external violence. *Milton*. 2. To defend; to protect; to ſuccour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden*. 3. To betake to cover. *Atterbury*. 4. To cover from notice. *Prior*.

To **SHELTER.** *v. n.* 1. To take ſhelter. *Milton*. 2. To give ſhelter. *Thomſon*.

SHELTERLESS. *a.* [from *ſhelter*.] Harbourleſs; without home or refuge. *Rowe*.

SHELVING. *a.* [from *ſheſſ*.] Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakeſp.*

SHELVY. *a.* [from *ſheſſ*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakeſp.*

To **SHEND.** *v. a.* *preter.* and *part. paſſ.* *ſhent*. [*ſcendan*, Saxon; *ſcendan*, Dutch.] 1. To ruin; to ſpoil. *Dryden*. 2. To diſgrace; to degrade; to blame. *Spencer*. 3. To overpower; to cruſh, to ſurpaſs. *Spencer*.

SHEPHERD. *f.* [*ſceap*, ſheep, and *hýrd*, a keeper, Saxon; *ſceaphýrd*.] 1. One who tends ſheep in the paſture. *Milton*. 2. A ſwain; a rural lover. *Raleigh*. 3. One who tends the congregation; a paſtor. *Prior*.

SHEPHERDESS. *f.* [from *ſhepherd*.] A woman that tends ſheep; a rural laſs. *Dryden*.

SHEPHERDS Needle. *f.* [*ſcandax*, Lat.] Venus-comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS Purſe, or Pouch. *f.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Lat.] A common weed.

SHEPHERDS *Rod. f.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.

SHEPHERDISH *a.* [from *shepherd*.] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. *Sidney*.

SHERBET *f.* [*sbarbat*, Arabick] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.

SHERD *f.* [*ſceapd*, Saxon.] The fragment of broken ware. *Dryden*.

SHERIFF *f.* [*ſcýneſerefa*, Saxon, from *ſcýne*, a shire, and *neve*, a steward.] An officer to whom is entrusted in each county the execution of the laws. *Bacon*.

SHERIFFALTY.
SHERIFFDOM.
SHERIFFSHIP.
SHERIFFWICK.
SHERRIS.
SHERRIS Sack.
SHERRY. } *f.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

} *f.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andalusia* in Spain.] A kind of sweet Spanish wine. *Shakeſp.*

SHEW. See **SHOW**.

SHIDE *f.* [from *ſceadan*, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting.

SHIELD *f.* [*ſcýld*, Saxon.] 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows. *Shakeſp.* 2. Defence; protection. 3. One that gives protection or security. *Dryden*.

To SHIELD *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with a shield. 2. To defend; to protect; to secure. *Smith*. 3. To keep off; to defend against. *Spenser*.

To SHIFT *v. n.* [*ſhípta*, 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 of safety. *L'Eſtrange*.

To SHIFT *v. a.* 1. To change; to alter. *L'Eſtrange*, *Swift*. 2. To transfer from place to place. *Tuſſer*. 3. To put by some expedient out of the way. *Bacon*. 4. To change in position. *Raleigh*. 5. To change, as cloaths. *Shakeſp.* 6. To dress in fresh cloaths. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Mare*. 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 *ſhíft*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice. *Milton*.

SHIFTLESS *a.* [from *ſhíft*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Denham*.

SHILLING *f.* [*ſcýllíng*, Saxon and Erie; *ſchelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence. *Locke*.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of

ſhall I? To stand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue hesitating. *Congreve*.

SHILLY *adv.* [from *ſhy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN *f.* [*ſcina*, Saxon; *ſchien*, German.] The forefront of the leg. *Shakeſp. 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 reſplendence; to glitter; to glitten; 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. *Dunciad*. 6. To be eminent or conspicuous. *Addiſon*. 7. To be propitious. *Numbers*. 8. To enlighten corporeally and externally. *Wiſdom*.

SHINE *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Fair weather. *Locke*. 2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. *Decay of Piety*.

SHINESS *f.* [from *ſhy*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar. *Arbutnot*.

SHINGLE *f.* [*ſchindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houles. *Mortimer*.

SHINGLES *f.* [*cingulum*, Lat.] A kind of letter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins. *Arbutnot*.

SHINY *a.* [from *ſhine*.] Bright; splendid; luminous. *Dryden*.

SHIP [*ſcip*, *ſcýp*, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſewardſhip*.

SHIP *f.* [*ſcip*, Saxon; *ſchíppen*, 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. *Shakeſp.*

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. *Ezek*.

SHIPBOY *f.* [*ſhip* and *boy*.] Boy that ſerves in a ſhip. *Shakeſp.*

SHIPMAN *f.* [*ſhip* and *man*.] Sailor; ſeaman. *Shakeſp.*

SHIPMASTER *f.* Maſter of the ſhip. *Jonas*.

SHIPPING *f.* [from *ſhip*.] 1. Veſſels of navigation. *Raleigh*. 2. Paſſage in a ſhip. *John*.

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. 1. *Tim*.

To SHIPWRECK *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To deſtroy by daſhing on the rocks or ſhallows. *Shakeſp.* 2. To make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck. *Priſt*. 3. To throw by lots of the veſſel. *Shakeſp.*

SHIPWRIGHT *f.* [*ſhip* and *wright*.] A builder of ſhips. *Shakeſp.*

SHIRE *f.* [*ſcip*, from *ſcinan*, to divide, Sax.] A diſiſion of the kingdom; a county. *Spenser*, *Priſt*.

SHIRT.

SHIRT. *f.* [*sbirt*, Danish; *рејрт*, *рејрт*, 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*.

SHIRTLESS. *a.* [from *sbirt*.] Wanting a shirt. *Pope*.

SHITTAH } *f.* A sort of precious wood, of
SHITTIM } which *Moses* made the great 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. *Callier*.

SHIVE. *f.* [*schjwe*, Dutch.] 1. A slice of bread. *Shakefp.* 2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance. *Boyle*.

To SHIVER. *v. n.* [*schaweren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear. *Bacon*, *Cleveland*.

To SHIVER. *v. n.* [from *sbive*.] To fall at once into many parts or shives. *Woodward*.

To SHIVER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter. *Philips*.

SHIVER. *f.* [from the verb.] Any fragment of many into which any thing is broken. *Shakefp.*

SHIVERY. *a.* [from *sbiver*.] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments. *Woodward*.

SHOAL. *f.* [*scole*, Sax.] 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. *Milton*.

SHOAL. *a.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS. *f.* [from *shoaly*.] Shallowness; 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 concourse. *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*, *Sauvys*. 6. A rough dog. *Locke*.

To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] 1. To shake by violence. *Shakefp.* 2. To offend; to disgust. *Dryden*.

To SHOCK. *v. n.* To be offensive. *Addison*.

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves. *Tusser*.

SHOD. *for sbod*, the preterite and participle passive of *to shoe*. *Tusser*.

SHOE. *f.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [*scœ*, *scœ*, Saxon; *schœ*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot. *Boyle*.

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterite, *I sbod*; participle passive *sbod* [from the noun.] 1. To fit the foot with a shoe. *Shakefp.* 2. To cover at the bottom. *Drayton*.

SHOEBOY. *f.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans shoes. *Swaift*.

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 transacti^on is facilitated. *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 participle passive, of *shake*. *Dryden*.

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, *I sbot*; participle *sbot* or *sbotten*. [*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. *Shakefp.* 3. To let off. *Abbot*. 4. To strike with any thing *sbot*. *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. *Psalms*. 9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman'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. *Cleveland*. 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. *Dryden*. 8. To move swiftly along. *Dryden*. 9. To feel a quick pain.

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. *Shakefp.* 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.* [*scœp*, Sax] 1. A place where any thing is sold. *Shakefp.* 2. A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Bacon*.

SHOPBOARD. *f.* [*sbœp* and *board*.] Bench on which any work is done. *Scuth*.

SHOPBOOK. *f.* [*sbœp* and *book*.] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke*.

SHOPKEEPER. *f.* [*sbœp* and *keeper*.] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale. *Addison*.

SHOPMAN. *f.* [*sbœp* and *man*.] A petty trader. *Dryden*.

SHORE. The preterite of *shear*. *Shakefp.*

SHORE. *f.* [*scœpe*, Saxon.] 1. The coast of the sea. *Milton*. 2. The bank of a river. *Spenser*. 3. A drain; properly *sewer*. 4. [*schœren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress. *Weston*.

S H O

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*schooren*, Dutch.] 1. To prop; to support. *Watts.* 2. To set on shore. Not in use. *Shakeſp.*

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 as was intended. *Dryden.* 11. Defective as to quantity. *Dryden.* 12. Narrow; contracted. *Burnet.* 13. Brittle; friable. *Walton.* 14. Not bending. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *f.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account. *Shakeſp.*

SHORT. *adv.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. To cut off; to defeat. *Spencer.* 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. *adv.* [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. Deſcience; imperfection. *Glanville.*

SHORTRIBS. *f.* [*ſhort* and *ribs*.] The baſtard ribs. *Wiſeman.*

SHORTSIGHTED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *ſight*.] 1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far. *Newton.* 2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far. *Denham.*

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS. *f.* [*ſhort* and *ſight*.] 1. Deſect of ſight proceeding from the convexity of the eye. 2. Deſect of intellectual ſight. *Addiſon.*

SHORTWAISTED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *waift*.] Having a ſhort body. *Dryden.*

SHORTWINDED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *wind*.] Short-breathed; aſthmatick; 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*. *Spencer.*

SHOT. *f.* [*ſhot*, Dutch.] 1; The act of ſhoot-

S H O

ing. *Sidney.* 2. The ſight of a ſhot. *Geneſis.* 3. [*Eſcor*, Fr.] A ſum charged; a reckoning. *Shakeſp. Dryden.*

SHOTÉ. *f.* [ſceota, Sax.] A fiſh. *Carew.*

SHOTFREE. *a.* [*ſhot* and *free*.] Clear of the reckoning. *Shakeſp.*

SHOTTEN. *a.* [from *ſhoot*.] Having ejected the ſpawn. *Shakeſp.*

To SHOVE. *v. a.* [ſcufan, Saxon; *ſchuyven*, Dutch.] 1. To puſh by main ſtrength. *Shakeſp.* 2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water. 3. To puſh; to ruſh againſt. *Arbuthnot*

To SHOVE. *v. n.* 1. To puſh forward before one. *Gulliver.* 2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Gartb.*

SHOVE. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of ſhoving; a puſh. *Gulliver.*

SHOVEL. *f.* [ſcopl, Sax. *ſcheffel*, Dutch.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges. *Glanville.*

To SHOVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To throw or heap with a ſhovel. *Shakeſp.* 2. To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*

SHOVELBOARD. *f.* [*ſhovel* and *board*.] A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*

SHOVELLER, or Shovelard. *f.* [from *ſhovel*.] A bird. *Grew.*

SHOUGH. *f.* [for *ſhock*.] A ſpecies of ſtaggy dog; a ſhock. *Shakeſp.*

SHOULD. [*ſcude*, Dutch; ſceoldan, Saxon.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed. *Bacon.*

SHOULDER. *f.* [ſculdne, Saxon; *ſcholder*, Dutch.] 1. The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shakeſp.* 2. The upper joint of the foreleg. *Addiſon.* 3. The upper part of the back. *Dryden.* 4. The ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength. *Shakeſp.* 5. A riſing part; a prominence. *Maxon.*

To SHOULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To puſh with inſolence and violence. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.*

SHOULDERSHOTTEN. *a.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſhot*.] Strained in the ſhoulder. *Shakeſp.*

SHOULDERSLIP. *f.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſlip*.] Diſlocation of the ſhoulder. *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. s.* To cry in triumph and exultation. *Waller.*

SHOUT. *f.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation. *Kneller, Dryden.*

SHOUTER. *f.* [from *ſhout*.] He who ſhouts. *Dryden.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *ſhewed* and *ſhewn*; part. paſſ. *ſhown*. [ſceapan, Sax. *ſchouwen*, Dutch.] 1. To exhibit to view. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To give proof of; to prove. *Dryden.* 3. To publiſh; to make publick; to proclaim. *Peter.* 4. To make known. *Milton.* 5. To point

point the way; to direct. *Swift*. 6. To offer; to afford. *Acts, 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*. 2. Superficial appearance. *Milton*. 3. Ostentatious display *Grawville*. 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*.

EHOWBREAD, 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 sanctuary 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*.

SHOWER. *f.* [*schouere*, Dutch.] 1. Rain either moderate or violent. *Bacon*. 2. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope*. 3. Any very liberal distribution. *Shakespeare*.

To SHOWER. *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. *Weston*.

To SHOWER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHOWERY. *a.* [from *shower*.] Rainy. *Bacon, Addison*.

SHOWISH, or *Showy. a.* [from *show*.] 1. Splendid; gaudy. *Swift*. 2. Ostentatious. *Addison*.

SHOWN. *pret. and part. pass.* of *To show*. Exhibited. *Milton*.

SHRANK. The preterite of *shrink*. *Gen*.

To SHRED. *v. a. pret. shred.* [*scpeadan*, Sax.] To cut into small pieces. *Hooker*.

SHRED. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A small piece cut off. *Bacon, Pope*. 2. A fragment. *Shakespeare*.

SHREWD. *f.* [*schreyen*, German,] To clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, voracious, turbulent woman. *Shakespeare*

SHREWD. *a.* [Contracted from *shrewd*.] 1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome. *Shakespeare*. 2. Maliciously sly; cunning. *Tillotson*. 3. Bad; ill-betokening. *South*. 4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous. *South*.

SHREWDLY. *adv.* [from *shrewd*.] 1. Mischievously; destructively. *Weston*. 2. Vexatiously. *South*. 3. With strong suspicion. *Locke*.

SHREW'DNESS. *f.* [from *shrewd*.] 1. Slyness; cunning; archness. *Shakespeare*. 2. Mischievousness; petulance.

SHREWISH. *a.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities of a shrew; forward; petulantly clamorous. *Shakespeare*.

SHREWISHLY. *adv.* [from *shrewish*.] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly. *Shakespeare*

SHREWISHNESS. *f.* [from *shrewish*.] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness. *Shakespeare*.

SHREWMOUSE. *f.* [*scneaps*, 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.* [*skriekar*, 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.* [*scpeurt*; *S-x*.] Confession made to a priest. *Rowe*.

SHRIGHT, for *shried*. *Shakespeare*.

SHRILL. *a.* 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. *Spencer, Featon*.

SHRILLY. *adv.* [from *shrill*.] With a shrill noise.

SHRILLNESS. *f.* [from *shrill*.] The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP. *f.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, German.] 1. A small crustaceous vermicated fish. *Carew*. 2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shakespeare*.

SHRINE. *f.* [*scpin*, Saxon; *scrinium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is reposed. *Watts*.

To SHRINK. *v. n.* preterite, *I shrank*, or *shrank*; participle, *shrank, shrank, or shrunken*. [*scpinican*, Sax.] 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 shuddering, or contracting the body. *Shakespeare*. 4. To fall back as from danger. *South*.

To SHRINK. *v. a.* participle pass. *shrank, shrank, 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.* [*scpican*, Sax.] To hear at confession. *Cleveland*.

To SHRIVEL. *v. n.* [*schrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles. *Arbutnot*.

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To SHRIVEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles. *Dryden.*

SHRIVER. *f.* [from *shrive.*] A confessor. *Shaksp.*

SHROUD. *f.* [penud, Saxon.] 1. A shelter; a cover. *Milton.* 2. The drefs of the dead; a winding-sheet. *Shaksp.* 3. The fail ropes. *Shaksp. Pope.*

To SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To shelter; to cover from danger. *Kneller, Raleigh, Waller.* 2. To drefs for the grave. *Donne.* 3. To cloath; to crefs. 4. To cover or conceal. *Dryd. Addif.* 5. To defend; to protect.

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter. *Milton.*

SHROVETIDE. } *f.* [from *shrove,* the
SHROVETUESDAY. } preterite of *shrive.*]
The time of confession; the day before All-
wednesday or Lent. *Tuffin.*

SHRUB. *f.* [pepibbe, 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. *Cleaveland, Swift.*

SHRUNK. The preterite and part. pass. of *shrink.* 1. *Maccabees.*

SHRUNKEN. The part. passive of *shrink.* *Bacon.*

To SHUDDER. *v. a.* [*schudren,* Dutch] To quake with fear, or with aversion. *Dryden, Smith.*

To SHUFFLE. *v. a.* [ryppeling, 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 develt. *Shaksp.* 4. To change the position of cards with respect to each other. *Bacon.* 5. To iorn tumultuously, or fraudulently. *Hewel.*

To SHUFFLE. *v. n.* 1. To throw the cards into a new order. *Granv.* 2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions *South.* 3. To struggle; to shift. *Shaksp.* 4. To move with an irregular gait. *Shaksp.*

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.* [*shuffie* and *cap.*] A play at which money is shaken in a hat *Arbutnot.*

SHUFFLER. *f.* [from *shuffie.*] He who plays tricks or shuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *shuffie.*] With an irregular gait. *Dryden.*

To SHUN. *v. a.* [aſcunian, Sax.] To avoid;

to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew. *Waller.*

SHUNLESS. *a.* [from *shun.*] Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shaksp.*

To SHUT. *v. a.* preterite, *I shut*; part. passive, *shut.* [ſcetan, Sax. *schutten,* Dutch.] 1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open. *Milton.* 2. To inclose; to confine. *Gal.* 3. To prohibit; to bar. *Milt.* 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 conclude. *Kneller.*

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. 2. A cover; a door. *Dryden.*

SHUTTLE. *f.* [*ſchietſpoel,* Dutch; *ſkutel,* 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.* [*ſchowe,* Dutch; *ſchiſſe,* Italian] 1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Addifon.* 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,* Lat.] Hissing. *Helder.*

SIBILATION. *f.* [from *ſibilis,* Lat.] A hissing sound. *Bacon.*

SICAMORE. *f.* [*ſicamorus,* Latin.] A tree. *Peacbam.*

To SICCATE. *v. a.* [*ſicca,* Lat.] To dry.

SICCATION. *f.* [from *ſiccate.*] The act of drying.

SICCIFICK. *a.* [*ſiccus* and *ſis,* Lat.] Causing driness

SICCITY. *f.* [*ſiccitè,* Fr. *ſiccitas,* from *ſiccus,* Lat.] Driness; aridity; want of moisture. *Wijeman.*

SICE. *f.* [*ſix,* French] The number six at dice. *Dryden.*

SICH. *a.* Such. See SUCH. *Spenser.*

SICK. *a.* [ſeoc, Sax. *ſieck,* Dutch] 1. Afflicted with disease. *Cleaveland.* 2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach. 3. Corrupted. *Shaksp.* 4. Disgusted. *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. *Shaksp.*

To SICKEN. *v. a.* [from *ſick.*] 1. To make sick; to diseate. *Prior.* 2. To weaken; to impair. *Shaksp.*

To SICKEN. *v. n.* 1. To grow sick; to fall into disease. *Bacon.* 2. To be fatiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shaksp.* 3. To be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence. *Dryden.* 4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish. *Pope.*

SICKER.

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SICKER. *a.* [*ficer*, Welsh; *seker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser*.
SICKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser*.
SICKLE. *f.* [*picol*, Sax. *sickel*, Dutch, from *secale*, or *ficula*, Lat.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook. *Spenser*, *South*.
SICKLEMAN. } *f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.
SICKLER. } *Shakespeare*. *South*.
SICKLINESS. *f.* [from *sickly*] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease. *Shakespeare*. *Graunt*.
SICKLY. *adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health. *Shakespeare*.
SICKLY. *a.* [from *sick*.] Not healthy; not found; not well; somewhat disordered. *Shakespeare*. *Dryden*. 2. Faint; weak; languid. *Prior*.
To SICKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. *Shakespeare*.
SICKNESS. *f.* [from *sick*.] 1. State of being diseased. *Shakespeare*. 2. Disease; malady. *Mat*. *Watts*. 3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.
SIDE. *f.* [*side*, Sax. *side*, Dutch] 1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs. *Spenser*. 2. Any part of any body opposed by any other part. *Wilkins*. 3. The right or left. 4. Margin; edge; verge. *Rescommon*. 5. Any kind of local respect. *Milton*. 6. Party; interest; faction; sect. *Shakespeare*. *Spratt*. 7. Any part placed in contradiction or opposition to another. *Kneller*, *Tillotson*.
SIDE. *a.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct; being on either side. *Hooker*, *Wood*.
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 [*side* and *box*.] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre. *Pope*.
SIDEFLY. *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. *adv.* 1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition. *Dryden*. 2. On the side. *Evelyn*.
SIDER. *f.* See *CIDER*.
SIDERAL. *a.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Starry; astral. *Milton*.
SIDERATED. *a.* [from *sideratus*, Lat.] Blasted; planet struck. *Brown*.
SIDERATION. *f.* [*sideratio*, Fr. *sideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification; a blast; 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. } *adv.* [from *side* and *way*, or
SIDEWISE. } *wise*.] Laterally; on one side. *Newton*.
SIEGE. *f.* [*siege*, Fr.] 1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Kneller*. 2. Any con-

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tinued endeavour to gain possession. *Dryden*.
 3. [*Siege*, Fr.] Seat; throne. *Spenser*. 4. Place; class; rank. *Shakespeare*. 5. Stool. *Brown*.
To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*sieger*, Fr.] To besiege. *Spenser*.
SIEVE. [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran; a sifter; a searce. *Dryden*.
To SIFT. *v. a.* [*siftan*, Sax. *siften*, Dutch.] 1. To separate by a sieve. *Wotton*. 2. To separate; to part. *Dryden*. 3. To examine; to try. *Hooker*.
SIFTER. *f.* [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. a.* [*gihan*, or *gicetan*, Sax. *sachten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Mark*, *Prior*, *Arbutnot*, *Pope*.
To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior*.
SIGH. *f.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained. *Taylor*.
SIGHT. *f.* [*gihde*, Saxon: *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dut.] 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. *Wade*. 5. Eye; instrument of seeing. *Dryden*. 6. Aperture previous 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 *quicklighted*, *shortsighted*. *Clarendon*.
SIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *sight* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. *Sidney*.
SIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *sight*.] 1. Wanting sight; blind. *Pope*. 2. Not lightly; 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*, Lat.] Seal. *Dryden*.
SIGN. *f.* [*signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.] 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 zodiac. *Dryden*. 6. Note of remembrance. 7. Ensign. *Milton*. 8. Typical representation; symbol. *Brerewood*. 9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual.
To SIGN. *v. a.* [*signo*, Lat.] 1. To mark. *Shakespeare*. 2. [*signer*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or seal. *Dryden*. 3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically. *Taylor*.
SIGNAL. *f.* [*signal*, Fr. *señale*, Spanish.] Notice given by a signal; a sign that gives notice. *Dryden*.
SIGNAL. *a.* [*signal*, Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon*.

SIGNALITY.

SIGNALITY. *f.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable. *Granville*.
TO SIGNALIZE. *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable *Swift*
SIGNALLY. *adv.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South*.
SIGNATION. *f.* [from *signo*, Lat.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown*.
SIGNATURE. *f.* [*signature*, Fr.] 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*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal manual of a king. *Dryden*.
SIGNIFICANCE. } *f.* [from *signify*.] 1.
SIGNIFICANCY. } Power of signifying; meaning. *Stillingfleet*. 2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. *Swift*. 3. Importance; moment; consequence. *Addison*.
SIGNIFICANT. *a.* [*signifiant*, Fr.] *significans*, Lat.] 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. *Hooker*. 4. Important; momentous.
SIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [from *significant*.] With force of expression. *South*.
SIGNIFICATION. *f.* [*significatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making known by signs. *South*. 2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word. *Holder*.
SIGNIFICATIVE. *a.* [*significatif*, Fren. from *signify*.] 1. Betokening by an external sign. *Brerewood*. 2. Porcible; strongly expressive. *Camden*.
SIGNIFICATORY. *a.* [from *signify*.] That which signifies or betokens *Taylor*.
TO SIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*significo*, Lat.] 1. To declare by some token or sign. *Dryden*. 2. To mean; to express. *Shakespeare*. 3. To import; to weigh. *Taylor*. 4. To make known. *Swift*.
TO SIGNIFY. *v. a.* To express meaning with force. *Ben. Johnson*.
SIGNIORY. *f.* [*signoria*, Ital.] Lordship; dominion. *Daniel*.
SIGNPOST. *f.* [*sign* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs. *Ben. Johnson*.
SIKER. *adv.* The old word for *sure* or *surely* *Spenser*.
SIKERNESS. *f.* [from *siker*.] Sureness; safety.
SILENCE. *f.* [*silence*, Fr. *silentium*, Lat.] 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 still; to oblige to hold peace. *Shakespeare*. *Clarendon*.

SILENT. *a.* [*silens*, Lat.] 1. Not speaking; mute. *Psalms*. 2. Not talkative; not loquacious. 3. Still; having no noise. *Milton*. 4. Wanting efficacy. *Milton*. 5. Not mentioning. *Milton*.
SILENTLY. *adv.* [from *silens*.] 1. Without speech. *Dryden*. 2. Without noise. *Dryden*. 3. Without mention. *Locke*.
SILICIOUS. *a.* [from *silicium*.] Made of hair. *Brown*.
SILICULOSE. *a.* [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky; full of husks. *DiA*.
SILIGINOSE. *a.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *DiA*.
SILIQUE. *f.* [Latin.] 1. A carat of which six make a scruple. 2. The seed vessel, husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulic kind. *DiA*.
SILIQUE. } *f.* [from *siliqua*, Lat.] Having
SILIQUEOUS. } a pod, or capsula. *Arbatanot*.
SILK. *f.* [*reolc*, Sax.] 1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to the butterfly. *Shakespeare*. 2. The stuff made of the worm's thread. *Knolles*.
SILKEN. [from *filk*] 1. Made of silk. *Milton*. 2. Soft; tender. *Dryden*. 3. Dressed in silk. *Shakespeare*.
SILKMERCE. *f.* [*filk* and *merc*.] A dealer in silk.
SILKWEAVER. *f.* [*filk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs. *Dryden*.
SILKWORM. *f.* [*filk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk. *Dryden*.
SILKY. *a.* [from *filk*.] 1. Made of silk. 2. Soft; pliant. *Shakespeare*.
SIL. [*sil*, Sax. *julle*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door. *Swift*.
SILLABUB. *f.* Curds made by milking upon vinegar. *Wotton*.
SILBILLY. *adv.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly. *Dryden*.
SILLINESS. *f.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly. *L'Estrange*.
SILLY. *a.* [*selig*, German.] 1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless. 2. Weak; helpless. *Spenser*. 3. Foolish; witless. *Watts*.
SILLYHOW. *f.* [*selig*, happy, and *heopt*.] The membrane that covers the head of the foetus. *Brown*.
SILT. *f.* Mud; slime. *Hale*.
SILVAN. *a.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods. *Dryden*.
SILVER. [*silber*, Sax.] *silver*, Dutch] 1. *Silver* is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts*. 2. Any thing of soft splendour. *Pope*. 3. Money made of silver.
SILVER. *a.* 1. Made of silver. *Genesis*. 2. White like silver. *Spenser*. 3. Having a pale lustre. *Shakespeare*. Soft of voice. *Spenser*.
TO SILVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover superficially with silver. *Shakespeare*. 2. To adorn with mild lustre. *Pope*.
SILVERBEATER. *f.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One who foliates silver. *Boyle*.

SILVERLY. *adv.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver. *Shaksp.*
SILVERSMITH. *f.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver. *Acts.*
SILVERTHISTLE. } *f.* Plants.
SILVERWEED. }
SILVERTREE. *f.* [*conocarpus dendron*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SILVERY. *a.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver. *Dunciad.*
SIMAR. *f.* [from *simarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe. *Dryden.*
SIMILAR. } *a.* [*similaire*, Fren. from *simi-*
SIMILARY. } *lis*, Lat.] 1. Homogeneous; having one part like another. *Boyle.* 2. Resembling; having resemblance. *Hale.*
SIMILARITY. *f.* [from *similar*.] Likeness. *Arbutnot.*
SIMILE. *f.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized. *Shaksp.*
SIMILITUDE. *f.* [*similitudo*, Lat.] 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.* [*simnellus*, low Lat.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.
SIMONY. *f.* [*simonia*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment. *Garth.*
To SIMPER. *v. n.* [from *gymbelan*, Sax. 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*, Lat.] 1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undefigning; sincere; harmless. *Hooker.* 2. Uncompounded; unmingled. *single*; only one; plain; not complicated. *Watts.* 3. Silly; not wise; not cunning. *Proverbs.*
SIMPLE. *f.* [*simple*, Fr.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug; an herb. *Temple.*
To SIMPLE. *v. n.* To gather simples. *Garth.*
SIMPLESS. *f.* [*simplex*, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness; folly. *Spenser.*
SIMPLENESS. *f.* [from *simple*] The quality of being simple. *Shaksp.* *Digby.*
SIMPLER. *f.* [from *simple*.] A simplist; an herbalist.
SIMPLETON. *f.* [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. *L'Esrange.*
SIMPLICITY. *f.* [*simplicitas*, Lat.] 1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtily; not cunning; not deceit. *Sidney.* 2. Plainness; not subtily; not abstruseness. *Hammond.* 3. Plainness; not finery. *Dryden.* 4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded. *Brown.* 5. Weakness; silliness. *Hooker*, *Proverbs.*
SIMPLIST. *f.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples. *Brown.*

SIMPLY. *adv.* [from *simple*.] 1. Without art; without subtily; plainly; artlessly. *Milton.* 2. Of itself; without addition. *Hooker.* 3. Merely; solely. *Hooker.* 4. Foolishly; sillily.

SIMULAR. *f.* [from *simulo*, Lat.] One that counterfeits. *Shaksp.*

SIMULATION. *f.* [*simulatio*, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretend that to be which is not. *Bacon.*

SIMULTANEOUS. *a.* [*simultaneus*, Latin] Acting together; existing at the same time. *Glaxville.*

SIN. [*syn*, Sax] 1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. *Shaksp.* 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 religion. *Shaksp.*

SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from *syn*, Sax] 1. Because that. *Locke.* 2. From the time that. *Upe.* 3. Ago; before this. *Sidney.*

SINCE. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past, to the time present. *Dryden.*

SINCERE. *a.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, Fr.] 1. Unhurt; uninjured. *Dryden.* 2. Pure; unmingled. *Atterbury.* 3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt. *Milton.*

SINCERELY. *adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy. *Watts.*

SINCERENESS. *f.* [*sincerité*, Fr.] 1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind. *Rogers.* 2. Freedom from hypocrisy. *Pope.*

SINDON. *f.* [Latin] A fold; a wrapper. *Bac.*

SINE. *f.* [*sinus*, Lat.] A right sine, in geometry is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch. *Harris.*

SINECURE. *f.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth.*

SINEW. *f.* [*senpe*, Sax. *senewen*, Dutch] 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 vie.* *Shaksp.*

SINewed. *a.* [from *sinew*] 1. Furnished with sinews. *Dryden.* 2. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shaksp.*

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. *Furrier's Dict.*

SINewY. *a.* [from *sinew*] 1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. *Donne.* 2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Shaksp.* *Hale.*

SINFUL. *a.* [*sin* and *full*.] 1. Alien from God; not holy; un sanctified. *Abbot.* 2. Wicked.

- Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. *Milton, South.*
- SINFULLY.** *adv.* [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 sing*, or *sung*; participle pass *sung*. [*ingan*, Sax. *singia*, Island. *singhen*, Dutch.] 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.* 4. To tell in poetry. *Prior.*
- 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.* [*ærgan*, Sax. *sengen*, Dut.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially. *L'Esrange.*
- 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. *Denham.* 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. *Sidon.*
- SINGLENESS.** *f.* [from *single*.] Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness. *Hooker.*
- SINGLY.** *adv.* [from *single*.] 1. Individually; particularly. *Taylor.* 2. Only; by himself. *Shakespeare.* 3. Without partners or associates. *Pope.* 4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.
- SINGULAR.** *a.* [*singularis*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.] 1. Single; not complex; not compound. *Watts.* 2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural. *Locke.* 3. Particular; unexampled. *Denham, Female Quixote.* 4. Having something not common to others. *Tillotson.* 5. Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addison.*
- SINGULARITY.** *f.* [*singularité*, Fren.] 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.* [*se singulariser*, Fr.] To make single.
- SINGULARLY.** *adv.* [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 Johnson.*
- SINISTROUS.** *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong headed. *Bentley.*
- SINISTROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *sinistrous*.] 1. With a tendency to the left. *Brown.* 2. Pervertely; absurdly.
- To **SINK.** *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [*senkan*, Saxon; *senken*, German.] 1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom. *Milton.* 2. To fall gradually. 2 *King.* 3. To enter or penetrate into any body. 1 *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. *Bayle.* 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. *Rogers.* 9. To make to decline. *Reeve.* 10. To suppress; to conceal; to interrupt. *Swift.*
- SINK.** *f.* [*sinck*, Saxon.] 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.*
- SINNER.** *f.* [from *sin*.] 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 expiation or sacrifice for sin. *Exodus.*
- SINOPER,** or **SINOPLE.** *f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Answorth.*
- To **SINUATE.** *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Lat.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*
- SINUATION.** *f.* [from *sinuate*.] A bending in and out. *Hale.*
- SINUOUS.** *a.* [*sinuex*, Fr. from *sinus*, Lat.] 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*, Sax. *sippen*, Dutch.] 1. To drink by small draughts. *Pope.* 2. To drink in small quantities. *Milton.* 3. To drink out of. *Dryden.*
- To **SIP.** *v. a.* To drink a small quantity. *Dryden.*

SIP. *f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Milton.*
SIPHON. *f.* [*σικων*.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Thomson.*
SIPPER. *f.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.
SIPPET. *f.* [from *sip*.] A small sop.
SIR. [*fr.* *fr. feignior*, Ital *senior*, Spanish.] 1. The word of respect in compellation. *Shakefp.* 2. The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.* 3. It is sometimes used for *man*. *Shakefp.* 4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addison.*
SIRE. *f.* [*fr.* *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. *Shakefp.*
SIRIASIS. *f.* [*εσιριασις*.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Dict.*
SIRIUS. *f.* [Lat.] The dogstar.
SIROCCO. *f.* [Italian.] The south-east or Syrian wind. *Milton.*
SIRRAH. *f.* [*fir, ba! Minsbew.*] A compellation of reproach and insult. *L'Estrange.*
SIRUP. } [*Arabic.*] The juice of vegeta-
SIRUP. } bles boiled with sugar. *Sidney.*
SIRUPED. *a.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet; like sirup; bedewed with sweets. *Drayton.*
SIRUPY. *a.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling sirup. *Mortimer.*
SISE. *f.* Contracted from *affixe*. *Donne.*
SISKIN. *f.* A bird; a green finch.
SISTER. *f.* [*πρεοπτεν*, Sax. *zuster*, Dutch.] 1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother. *J. b.* 2. One of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature, human being. *James.* 3. A woman of the same kind. *Shakefp.* 4. One of the same kind; one of the same office. *Pope.*
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. *Shakefp.*
To SIT. *v. n.* preterite, *Isat*. [*sitan*, Gothick; *πρταν*; Sax. *setten*, Dutch.] 1. To rest upon the buttocks. *May.* 2. To perch. *Bourd.* 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. *Shakefp.* 9. To be placed in order to be painted. *Garth.* 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. 1 *Mac.* 15. To SIT

down. To begin a siege. *Clarendon.* 16. To rest; to cease satisfied. *Rogers.* 17. To settle; to fix abode. *Spenser.* 18. To SIT out. To be without engagement or employment. *Saunderson.* 19. To SIT up. To rise from lying to sitting. *Luke.* 20. 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. *adv.* [*riðe*, Sax.] Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*
SITHE. *f.* [*riðe*, Sax.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Peacham, Crasnow.*
SITHEENCE. *adv.* Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*
SITHES. *f.* Times. *Spenser.*
SITHESS. *adv.* 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. 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*, Lat.] 1. Placed with respect to any thing else. *Bacon.* 2. Placed; consulting. *Milton.*
SITUATION. *f.* [from *situare*.] 1. Local respect; position. *Addison.* 2. Condition; state. *Rogers.*
SIX. *j.* [*six*, Fr.] 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. *Shakefp.*
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. *Tay.*
SIXTEENTH. *a.* [*sixteopa*, Sax.] The sixth after the tenth. 1 *Chron.*
SIXTH. *a.* [*sixta*, Sax.] The first after the fifth, the ordinal of six. *Bacon.*
SIXTH. *f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part. *Cheyne.*
SIXTHLY. *adv.* [from *six*] In the sixth place. *Bacon.*
SIXTIETH. *a.* [*sixteogopa*, Sax.] The tenth six times repeated. *Digby.*
SIXTY. *a.* [*sixtyg*, Sax.] Six times ten. *Brown.*
SIZE. *f.* 1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude. *Raleigh.* 2. A settled quantity. *Shakefp.* 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,

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settle; to fix. *Bacon*. 3. To cover with glutinous matter; to beinmate 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 *Scissors*.

SIZINESS. *f.* [from *size*.] Glutinousness; viscosity. *Flyer*.

SIZY. *a.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Arbutnot*.

SKA'DDLE. *f.* [ꝛeadaſſre, Sax.] Hurt; damage. *Diſt*.

SKA'DDONS. *f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey*.

SKEIN. *f.* [ſkeigne, Fr.] A knot of thread or silk wound. *Ben. Johnson*.

SKAINSMATE. *f.* A mate. *Shakespeare*.

SKATE. *f.* [ſcæda, Sax.] 1. A flat sea fish. 2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice. *Thomson*.

SKEAN. *f.* A short sword; a knife. *Bacon*.

SKEG. *f.* A wild plum.

SKEGGER. *f.* *Siegers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea. *Walton*.

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.* [ſkell, Germ.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skinner*.

SKEP. *f.* [ſcephen, 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.* [σκεπτικος,] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing. *Decay of Piety*, *Blackmore*.

SKEPTICAL. *a.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful. pretending to universal doubt. *Bentley*.

SKEPTICISM. *f.* Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt. *Bentley*.

SKETCH. *f.* [ſchedula, Lat.] 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.* [ſquife, Fr. *ſapha*, Lat.] A small light boat. *Brown*, *Sawif*.

SKILLFUL. *a.* [ſkill and full.] Knowing; qualified with skill. *Tatler*.

SKILLFULLY. *adv.* [from *skillful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously. *Broomer*.

SKILLFULNESS. *f.* [from *skillful*.] Art; ability; dexterousness. *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 dexterous at. *Whitgiſte*.

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2. To differ; to make difference; to interest to matter. *Hooker*.

SKILLED. *a.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dextrous; acquainted with. *Milton*.

SKILLLESS. *a.* [from *skill*.] Wanting art. *Shakespeare*.

SKILLET. *f.* [ſcuellette, 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. *Mortimer*.

SKIMMILK. *f.* [ſkim and milk.] Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King*.

SKIN. *f.* [ſkind, Danish.] 1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible. *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 lay; to strip or divest of the skin. *Ellis*. 2. To cover with the skin. *Dryden*. 3. To cover superficially. *Addison*.

SKINK. *f.* [ſcenc, Sax.] 1. Drink; any thing potable. 2. Potage. *Bacon*.

TO SKINK. *v. n.* [ſcencan, Sax.] To serve drink.

SKINKER. *f.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink. *Dryden*.

SKINNED. *a.* [from *skin*.] Having the nature of skin or leather. *Sharp*.

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. *Shakespeare*.

TO SKIP. *v. n.* [ſquittire, Ital.] 1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Drayton*, *Hudibras*. 2. To pass without notice. *Bacon*.

TO SKIP. *v. a.* [ſquiver, Fr.] To miss; to pass. *Shakespeare*.

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; *ſcarmuch*, Fr.] 1. A slight fight;

fight; less than a set battle: *Philips*. 2. A contest; a contention. *Decay of Piety*.

To SKIRMISH. *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle. *Atterbury*.

SKIRMISHER. *f.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes.

To SKIRRE. *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from *scap*, Sax. pure, clean.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shakespeare*.

SKI'RRRET. *f.* [*fsjarum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*

SKIRT. *f.* [*skjorte*, Swedish.] 1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist. *Shakespeare*. 2. The edge of any part of dress. *Addison*. 3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part. *Spenser*.

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge. *Addison*.

SKI TTISH. *a.* [Danish; *schew*, *shye*, Dutch.] 1. Shy; easily frightened. *L'Esrange*. 2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. *Hudibras*. 3. Changeable; fickle. *Shakespeare*.

SKIT'TISHLY. *adv.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; ficklely

SKIT'TISHNESS. *f.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonness; fickleness.

SKONCE. *f.* [See *SCONCE*.]

SKREEN. *f.* [*escrien*, Fr.] 1. Riddle or coarse sieve. *Tupper*. 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. *Spektator*.

SKUE. *a.* Oblique; sidelong. *Bentley*.

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide, to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden*.

SKULL. *f.* [*fiola*, 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*, *Shakespeare*. 2. [*Scoole*, Sax. a company] A school. *Walton*.

SKULLCAP. *f.* A head piece.

SKULLCAP. *f.* [*caffida*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SKY. *f.* [*shy*, Danish.] 1. The region which furrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken from the whole region beyond the earth. *Rescommen*. 2. The heavens. *Davies*. 3. The weather. *Shakespeare*.

SKYEY. *a.* [from *shy*.] Etherial. *Shakespeare*.

SKY COLOUR. *f.* [*shy* and *colour*.] An azure colour; and the colour of the sky. *Boyle*.

SKY COLOURED. *a.* [*shy* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the sky. *Pope*.

SKY DYED. *a.* [*shy* and *dye*.] Coloured like the sky. *Pope*.

SKY'ED. *a.* [from *shy*.] Enveloped by the skies. *Thomson*.

SKYISH. *a.* [from *shy*.] Coloured by the ether. *Shakespeare*.

SKYLARK. *f.* [*shy* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and sings. *Spektator*.

SKYLIGHT. *f.* [*shy* and *light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling. *Arbutnot* and *Pope*.

SKYROCKET. *f.* [*shy* 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 SLABBER. *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabberen*, Dutch.] 1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth: to drivel. 2. To heed or prur any thing.

To SLABBER. *v. a.* To smear with spittle. *Arbutnot*. 2. To shed; to spill. *Tupper*.

SLABBER. *f.* [from *slabber*.] He who slabbers.

SLABBY. *a.* [the same with *slab*.] 1. Thick; viscous. *Wijeman*. 2. Wet; floody. *Gay*.

SLACK. *a.* [*pleac*, Sax.] 1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose. *Arbutnot*. 2. Remits; not diligent; not eager. *Hooker*. 3. Not violent; not rapid. *Mortimer*. 4. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast. *Milton*.

To SLACK. } *v. n.* from the adjective.]

To SLACKEN. } 1. To be remits; to neglect. *Deuteronomy*. 2. To lose the power of cohesion. *Moxon*. 3. To abate. *Milton*. 4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsworth*.

To SLACK. } *v. a.* To loosen; to make

To SLACKEN. } less tight. *Dryden*. 2. To relax; to remit. *Davies*. 3. To ease; to mitigate. *Spenser*, *Philips*. 4. To remit for want of eagerness. *Ben. Johnson*. 5. To cause to be remitted. *Hammond*. 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 express; to make less forcible. *Addison*.

SLACK. *f.* Small coal; coal broken in small parts.

SLACKLY. *adv.* [from *slack*.] 1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely. 2. Negligently; remissly. *Shakespeare*.

SLACKNESS. *f.* [from *slack*.] 1. Loosely; not tightness. 2. Negligence; inattention; remissness. *Hooker*. 3. Want of tendency. *Sharp*. 4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness. *Brerew*.

SLAG. *f.* The dross or recrement of metal. *Boyle*.

SLAIE. *f.* A weaver's reed. *Ainsworth*.

SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay*. *Iaiah*.

To SLAKE. *v. a.* To quench; to extinguish. *Crasbaw*.

To SLAKE. *v. n.* To grow less tense; to be relaxed. *Davies*.

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*schlagen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush.

To SLANDER. *v. a.* [*esclaudrie*, Fr.] To censure falsely; to belie. *Whitgift*.

SLANDER. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. False invective. *B. Johnson*. 2. Disgrace; reproach. *Shake*. 3. Disreputation; ill-name. *Shakespeare*.

SLANDERER. *f.* [from *slander*.] One who belies

- belies another; one who lays false imputations on another. *Taylor.*
- SLANDEROUS.** *a.* [from *slander*] Uttering reproachful falsehoods. *Shakespeare.* 2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious. *Saut.*
- SLANDEROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *slanderous*] Calumniously; with false reproach. *Daniel.*
- SLANG.** The preterite of *sling.* 1 *Sam.*
- SLANK.** *f.* An herb.
- SLANT.** } [from *slanghe*, a serpent,
SLANTING. } Dutch. *Skinner*] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular. *Blackmore.*
- SLANTLY.** } *adv.* [from *slant.*] Oblique-
- SLANTWISE.** } ly; not perpendicularly; slope. *Tupper.*
- SLAP.** *f.* [*schlap*, German.] A blow.
- SLAP.** *adv.* [from the noun] With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbutnot.*
- To SLAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a slap. *Prior.*
- SLAPDASH.** *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash.*] All at once. *Prior.*
- To SLASH.** *v. a.* [*slasa*, to strike, Island.] 1. To cut; to cut with long cuts. 2. To lash. *Slasb* is improper. *King.*
- To SLASH.** *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword. *Pope.*
- SLASH.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Cut; wound. *Clarendon.* 2. A cut in cloth. *Shakespeare.*
- SLATCH.** *f.* [A sea term] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.*
- SLATE.** *f.* [from *slit*: *slate* is in some counties a crack; or from *ejilate*, 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.*
- SLATER.** *f.* [from *slate.*] One who covers with slates or tiles.
- SLATTERN.** *f.* [*slætti*, Swedish.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice. *Dryden.*
- SLATY.** *a.* [from *slate.*] Having the nature of slate. *Woodward.*
- SLAVE.** *f.* [*esclave*, Fr.] One mancipitated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant. *South.* *Addison.*
- To SLAVE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to toil; to toil. *Swift.*
- SLAVER.** *f.* [*saliva*, Lat. *slasa*, Islandick.] Spittle running from the mouth, drivel. *Brew.*
- To SLAVER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be smeared with spittle. *Shakespeare.* 2. To emit spittle. *Sidney.*
- To SLAVER.** *v. a.* To smear with drivel. *Dryden.*
- SLAVERER.** *f.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from *slaver.*] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.
- SLAVERY.** *f.* [from *slave.*] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the state of a slave. *King.* *Charles.*
- SLAUGHTER.** *f.* [from onplauget, Sax.] Massacre; destruction by the sword. *Dryden.*
- To SLAUGHTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword. *Shakespeare.*
- SLAUGHTERHOUSE.** *f.* [*slaughterandtsuse.*] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher. *Shakespeare.*
- SLAUGHTERMAN.** *f.* [*slaughter and man.*] One employed in killing. *Shakespeare.*
- SLAUGHTEROUS.** *a.* [from *slaughter.*] Destructive; murderous. *Shakespeare.*
- SLAVISH.** *a.* [from *slave.*] Slavish; mean; base; dependant. *Milton.*
- SLAVISHLY.** *adv.* [from *slavish.*] Servilely; meanly.
- SLAVISHNESS.** *f.* [from *slavish.*] Servility; meanness.
- To SLAY.** *v. a.* preter. *slaw*; part. pass. *slain.* [*slahan*, Gothic; plain Sax *slachen*, Dutch; to strike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death' *Genesis*, *Prior.*
- SLAYER.** *f.* [from *slay.*] Killer; murderer; destroyer. *Abbot.*
- SLEAZY.** *a.* Weak; wanting substance.
- SLED.** *f.* [*slæd*, Danish; *slædde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels. *Dryden.*
- SLEDDER.** *a.* [from *sled.*] Mounted on a sled. *Shakespeare.*
- SLEDGE.** *f.* [*pleeg*, Sax. *steggia*, Islandick.] 1. A large heavy hammer. *Moxon.* 2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels. *Mortimer.*
- SLEEK.** *f.* [*steych*, 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.*
- SLEEKLY.** *adv.* [from *sleek.*] Smoothly; glossily. *Shakespeare.*
- To SLEEP.** *v. n.* [sleepan, Sax. *slæpan*, Dutch.] 1. To take rest by the suspension of the mental powers. *Shakespeare.* *Crafbaw.* 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. *Thebes.* *Ayliffe.* 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.*
- SLEEPER.** *f.* [from *sleep.*] 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.*
- SLEEPPLY.** *adv.* [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.*
- SLEEPLESS.** *a.* [from *sleep.*] Wanting sleep. *Milton.*
- SLEEPY.** *a.* [from *sleep.*] 1 Drowsy; disposed to sleep. 2. Not awake. *Dryden.* 3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep. *Guliver.*
- SLEET.** *f.* [Perhaps from the Danish, *slæt.*] A kind

kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles. *Dryden, Cheyne.*
To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.
SLEETY. *a.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.
SLEEVE. *f.* [slip, Sax.] 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 rib. *Answorth.*
SLEEVED. *a.* [from *sleeve*.] Having sleeves.
SLEEVELESS. *a.* [from *sleeve*.] 1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves. 2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. *Hall.*
SLEIGHT. *f.* [slagd, cunning, Islandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice, dextrous practice. *Hooker, Shakesp. Chapm. Swift.*
SLENDER. *a.* [slinder, Dutch.] 1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton.* 2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape. *Dryden.* 3. Not bulky; slight; not strong. *Pope.* 4. Small; inconsiderable; weak. *Tristram.* 5. Sparing; less than enough. *Arbutnot.* 6. Not amply supplied. *Philips.*
SLENDERLY. *adv.* [from *slender*.] 1. Without bulk. 2. Slightly; meanly. 2 *Muc.*
SLANDERNESS. *f.* [from *slender*.] 1. Thinness; smallness of circumference. *Newton.* 2. Want of bulk or strength. *Arbutnot.* 3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness. *Whitgiste.* 4. Want of plenty.
SLEPT. The preterite of *sleep*. *Pope.*
SLEW. The preterite of *slay*. *Knoller.*
To SLEY. *v. n.* [See to *SLEAVE*.] To part or twist into threads. *Shakesp.*
To SLICE. *v. n.* [slitan, Sax.] 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.* [slite, Sax.] 1. A broad piece cut off. *Swift.* 2. A broad piece. *Pope.* 3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula. *Hakewill.*
SLICK. *a.* [slicht, Dutch. See *SLEEK*.] *Brown.*
SLID. The preterite of *slide*. *Dryden.*
SLIDDEN. The participle passive of *slide*. *Jer.*
To SLIDDER. *v. n.* [slidderen, Dutch.] To slide with interruption. *Dryden.*
To SLIDE. *v. n.* *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, particip. pass. [slidan, slidende, Sax. *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. *Ecclusj.* 4. To pass unnoticed. *Sidney.* 5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Sba.* 6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *Soub.* 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. *Tbomson.* 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. *Bac.*
SLIDER. *f.* [from *slide*] He who slides.
SLIGHT. *a.* [slicht, 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. *Hudib.* 5. Not strong; thin; as a *slight* silk.
SLIGHT. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn. 2. Artifice; cunning practice. *Arbutnot.*
To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective] 1. To neglect; to disregard. *Locke.* 2. To throw carelessly. *Shakesp.* 3. To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius.* 4. To *SLIGHT* over. To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon.*
SLIGHTER. *f.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.
SLIGHTINGLY. *adv.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt. *Boyle.*
SLIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *slight*.] 1. Negligently; without regard. *Hooker.* 2. Scornfully; contemptuously. *Philips.* 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. *adv.* Slender; thin of shape. *Addison.*
SLIME. *f.* [slim, Sax. *slzem*, Dutch] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance. *Raleigh.*
SLIMINESS. *f.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Floyer.*
SLIMY. *a.* [from *slime*] 1. Overspread with slime. *Shakesp.* 2. Viscous; glutinous. *Milt.*
SLINESS. *f.* [from *slly*.] Designing artifice. *Add.*
SLING. [slingan, Sax. *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. *Jsb.* 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. 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. *Kings.*
To SLINK. *v. n.* preter. *slunk*. [slingan, Sax. to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way. *Milton.*
To SLINK. *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. *Mert.*
To SLIP. *v. n.* [slipan, Sax. *slippen*, Dutch.] 1. To slide; not to tread firm. *South.* 2. To slide; to glide. *Sidney.* 3. To move or fly out of place. *Wiseman.* 4. To sneak; to slink. *Spenser.* 5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney.* 6. To fall into fault or error. *Ecclusj.* 7. To creep by oversight. *Adv. to Dancial.* 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. *Bertinier.* 4. To escape from; to leave slyly.

- slily. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Wott.* 3. A twig torn from the main ſtock. *Hooker.* *Shakeſp.* *Bacon,* *Milton,* *Dryden,* *Ray.* 4. A leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held. *Bramb.* 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. *Sharp.* 2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.
- SLIPPERY *a.* [*ſlip*, *Sax.* *ſliperig,* *Swediſh.*] 1. Smooth; glib. *Arbutnot.* 2. Not affording firm footing. *Cowley.* 3. Hard to hold; hard to keep. *Dryden.* 4. Not ſtanding firm. *Shakeſp.* 5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; inſtable. *Shakeſp.* 6. Not certain in its effect. *L'Eſtrange.* 7. Not chaste. *Shakeſp.*
- SLIPPY *adv.* [from *ſlip.*] Slippery; eaſily ſliding. *Flyer.*
- 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* *Shakeſp.*
- To SLIT *v. a.* pret. and part. *ſlit* and *ſlitted.* [*ſlit*, *Sax.*] To cut long wiſe. *Brown,* *Newt.*
- SLIT *f.* [*ſlit*, *Sax.*] A long cut, or narrow opening.
- To SLIVE } *v. a.* [*ſlit*, *Sax.*] To ſplit;
To SLIVER } to divide longwiſe; to tear off longwiſe. *Shakeſp.*
- SLIVER *f.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Shakeſp.*
- SLOATS *f.* Of a cart, are thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*
- SLOBBER *f.* [*glavaeris,* *Welſh.*] Slaver.
- To SLOCK *v. n.* [*ſlocken,* to quench, *Swediſh* and *Scottiſh.*] To ſlake; to quench.
- SLOE *f.* [*ſla,* *Sax.*] The fruit of the black-thorn. *Blackmore.*
- SLOOP *f.* A ſmall ſhip.
- To SLOP *v. a.* [from *lap,* *lop,* *ſlop.*] To drink groſly and greedily.
- SLOP *f.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. *L'Eſtrange,* *Dryden.*
- SLOP *f.* [*ſlop,* *Sax.* *ſloove,* *Dutch,* a covering.] Trowlers; open breeches. *Shakeſp.*
- SLOPE *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular. *Bacon.*
- SLOPE *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed. 2. Declivity; ground cut or forced with declivity. *Pope.*
- SLOPE. *adv.* 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.*
- SLO'PENESS *f.* [from *ſlope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity. *Wotton.*
- SLOPEWISE *a.* [*ſlope* and *wiſe.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Carew.*
- SLO'PINGLY *adv.* [from *ſloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Digby.*
- SLO'PPY *a.* [from *ſlop.*] 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.* [*ſlizepð,* *ſlepð,* *Sax.*] 1. Slowneſs; tardineſs. *Shakeſp.* 2. Lazineſs; ſuggiſhneſs; idleneſs. *Shakeſp.* 3. An animal of ſo ſlow a motion, that he will be three or four days at leaſt in climbing up and coming down a tree.
- SLOTHFUL *a.* [*ſloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; ſuggiſh; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs.*
- SLOTHFULLY *adv.* [from *ſlothful.*] With ſloth.
- SLOTHFULNESS *f.* [from *ſlothful.*] Idleneſs; lazineſs; ſuggiſhneſs; inactivity. *Hooker.*
- SLOUCH *f.* [*ſloff,* *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.* [*ſlof,* *Dutch;* *ſlyſwyn,* *Welſh.*] A man indecently negligent or cleanlineſs; a man dirtily dreſſed. *Herbert.*
- SLOVENLINESS *f.* [from *ſlovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dreſs; neglect of cleanlineſs. *Wotton.*
- SLO'VENLY *a.* [from *ſloven.*] Negligent of dreſs; negligent of neatneſs; not neat; not cleanly. *L'Eſtrange.*
- SLOVENLY *adv.* [from *ſloven.*] In a coarſe inelegant manner. *Pope.*
- SLOVENRY *f.* [from *ſloven.*] Dirtineſs; want of neatneſs. *Shakeſp.*
- SLOUGH *f.* [*ſlog,* *Sax.*] 1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Haysard.* 2. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation. *Shakeſp.* *Grew.* 3. The part that ſeparates from a foul ſore. *Wiſeman.*
- SLOUGHY *a.* [from *ſlough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*
- SLOW *a.* [*ſlap,* *ſleap,* *Sax.* *ſleew,* *Frifick.*] 1. Not ſwift; not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Locke.* 2. Late; not happening in a ſhort time. *Milt.* 3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Addiſon.* 4. Dull; inactive; tardy; ſuggiſh. *Dryden.* 5. Not haſty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Common Prayer.* 6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

SLOW.

SLOW, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly*.
Donne, Pope.
To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate *Shaksp.*
SLOWLY. *adv.* [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. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness. *Watts*. 2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness. *Hooker*. 3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection. *Bent*. 4. Want of promptness; want of readiness. 5. Deliberation; cool delay. 6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.
SLOW WORM. *f.* [ϕλαγγον, Sax.] The blind worm; a small viper, venomous, but scarcely mortal *Brown*.
To SLUBBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.] 1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney* 2. To stain; to daub. *Shaksp.* 3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. *Wotton*.
SLUBBERDEGULLION. *f.* A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras*.
SLUDGE. *f.* Mire; dirt mixt with water. *Mort*.
SLUG. *f.* [*slug*, Danish, and *slock*, Dutch, signify a glutton.] 1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch. *Shaksp.* 2. An hindrance; an obstruction. *Bacon*. 3. A kind of slow creeping snail. 4. [Sleg, an hammer head, Sax.] 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. *Spenser*
SLUGGARD. *f.* [from *slug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow. *Dryden*.
To SLUGGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *slugard*.] To make idle; to make drowsy. *Shaksp.*
SLUGGISH. *a.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful. *Waller*.
SLUGGISHLY, *adv.* [from *sluggish*.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.
SLUGGISHNESS. *f.* [from *sluggish*.] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inactivity. *Locke*.
SLUICE. *f.* [*sluys*, Dutch; *elcluse*, Fr. *clusa*. Ital.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton*.
To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates. *Milton*.
SLUICY. *a.* [from *sluice*.] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate. *Dryden*.
To SLUMBER. *v. n.* [ϕλυμεραν, Sax. *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 be in a state of negligence and inactivity.
To SLUMBER. *v. a.* 1. To lay to sleep. 2. To drowse; to snore *Spenser*.

SLUMBER. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Light sleep; sleep not profound. *Pope*. 2. Sleep; repose. *Dryden*.
SLUMBEROUS. } *a.* [from *slumber*.] 1. In-
SLUMBERY. } viting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep. *Pope*. 2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shaksp.*
SLUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sling*.
SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *slink*. *Milton*.
To SLUR. *v. a.* [*slorrig*, Dutch, nasty; *soore*, a slut.] 1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate. 2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss. *Cudwo*. 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'Estrange*.
SLUTTERY. *f.* [From *slut*] The qualities or practice of a slut. *Shaksp. Dryden*.
SLUTTISH. *a.* [from *slut*.] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness. *Raleigh*.
SLUTTISHLY. *adv.* [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.* [ϕλδ, Sax. *slager*, Islandick.] Meantly artful; secretly insidious. *Faulfax, Watts*.
SLYLY. *adv.* [from *slly*.] With secret artifice; insidiously.
To SMACK. *v. n.* [ϕmæckan, Sax. *smacken*, Dutch] 1. To have a taste; to be tingured with any particular taste. 2. To have a tincture or quality infused. *Shaksp.* 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.* [*smack*, 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; extile; minute. *Deuteron*. 3. Little in degree. *Acts*. 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*.
SMALLAGE. *f.* A plant. It is a species of parsley. *Miller*.
SMALLCOAL. *f.* [*small* and *coal*.] Little wood coals used to light fires. *Spenser*.
SMALLCRAFT. *f.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel below the denomination of ship. *Dryden*.

4 X SMALL

SMALLPOX. *f.* [*small* and *pox.*] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variole. Wisem.*

SMALLLY. *adv.* [from *small.*] 1. In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree. *Alcham.*

SMALLNESS. *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.*

SMARAGDINE. *a.* [*smaragdinus. Lat.*] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. *f.* [from *cepta, Sax. smert, Dutch; smarta, Swedish.*] 1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.* 2. Pain; corporal or intellectual. *Atterbury.*

To **SMART.** *v. n.* [from *ceptan, Sax. smerten, Dutch.*] 1. To feel quick lively pain. *South, Arbuthnot.* 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. *Dryd.* 4. Acute; witty. *Tillotson.* 5. Brisk; vivacious; lively. *Addison.*

SMART. *f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMARTLY. *adv.* [from *smart.*] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously. *Clarendon.*

SMARTNESS. *f.* [from *smart.*] 1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour. *Boyle.* 2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *f.* [corrupted from *smack.*] 1. Taste; tincture; twang. *Holder.* 1. A bird.

To **SMATTER.** *v. n.* 1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge. *Watts.* 2. To talk superficially or ignorantly. *Hudibras.*

SMATTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge. *Temple.*

SMATTERER. [from *smatter.*] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Swift.*

To **SMARAR.** *v. n.* [from *ceptan, Sax. smeeran, Dutch.*] 1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear. *Milton.* 2. To soil; to contaminate. *Shakespeare.*

SMEARY. *a.* [from *smear.*] Dawby; adhesive. *Rome.*

SMEATH. *f.* A sea fowl.

To **SMEETH.** or *smatch.* *v. n.* [from *smēde, Sax.*] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.

SMEGMATICK. *a.* [from *σμηγμα.*] Soapy; detestive. *Dist.*

To **SMELL.** *v. n.* [from *smoel, warm. Dutch.* because smells are encreased by heat. *Skinner.*] 1. To perceive by the nose. *Coller.* 2. To find out by mental sagacity. *L'Estr.*

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 practice the act of smelling. *Addison.*

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.*

SMELLER. *f.* [from *smell.*] He who smells.

SMELLFEAST. *f.* [*smell* and *feast.*] A parasite; one who haunts good tables. *L'Estrange.*

SMELT. The preterite and participle pass. of *smell.*

SMELT. *f.* [from *smelt, Saxon.*] A small sea-fish. *Carew.*

To **SMELT.** *v. n.* [from *smelten, Dutch.*] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal. *Woodward.*

SMEALTER. *f.* [from *smelt.*] One who melts ore. *Woodward.*

To **SMERK.** *v. n.* [from *mercan, Saxon.*] To smile wantonly. *Swift.*

SMERKY. } *a.* Nice; smart; jaunty.
} *Spenser.*

SMIRK. }

SMERLIN. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SMICKET. *f.* The under garment of a woman.

To **SMIGHT.** For *smite.* *Spenser.*

To **SMILE.** *v. n.* [from *smeylen, 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. *Watson.*

SMILINGLY. *adv.* [from *smiling.*] With a look of pleasure.

To **SMIRCH.** *v. n.* [from *murk, or murky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil. *Shakespeare.*

SMIT. The participle passive of *smite.* *Tickell.*

To **SMITE.** *v. n.* preterite *smote*; participle pass. *smit, smitten.* [from *mitan, Sax. smitten, Dutch.*] 1. To strike; to reach with a blow. *Exekiel.* 2. To kill; to destroy. 2. *Sammuel.* 3. To afflict; to chasten. *Watts.* 4. To blast. 5. To affect with any passion. *Milton.*

To **SMITE.** *v. n.* To strike; to collide. *Nabum.*

SMITER. *f.* [from *smite.*] He who smites. *Isaiab.*

SMITH. *f.* [from *smid, 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.*

SMITHCRAFT. *f.* [from *smidcraft, Sax.*] The art of a smith. *Raleigh.*

SMITHERY. *f.* [from *smith.*] The shop of a smith.

SMITHING. *f.* [from *smith.*] An art manual, by which iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Mexon.*

SMITHY. *f.* [from *smidde, Saxon.*] The shop of a smith. *Dryden.*

SMITTEN. The participle passive of *smite.* *Exodus.*

SMOCK. *f.* [smoc, Sax.] The under garment of a woman; a shift. *Sandys.*

SMOCKFACED. *a.* [smock and face.] Palefaced; maidenly. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *f.* [smoec, Sax. *smoock*, Dutch.] The visible effluviium, or sooty exhalation from any thing burning. *Cowley.*

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. *Dryd.* 4. To smell, or hunt out. *Hudibras.* 5. To use tobacco. 6. To suffer; to be punished. *Shakesp.*

To SMOKE. *v. a.* 1. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke. *Arbutnot.* 2. To smell out; to find out. *Shakesp.*

To SMOKE dry. *v. a.* [smoke and dry.] To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*

SMOKER. *f.* [from smoke.] 1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke. 2. One that uses tobacco.

SMOKELESS. *a.* [from smoke.] Having no smoke.

SMOKEY. *a.* [from smoke.] 1. Emitting smoke; fumid. *Shakesp.* 2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. *Harvey.* 3. Noisome with smoke. *Milton.*

SMOOTH. [smoeth, smoeð, Saxon; *mwytb*, Welsh] 1. Even on the surface; not rough; level. *Milton.* 2. Evenly spread; glossy. *Pope.* 3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction. *Milton.* 4. Flowing; soft; not harsh. *Milton.* 5. Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton.*

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To level; to make even on the surface. *Shakesp.* 2. To work into a soft uniform mass. *Ray.* 3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions. *Pope.* 4. To make flowing; to free from harshness. *Milton.* 5. To palliate; to soften. *Shakesp.* 6. To calm; to mollify. *Milton.* 7. To ease. *Dryden.* 8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Shakesp.*

To SMOOTHEN. *v. a.* To make even and smooth. *Moxon.*

SMOOTHFACED. *a.* [smooth and face.] Mild looking; having a soft air. *Shakesp.*

SMOOTHLY. *adv.* [from smooth] 1. Not roughly; evenly. 2. With even glide. *Pope.* 3. Without obstruction; easily; readily. *Hook.* 4. With soft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS. *f.* [from smooth.] 1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity. *Bacon.* 2. Softness or mildness on the palate. *Philips.* 3. Sweetness and softness of numbers. *Dryd.* 4. Blandness and gentleness of speech. *Shakesp.*

SMOTE. The preterite of *smite*. *Milton.*

To SMOTHER. *v. a.* [smoþan, Saxon] 1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air. *Sidney.* 2. To suppress. *Hooker.*

SMOTHER. *f.* [from the verb] 1. A state of suppression. *Bacon.* 2. Smoke; thick dusk. *Collier.*

To SMOTHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To smoke without vent. *Bacon.* 2. To be suppressed or kept close. *Collier.*

SMOULDERING. } [smoþan, Sax. to smoo-
SMOULDERY. } ther; *smoel*, Dutch,
hot.] Burning and smoking without vent.
Dryden.

SMUC. *a.* [smuck, dres, smurken, to dress, Dutch.] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness. *SpeBator.*

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.

SMUGLY. *adv.* [from smug.] Neatly; spruce-ly. *Gay.*

SMUGNESS. *f.* [from smug.] Spruceness; neatness.

SMUT. *f.* [smitta, Sax. *smette*, Dutch.] 1. A spot made with foot or coal. 2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer.* 3. Obscurity.

To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To stain; to mark with foot or coal. *Addison.* 2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather must. *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from smut] To black with smoke. *Ben. Johnson.*

SMUTTILY. *adv.* [from smutty.] 1. Blackly; smokily. 2. Obscenely.

SMUTTINESS. *f.* [from smutty.] 1. Soil from smoke. *Temple.* 2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY. *a.* [from smut.] 1. Black with smoke or coal. *Swift.* 2. Tainted with mildew. *Locke.* 3. Obscene; not modest. *Collier.*

SNACK. *f.* [from snatch.] A share; a part taken by compact. *Dryden.*

SNA'COT. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SNAFFLE. *f.* [snave, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose. *Shakesp.*

To SNAFFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to manage.

SNAG. *f.* 1. A jag or sharp protuberance. *Spenser.* 2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest. *Prior.*

SNAGGED. } *a.* [from snag.] Full of snags;
SNAGGY. } full of sharp protuberances;
shooting into sharp points. *Mora.*

SNAIL. *f.* [snægl, Saxon; *snegel*, Dutch.] 1. A slimy animal, which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs. *Donne.* 2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail. *Shakesp.*

SNA'IL-CLAWER, or *Snail trefoil.* *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SNAKE. *f.* [snacc, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. *Shakesp.*

SNAKEROOT. *f.* [snake and root.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNAKESHEAD *Iris*. [*Hermodactylus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SNAKEWEED, or *Bistort*. *f.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] A plant.

SNAKEWOOD. *f.* The smaller branches of the root of a tall strait 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. *Bramhall, Digby*. 2. To strike with a knocking noise, snap, or sharp knap. *Pope*. 3. To bite. *Wise-man*. 4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. *Watson, Dryden*. 5. To treat with sharp language. *Granville*.

TO SNAP. *v. n.* 1. To break short; to fall a-funder. *Donne*. 2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness. *Shaksp*

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. *Carew*. 4. A catch; a theft.

SNAPDRAGON. *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.

SNAPPER. *f.* [from *snap*.] One who snaps. *Shaksp*.

SNAPPISH. *a.* [from *snap*.] 1. Eager to bite. *Spectator*. 2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY. *adv.* [from *snappy*.] Peevishly; tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS. *adv.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.

SNAP'SACK. *f.* [*snappsack*, Swedish] A soldier's bag.

SNARE. *f.* [*snara*, Swedish and Islandick; *snare*, Dutch.] 1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net. *Milton*. 2. Any thing by which one is entrapped or intangled. *Taylor*.

TO SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To intrap; to intangle. *Milton*.

TO SNARL. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Dutch.] 1. To growl at an angry animal; to gnar. *Shaksp*. 2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Congreve*.

TO SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle; to embarrass. *Decay of Piety*.

SNARLER. *f.* [from *snarl*] One who snarls; a growling, furiy, quarrellsome, insulting fellow. *Swift*.

SNARY. *a.* [from *snare*] Intangling; insidious. *Dryden*.

SNAST. *f.* The snuff of a candle. *Bacch*.

TO SNATCH. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Dutch.] 1. To seize any thing hastily. *Hooker*. 2. To transport or carry suddenly. *Clarendon*,

TO SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something. *Shaksp*.

SNATCH. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A hasty catch. 2. A short fit of vigorous action. *Tusser*. 3. A small part of any thing; a broken part. *Brown*. 4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit. *Wilkins*. 5. A quip; a shuffling answer. *Shaksp*.

SNATCHED. *f.* [from *snatch*.] One that snatches. *Shaksp*.

SNATCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *snatching*.] Hastily; with interruption.

TO SNEAK. *v. n.* [German, Saxon; *snige*, Danish.] 1. To creep sily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. *Dryden, Watts*. 2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch. *South, Pope*.

SNEAKER. *f.* A large vessel of drink. *SpeS*.

SNEAKING. *participial. a.* [from *sneak*.] 1. Servile; mean; low. 2. Covetous; nigardly; meanly parcimonious.

SNEAKINGLY. *adv.* [from *sneaking*.] Meanly; servilely. *Herbert*.

SNEAKUP. *f.* [from *snak*.] A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. *Shaksp*.

TO SNEAP. *v. a.* 1. To reprimand; to check. 2. To nip. *Shaksp*.

SNEAP. *f.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check. *Shaksp*.

TO SNEB. *v. a.* [Properly to *snib*. See *SNEAP*.] To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenser*.

TO SNEER. *v. n.* 1. To shew 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.* [German, Saxon; *niesen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the nose. *Wise-man*.

SNEEZE. *f.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose. *Brown*.

SNEEZEWORD. *f.* [*ptarmica*, Lat.] A plant.

SNET. *f.* [Among hunters] The fat of a deer.

SNEW. The old preterite of *To snow*.

TO SNIB. *v. a.* [*snibe*, Danish] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Spenser*.

SNICK and SNEC. *f.* A combat with knives. *Wise-man*.

TO SNICKER, or *Snizzer*. *v. n.* To laugh sily, wantonly, or contemptuously.

TO SNIFF. *v. n.* [*sniff*, 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

To **SNIP**. *v. a.* [*snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with a scissars. *Arbutnot.*
SNIP. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A single cut with scissars. *Shakespeare.* 2. A small shred. *Wijeman.* 3. A share; a snack. *L'Estrange.*
SNIFE. *f.* [*sneppe*, German; *snite*, Saxon.] 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*, Sax.] A snipe. *Carew.*
To **SNITE**. *v. a.* [*snaycan*, Saxon.] To blow the nose. *Grew.*
SNIVEL. *f.* [*snivel*, 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*, Sax.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose. *Shakespeare.*
To **SNORT**. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the nose as a high mettled horse. *Jeremiah.*
SNOT. *f.* [*snote*, Saxon; *snut*, Dutch.] The mucus of the nose. *Swift.*
SNOUTTY. *a.* [from *snout*.] 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. *Grew.*
SNOW. *f.* [*snap*, Saxon; *snee*, Dutch.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke, Sandys.*
To **SNOW**. *v. n.* [*snapan*, Sax, *sneeven*, Dutch.] To have snow fall.
To **SNOW**. *v. a.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*
SNOWBALL. *f.* [*snaw and ball*] A round lump of congelated snow. *Hayward.*
SNOWBROTH. *f.* [*snow and broth*.] Very cold liquor. *Shakespeare.*
SNOWDROP. *f.* [*narcissifluecium*, Lat.] 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; 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, snoot.] 1. Snoot. 2. The useless excrecence of a candle. *Donne.* 3. A candle almost burnt out. *Shakespeare.* 4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addison.* 3. Repentment expressed by snifing perverse repentment. *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 snift in contempt. *Mal. 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 **SNUFFLE**. *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Dutch.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose. *Sidney, Dryden.*
To **SNUG**. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge. *L'Estrange.*
SNUG. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Close; free from any inconvenience. *Prior.* 2. Close; out of notice. *Swift.* 3. Silly or indolently close. *Dryden.*
To **SNUGGLE**. *v. n.* [from *snug*] To lie close; to lie warm.
SO. *adv.* [*sps*, Sax. *soo*, Dutch.] 1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following. 2. In such a degree. *Ben. Johnson.* 3. In such a manner. 4. In the same manner. *Milton.* 5. Thus; in this manner. *Milt.* 6. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this. *Hammud.* 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. *Dryd.* 11. At this point; at this time. *Shakespeare.* 12. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. *Well. Ben. Johnson.* 13. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or lurid comparison. *Arbutnot.* 14. A word of assumption; thus be it. *Shakespeare.* 15. A form of petition. *Shake.* 16. So *so*. An exclamatiou 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.* [*socian*, Saxon.] 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*.

SOAPWORT. *f.* Is a species of campion.

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*forare*, 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. a.* [*reob*, Sax.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion. *Fairf.*

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*.

SOBER. *a.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, French.] 1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken. *Taylor*. 2. Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker*. 3. Not mad; right in the understanding. *Dryden*. 4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion. *Abbot*. 5. Serious; solemn; grave. *Shaksf.*

To SOBER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober. *Pope*.

SOBERLY. *adv.* [from *sober*.] 1. Without intemperance. 2. Without madness. 3. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon*. 4. Coolly; calmly. *Locke*.

SOBERNESS. *f.* [from *sober*.] 1. Temperance in drink. *Common Prayer*. 2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness. *Dryden*.

SOBRIETY. *f.* [*sobrius*, Latin.] 2. 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. *Derham*.

SOCCAGE. *f.* [*sec*, French, a plough-share.] 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 services, or *seccage*; so that whatever is not knight's service, is *seccage*. *Cowell*.

SO'CIABLE. *a.* [*sociable*, French; *sociabilis*, Latin.] 1. Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker*. 2. Ready to unite in a general interest. *Addison*. 3. Friendly; familiar. *Milton*. 4. Inclined to company. *Wotton*.

SO'CIABLENESS. *f.* [from *sociable*] 1. Inclination to company and converse. *Mere*. 2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship. *Hayward*.

SO CIABLY. *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversably; 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. Confiting in union or converse with another. *Milton*.

SO'CIALNESS. *f.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.

SOCIETY. *f.* [*société*, French; *societas*, Lat.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

2. Numbers united in one interest; community. *Tilghson*. 3. Company; converse.

Shaksf. 4. Partnership; union on equal terms. *Dryden*.

SOCK. *f.* [*soccus*, Lat. *sock*, Sax. *sack*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe. *Bacon*. 2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors. *Milton*.

SOCKET. *f.* [*souchette*, 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 chisel. *Moxon*.

SO'CLE. *f.* [with architects.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases. *Bailey*.

SOCMAN, or *Soccager.* *f.* [*socman*, Sax.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by *soccage*. *Cowell*.

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. *Coblius*.

SOD. The preterite of *seethe*. *Chapman*.

SODALITY. *f.* [*sodalitas*, Lat.] A fellowship; a fraternity. *Billingsfleet*.

SODDEN. [The particle passive of *seethe*.] Boiled; seethed. *Dryden*.

To SO'DER. *v. a.* [*souder*, French; *souderen*, Dutch.] To cement with some metallick matter. *Isaiah*.

SO'DER. *f.* Metallick cement. *Collier*.

SOE. *f.* A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl. *Mare*.

SOE'VER. *adv.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whatsoever; whatsoever; howsoever. *Temple*.

SO'FA. *f.* [I believe an Eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets. *Gugrdian*.

SOFT. *a.* [*soft*, Sax *saf*, Dutch.] 1. Not hard. *Bacon*. 2. Not rugged; not rough.

Matthew. 3. Du'cile; 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. *Shaksf.* 8. Placid; still; easy.

Milton. 9. Effeminate; viciously nice. *Dowies*.

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 SOFTEN. *v. a.* [from *soft*.] 1. To make soft, to make less hard. *Bacon*. 2. To intererate; to make less fierce or obdurate. *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 obdurate. *Shakespeare*.

SOFTLY. *adv.* [from *soft*.] 1. Without hardness. 2. Not violently; not forcibly. *Bacon*. 3. Not loudly. *Dryden*. 4. Gently; placidly. *Dryden*. 5. Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden*.

SOFTNER. *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. Timorosity; pusillanimity. *Grew*. 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.* [Julian, Sax. *soiiller*, Fr.] 1. To soil; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully. *Bacon*. 2. To dung; to manure. *South*.

SOIL. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness. *Shakespeare*. 2. Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities. *Bacon*. 3. Land; country. *Milton*. 4. Dung; compost. *Mortimer*.

SOILINESS. *f.* [from *soil*] Stain; foulness. *Bacon*.

SOILURE. *f.* [from *soil*.] Stain; pollution. *Shakespeare*.

To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*sejourner*, Fr.] 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 *sejourner*.] A temporary dweller. *Milton*.

To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*solacior*, old French; *solazzare*, Italian; *solatium*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse. *Milton*.

To SOLACE. *v. n.* To take comfort. *Shakespeare*

SOLACE. *f.* [*solatium*, Lat.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure. *Hooker*, *Milton*.

SOLA'NDER. *f.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] A disease in hories. *Diæ*.

SOLAR. } *a.* [*solaire*, French; *solaris*,
SOLARY. } 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.* [*soudee*, old Fr.] Military pay warlike entertainment. *Spenser*.

SO'LDAN. *f.* [for *sultan*.] The emperor of the Turks. *Milton*.

SO'LDANEL. *f.* [*foldanella*, Lat.] A plant.

To SO'LDER. *v. a.* [*solder*, Fr. *foldare*, Ital. *foldare*, 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 solders or mends.

SOLDIER. *f.* [*solidarius*, low Lat.] 1. A fighting man; a warrior. *Shakespeare*. 2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

SOLDIERLIKE. } *a.* [*soldier and like*.] Mar-
SOLDIERLY. } tial; warlike; military;
becoming a soldier. *Clarendon*.

SOLDIERSHIP. *f.* [from *soldier*.] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier. *Shakespeare*.

SOLDIERY. *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. *Shakespeare*. 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. *Grew*.

SOLE. *a.* [*sol*, old French; *solus*, Lat.] 1. Single; only. *Raleigh*. 2. [In law.] Not married. *Ayliffe*.

SO'LECISM. *f.* [*σολοκισμὸς*.] Unfitness of one word to another. *Addison*.

SO'LELY. *adv.* [from *sole*] Singly; only. *Brown*.

SO'LEMN. *a.* [*solemnis*, Lat.] 1. Anniversary; observed once a year. *Stillingfleet*. 2. Religiously grave. *Milton*. 3. Awful; striking with seriousness. *Spenser*. 4. Grave; affectedly serious. *Swift*.

SO'LEMNNESS. } *f.* [from *solemn*.] 1. Cere-
SO'LEMNITY. } mony or rite annually per-
formed. *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. Affectedly grave. *Shakespeare*.

SOLEMNIZATION. *f.* [from *solemnize*] 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. *adv.* [from *solemn*] 1. With annual religious ceremonies. 2. With formal gravity and stateliness. *Bacon*. 3. With formal state. *Shakespeare*. 4. With affected gra-
ity.

S O L

S O M

- vity. Dryden.* 5. With religious seriousness. *Sewift.*
- TO SOLICIT.** *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 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.** *adv.* [from *solicitous*] Anxiously; carefully. *Boyle.*
- SOLICITUDE.** *f.* [*solicitudo*, 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. *Arbuthnot.* 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 physick.] The part containing the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*
- SOLIDITY.** *f.* [from *solid*] 1. Fullness of matter; not hollowness. 2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density. *Woodward* 3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty. *Addison, Prior.*
- SOLIDLY.** *adv.* [from *solid.*] 1. Firmly; densely; compactly. 2. Truly; on good grounds. *Digby.*
- SOLIDNESS.** *adv.* [from *solid.*] Solidity; firmness; density. *Hewel.*
- SOLIDUNGULOUS.** *a.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Wholehoofed. *Brown*
- SOLIFIDIAN.** *f.* [*solus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification. *Hammond.*
- SOLILOQUY.** *f.* [*solus* and *loquor*, Latin.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself. *Prior.*
- SOLIPEDA.** *f.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven. *Brown.*
- SOLITAIRE.** *f.* [*solitaire*, Fr.] 1. A recluse; a hermit. *Pope.* 2. An ornament for the neck.
- SOLITARILY.** *adv.* [from *solitary*] In solitude; with loneliness; without company. *Mic.*
- SOLITARINESS.** *f.* [from *solitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement. *Donne.*
- SOLITARY.** *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Lat.] 1. Living alone; not having company. *Milton.* *Dryden.* 2. Retired; remote from company.
- Shakesp.* 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; a place fit for contemplation. *Addison.*
- SOLLO.** *f.* [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.
- SOLOMON'S Leaf.** *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 *solstice.*] 1. Belonging to the solstice. *Brown.* 2. Happening at the solstice. *Philips.*
- SOLVIBLE.** *a.* [from *solvo.*] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry. *Hale.*
- SOLUBLE.** *a.* [*solubilis*, Lat.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts. *Arbuthnot.*
- 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. *Tichel.*
- 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. *Greav, Cleveland.*
- SOLUTION.** *f.* [*solutio*, Lat.] 1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation. *Bacon.* 2. Matter dissolved, that which contains any thing dissolved. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.*
- SOLUTIVE.** *a.* [from *solvo*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation. *Bacon.*
- SOMATOLOGY.** *f.* [*σωμα* and *λογω.*] The doctrine of bodies.
- SOME.** A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing: as *gamefome*. [*saam*, Dutch.]
- SOME.** *a.* [from, *rum*, Sax. *som*, *semig*, Dutch.] 1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity. *Ra'leigh.* 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.

- determined. *Bacon*. 2. A person of consideration. *As*.
- SO MEDEAL.** *adv.* [rumdeal, Sax.] In some degree. *Spenser*.
- SO MERSAULT.** } *f.* [Sommer, a beam, and
SO'MERSET. } 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. *Chryse*.
- SOMETHING.** *f.* [rumding 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.** *adv.* In some degree. *Temple*.
- SOMETIME.** *adv.* [some and time] Once, formerly. *Shakespeare*.
- SOMETIMES.** *adv.* [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. *Greene*. 3. Part greater or less. *Dryden*.
- SOMEWHAT.** *adv.* In some degree. *Dryden*.
- SOMEWHERE.** *adv.* [some and where.] In one place or other; not nowhere. *Newton*.
- SOMEWHILE.** *f.* [some and while] Once; for a time. *Spenser*.
- SOMNIFEROUS.** *a.* [somnifer, Lat.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive. *Walton*.
- SOMNIPICK.** *a.* [somnus and facio, Lat.] Causing sleep.
- SOMNOLENCY.** *f.* [somnolentia, Lat.] Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.
- SON.** *f.* [sunus, Gothic; suna, Saxon; sonu, German; son, Swedish; sone, Dutch; sun, Sclavonian.] 1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother. *Shakespeare*. 2. Descendant however distant. *Isoiah*. 3. Compellation of an old to a young man. *Shakespeare*. 4. Native of a country. *Pope*. 5. The second person of the Trinity. *Matthew*. 6. Product of any thing. *Brown*. 7. In scripture, sons of pride, and sons of light, denoting some quality.
- SON-IN-LAW.** *f.* One married to one's daughter. *Dryden*.
- SONSHIP.** *f.* [from son.] Filiation. *Dec. 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. *More*.
- SONGISH.** *a.* [from song.] Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Dryden*.
- SONGSTER.** *f.* [from song] A singer. *Horwel*.
- SONGSTRESS.** *f.* [from song] A female singer. *Thomson*.
- SONNET.** *f.* [sonnet, French; sonnets, Ital.] 1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It has not been used by any man of eminence since *Milton*. 2. A small poem. *Shakespeare*.
- SONNETTEER.** *f.* [sonnetier, Fr. from sonnet.] A small poet, in contempt. *Dryden*.
- SONIFEROUS.** *a.* [sonus and fero, Latin.] 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. *Aldis*.
- SONOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from sonorus.] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.
- SONOROUSNESS.** *f.* [from sonorus.] 1. The quality of giving sound. *Boyle*. 2. Magnificence of sound.
- SOON.** *adv.* [sona, Sax. soon, Dutch.] 1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned. *Dryden*. 2. Early; before any time supposed; opposed to late. *Bacon*. 3. Readily; willingly. *Addison*. 4. Soon as. Immediately. *Excels*.
- SOONLY.** *adv.* [from soon.] Quickly; speedily. *More*.
- SOOPBERRY.** *f.* [sapindus, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
- SOOT.** *f.* [rot, Sax. soot, Islandick; soet, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke. *Houel*.
- SOOTED.** *a.* [from soot.] Smear'd, manured, or covered with soot. *Mortimer*.
- SOOTERKIN.** *f.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift*.
- SOOTH.** *f.* [roð, Sax.] Truth; reality. *Shakespeare*.
- SOOTH.** *a.* [roð, Sax.] Pleasing; delightful. *Milton*.
- To SOOTH.** *v. a.* [zerodjan, Sax.] 1. To flatter; to please. *Dryden*. 2. To calm; to soften; to mollify. *Dryden*. 3. To gratify; to please. *Dryden*.
- SOOTHER.** *f.* [from sooth.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments. *Shakespeare*.
- To SOOTHSAY.** *v. n.* [sooth and say.] To predict; to foretell. *Acis*.
- SOOTHSAYER.** *f.* [from sooth/say.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator. *Shakespeare*.
- SOOTINESS.** *f.* [from sooty.] The quality of being sooty.
- SOOTY.** *a.* [from soot.] 1. Breeding soot. *Milton*. 2. Consisting of soot. *Wilkins*. 3. Black; dark; dusky. *Milton*.
- SOP.** *f.* [rop, Sax. soppe, Dutch.] 1. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten. *Dryden*. 2. Any thing given to pacify. *Swift*.
- To SOP.** *v. a.* To steep in liquor.
- SOPE.** *f.* [See SOAR.]
- SOPH.** *f.* [from sophista, Lat.] A young man who has been two years at the university. *Pope*.

SOPHI. *f.* [Persian] The emperor of Persia. Fr. from *sophist*. *Congreve.*
SOPHISM. *f.* [*sophisma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unfound utility. *Watts.*
SOPHIST. *f.* [*sophista*, Lat.] A professor of philosophy. *Temple.*
SOPHISTER. *f.* [*sophiste*, Fr.] 1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician. *Rogers.* 2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. *Hosker.*
SOPHISTICAL. *a.* [*sophistique*, Fr. from *sophist*] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful. *Stillingfleet.*
SOPHISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *sophistical*.] With fallacious subtlety. *Swift.*
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.*
SOPHISTICATION. *f.* [*sophistication*, Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineness. *Glanville.*
SOPHISTICATOR. *f.* [from *sophisticate*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.
SOPHISTRY. *f.* [from *sophist*.] Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney.*
To SOPORATE. *v. n.* [*soporo*, Lat.] To lay asleep.
SOPORIFEROUS. *a.* [*sopor* and *fero*.] Producing 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.
SOPRIBILE. *a.* [from *sorbe*; Lat.] 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.* [*sordine*, French; *sordina*,
SORDINE. } Italian.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet. *Bailey.*
SORDID. *a.* [*sordidus*, Lat.] 1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. *Dryden.* 2. [*Sordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base. *South.* 3. Covetous; niggardly. *Denham.*
SORDIDLY. *adv.* [from *sordid*.] Meanly; poorly; coverously.
SORDIDNESS. *f.* [from *sordid*.] 1. Mean-

ness; baseness. *Cowley.* 2. Nastiness; not neatness. *Roy.*
SORE. *f.* [*sarp*, 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. *adv.* With painful or dangerous vehemence. *Common Prayer.*
SOREHON. } *f.* [Irish and Scottish] A kind
SORN. } of arbitrary exaction or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland; whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, and lived on free quarters. When a person obdures himself upon another, for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*. *Macbean.*
SOREL. *f.* The buck is called the first year a fawn; the third a *sorel*. *Shakespeare.*
SORELY. *adv.* [from *sore*.] 1. With a great degree of pain or distress. *Shakespeare.* 2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive. *Shakespeare.*
SORENESS. *f.* [from *sore*.] Tenderness of a hurt. *Temple.*
SORTES. *f.* [*sortes*], properly an heap.] An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. *Watts.*
SORORICIDE. *f.* [*soror* and *caedo*.] The murderer of a sister.
SORRAGE. *f.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dick.*
SORREL. *f.* [*sorpe*, Sax. *sorel*, Fr.] A plant like dock, but having an acid taste. *Miller.*
SORRRANCE. *f.* [In farriery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Dick.*
SORRILY. *adv.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitifully. *Sidney.*
SORRINESS. *f.* [from *sorry*.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.
SORROW. *f.* [*sorg*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. *Milton.*
To SORROW. *v. n.* [*sorrgan*, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected. *Milton.*
SORROWED. *a.* [from *sorrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
SORROWFUL. *a.* [*sorrow* and *full*.] 1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving. *Job.* 2. Deeply serious. 1. *Saw.* 3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief. *Job.*
SORRRY. *a.* [*sarp*, Saxon.] 1. Grieved for something past. *Swift.* 2. Vile; worthless; vexatious. *Glanville. Milton.*
SORT. *f.* [*sorte*, Fr.] 1. A kind; a species. *Tillotson. Wallis.* 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. *Hosker. Atterbury.* 5. A company; a knot of people. *Shakespeare.* 6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Shakespeare.* 7. A lot. *Shakespeare.* 8. A pair; a set. *Milton.*

To **SORT**. *v. a.* [*fortiri*, Lat.] 1. To separate into distinct and proper classes. *Hooker*. 2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. *Shakespeare*. 3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution. *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 comfort; 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 *fort*.] Suitableness; agreement. *Shakespeare*.

SORTILEGE. *f.* [*fortilegium*, Lat.] The act of drawing lots.

SORTMENT. *f.* [from *fort*.] 1. The act of sorting; distribution. 2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To **SOSS**. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To fall at once into a chair. *Swift*.

SOT. *f.* [rot, Sax. *ſot*, Dutch.] 1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt. *South*. 2. A wretch stupidified by drinking. *Rescommen*.

To **SOT**. *v. a.* To stupify; to besot. *Dryden*.

To **SOT**. *v. n.* To tittle to stupidity.

SOTTISH. *a.* [from *ſot*.] 1. Dull; stupid; senseless; insatiate; doltish. *Hayward*. 2. Dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſottish*.] Stupidly; dully; senselessly. *Bentley*.

SOTTISHNESS. *f.* [from *ſottish*.] Dullness; stupidity; insensibility. *South*.

SOVEREIGN. *a.* [*ſouverain*, Fr.] 1. Supreme in power; having no superiour. *Dryden*. 2. Supremely efficacious. *Hooker*.

SOVEREIGN. *f.* Supreme lord. *Dryden*.

SOVEREIGNLY. *adv.* [from *ſovereign*.] Supremely; in the highest degree. *Boyle*.

SOVEREIGNTY. *f.* [*ſouveraineté*, Fr.] 1. Supremacy; highest place; highest degree of excellence. *Davies*.

SOUGH. *f.* [from *ſous*, Fr.] A subterraneous drain. *Ray*.

SOUGHT. The preterite and participle pass. of *ſeek*. *Iſaiab*.

SOUL. *f.* [ſapel, Sax. *ſel*, Dutch.] 1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man. *Davies*. 2. Vital principle. *Shakespeare*. 3. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal 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. 9. Intelligent being in general. *Milton*.

SOULED. *a.* [from *ſoul*.] Furnished with mind. *Dryden*.

SOULDLESS. *a.* [from *ſoul*.] Mean; low; spiritless. *Shakespeare*.

SOUSSHOT. *f.* [*ſoul* and *ſhot*.] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists. *Ayliffe*.

SOUND. *a.* [ſuud, Saxon.] 1. Healthy;

healthy; not morbid. *Dryden*. 2. Right; not erroneous. *Hooker*. 3. Stout; strong; lusty. *Abbot*. 4. Valid; not tailing. *Spenſer*. 5. Fast; hearty. *Milton*.

SOUND. *adv.* 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. *Asi*, *Locke*.

SOUND. *f.* The cuttle fish. *Ainsworth*.

SOUND. *f.* [*ſonus*, Lat.] 1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the air. *Bacon*. 2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning. *Locke*.

To **SOUND**. *v. n.* 1. To make a noise; to emit a noise. *Milton*. 2. To exhibit by likeness of a 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*.

SOUNDBOARD. *f.* [*ſound and board*.] Board which propagates the sound in organs. *Milton*.

SOUNDING. *a.* [from *ſound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent sound. *Dryden*.

SOUNDLY. *adv.* [from *ſound*.] 1. Healthily; heartily. 2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly. *Chapman*, *Swift*. 3. Truly; rightly. *Bacon*. 4. Fast; closely. *Locke*.

SOUNDNESS. *f.* [from *ſound*.] 1. Health; heartiness. *Shakespeare*. 2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state. *Hooker*. 3. Strength; solidity. *Hooker*.

SOUP. *f.* [*ſoupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table. *Swift*.

SOUR. *a.* [ſurp, Sax.] 1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency. *Dryden*. 2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish. *Taylor*. 3. Affective; 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. *Martimer*. 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*.

SOURISH. *a.* [from *ſour*.] Somewhat sour. *Boyle*.

SOURLY. *adv.* [from *ſour*.] 1. With acidity. 2. With acrimony. *Dryden*.

SOURNESS. *f.* [from *ſour*.] 1. Acidity; austere

- austerity of taste. *Denham*. 2. Austerity; harshness of temper. *Addison*.
- SO URSOP. *f.* Cultard-apple. *Miller*.
- SOUS. *f.* [*sol*, Fr.] A small denomination of money.
- SOUSE. *f.* [*sut*, felt, Dutch] 1. Pickle made of salt. 2. Any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle. *Taffer*.
- To SOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To parboil, and steep in pickle. *Pope*. 2. To throw into water. *Shakspeare*.
- 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. *Shakspeare*.
- SOUSE. *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.
- SOUIERRAIN. *f.* [*suterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbutnot*.
- SO'UTH. *f.* [*ruð*, Sax. *sayd*, 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. *Shakspeare*.
- SOUTH. *a.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional. *Job*.
- SOUTH. *adv.* 1. Towards the south. *Shakspeare*. 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. *Grant*. 3. Coming from about the south. *Shakspeare*.
- SOUTHERN. *a.* [*sudernae*, Saxon; from *south*.] 1. Belonging to the south; meridional. *Shakspeare*. 2. Lying towards the south. 3. Coming from the south. *Dryden*.
- SOUTHERNWOOD. *f.* [*sudernwudu*, Sax.] A plant which agrees in moist parts with the wormwood. *Miller*.
- SOUTHMOST. *a.* [from *south*.] Farthest towards the south. *Milton*.
- SOUTHSAY. *f.* [properly *southsay*.] Prediction. *Spenser*.
- To SOUTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOUTHSAY] To predict. *Camden*.
- SOUTHSAYER. *f.* [properly *southsayer*.] A predictor.
- SOUTHWARD. *adv.* [from *south*.] Towards the south. *Raleigh*.
- SOUTHWEST. *f.* [*south and west*.] Point between the south and west. *Bacon*.
- SOUVENANCE. *f.* [Fr.] Remembrance; memory. *Spenser*.
- SOW. *f.* [*suga*, Sax. *seeg*, *seuwe*, Dutch.] 1. A female pig; the female of a boar. *Dryden*. 2. An oblong mass of lead. 3. An insect; a millepede.
- SO'WBREAD. *f.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A plant.
- To SOW. *v. n.* [*sapan*, Saxon; *saeyen*, 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. *Ishab*. 4. To besprinkle. *Milton*.
- To SOW. *v. a.* For *sew*.
- To SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. *L'Estrange*.
- SOWER. *f.* [from *sow*.] 1. He that sprinkles the seed. *Matthew*. 2. A scatterer. *Hakew*. 3. A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon*.
- SOWINS. *f.* Flummevy, somewhat soured and made of oatmeal. *Swiss*.
- To SOWL. *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shakspeare*.
- SOWN. The participle of *sew*.
- SO WTHISTLE. *f.* A weed. *Bacon*.
- SPAAD. *f.* A kind of mineral. *Woodew*.
- SPACE. *f.* [*spatium*, Lat.] 1. Room; local extension. *Locke*. 2. Any quantity of place. *Burnet*. 3. Quantity of time. *Wilkins*. 4. A small time; a while. *Spenser*.
- SPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spacifus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow. *Cowley*.
- SPA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide extension.
- SPADDE. *f.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade. *Mortimer*.
- SPADE. *f.* [*sped*, Saxon; *spade*, Dutch.] 1. The instrument of digging. *Brown*. 2. A deer three years old. *Ainworth*. 3. A suit of cards.
- SPADICEOUS. *a.* [*spadicus*, Lat.] Light red. *Brown*.
- SPADILLE. *f.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.
- SPA'GYRICK. *a.* [*spagyricus*, Lat.] Chymical.
- SPA'GYRIST. *f.* A chymist. *Boyle*.
- SPAKE. The old preterite of *speak*. *Milton*.
- SPALL. *f.* [*espauk*, Fr.] Shoulder. *Fairfax*.
- SPALT, or *Spelt*. *f.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey*.
- SPAN. *f.* [*span*, *spoon*, Saxon; *spanna*, Italian; *span*, Dutch.] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended. *Hooker*. 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*.
- SPA'NCOUNTER. } *f.* [from *span*, *counter*,
SPA'NFARTHING. } and *farthing*] A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark. *Donne*.
- SPA'NGLE. *f.* [*spange*, German, a locket.] 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal. 2. Anything sparkling and shining. *Glasville*.
- To SPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies. *Dun*.
- SPANIEL. *f.* [*hispaniolus*, Lat.] 1. A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. *Dryden*. 2. A low, mean speaking fellow. *Shakspeare*.

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To SPANIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the spaniel. *Shakespeare.*
SPANISH *Broom* *f.* A plant so called.
SPANISH Nut. *f.* [*Jilyrinchium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
SPANKER. *f.* A small coin. *Denham.*
SPANNER. *f.* The lock of a fusée or carbine. *Hewel.*
SPAR. *f.* 1. Marcasite. *Newton.* 2. A small beam; the bar of a gate.
To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with prelusive stroke:
To SPAR. *v. a.* [*sparran*, Saxon; *sperran* German.] To shut; to close; to bar. *Shakespeare Spenser.*
SPARABLE. *f.* [*sparran*, Saxon, to fasten. Small nails.
SPARADRAP. *f.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth. *Wiseman.*
To SPARE. *v. a.* [*sparran*, Sax. *sparran*, Du. *esparquer*, Fren.] 1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume. *Milton.* 2. To have unemployed; to save for any particular use. *Kneller.* 3. To do without; to lose willingly. *Ben Jonson.* 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. *Roscommon.* 7. To forbear to inflict or impose. *Dryden.*
To SPARE. *v. n.* 1. To live frugally; to be parcimonious; to be not liberal. *Otway.* 2. To forbear; to be scrupulous. *Kneller.* 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.*
SPARER. *f.* [from *spare*.] One who avoids expence. *Wotton.*
SPARERIB. *f.* [*spare* and *rib*.] Some part cut off from the ribs.
SPARFACTION. *f.* [*spargo*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.
SPARING. *a.* [from *spare*.] 1. Scarce; little. *Bacon.* 2. Scanty; not plentiful. *Pope.* 3. Parcimonious; not liberal. *Dryden.*
SPARINGLY. *adv.* [from *sparing*.] 1. Not abundantly. *Bacon.* 2. Frugally; parcimoniously; not lavishly. *Hayward.* 3. With abstinence. *Atterbury.* 4. Not with great frequency. *Atterbury.* 5. Cautiously; tenderly.
SPARK. *f.* [*sparran*, Sax. *sparran*, Dutch.] 1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter. *Shakespeare.* 2. Any thing shining. *Locke.* 3. Anything vivid or active. *Shakespeare.* 4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. *Collier.*
To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. *Spenser.*
SPARKFUL. *a.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy. *Camden.*
SPARKISH. *a.* [from *spark*.] 1. Airy; gay. *Walsh.* 2. Showy; well dressed; fine. *L'Estr.*
SPARKLE. *f.* [from *spark*.] 1. A spark; a small particle of fire. *Dryden.* 2. Any lumi-

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ous particle. *Hosker, Davies, Pope.*
To SPARKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To emit sparks. 2. To issue in sparks. *Milton.* 3. To shine; to glitter. *Watts.*
SPARKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*
SPARKLINGNESS. *f.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*
SPARROW. *f.* [*sparran*, Sax.] A small bird. *Watts.*
SPARROWHAWK. or *sparrhawk* *f.* [*sparran*, Sax.] The female of the musket hawk.
SPARROWGRASS. *f.* [Corrupted from *sparranus*.] *King.*
SPARRY. *a.* [from *sparr*.] Consisting of spar. *Woodward.*
SPASM. *f.* [*σπασμα*] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction. *Arbutnot.*
SPASMODICK. *a.* [*spasmodique*, Fren.] Convulsive.
SPAT. The preterite of *spit*. *Godwin.*
SPAT. *f.* The young of shell-fish. *Woodward.*
To SPATiate. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bentley.*
To SPATTER. *v. a.* [*spat*, Spyt, Saxon.] 1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive. *Addison.* 2. To throw out any thing offensive. *Shakespeare.* 3. To asperse; to debase.
To SPATTER. *v. n.* To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth. *Milton.*
SPATTERDASHES. *f.* [*spatter* and *dash*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.
SPATTLING Poppy. *f.* White behen. A plant. *Miller.*
SPATULA. *f.* A spatule or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines. *Quincy.*
SPAVIN. *f.* [*espaivent*, Fren. *spavano*, Italian.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*
SPAW. *f.* A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.
To SPAWL. *v. n.* [*spawlan*, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth. *Swift.*
SPAWL. *f.* [*spawl*, Sax.] 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. *Tillotson.*
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.*
SPAWNED. *f.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish. *Walton.*
To SPAY. *v. a.* [*spado*, Lat.] To castrate female animals. *Mortimer.*
To SPEAK. *v. n.* [Preterite, *spake*, or *spak*; participle passive, *spoken*; *spaccan*, Saxon; *sprecken*, Dut.] 1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words. *Hilder.* 2. To

- harangue; to make a speech. *Clarendon*. 3. To talk for or against; to dispute. *Shakesp.* 4. To discourse; to make mention. *Tiltsfon*. 5. To give sound. *Shakesp.* 6. To SPEAK with. To address; to converse with. *Knolles*.
- To SPEAK. *v. a.* 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Judges*. 2. To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shakesp.* 3. To address; to accost. *Eccluf.* 4. To exhibit. *Milton*.
- SPEAKABLE. *a.* [from *speak*.] 1. Possible to be spoken. 2. Having the power of speech. *Milton*.
- SPEAKER. *f.* [from *speak*.] 1. One that speaks. *Watts*. 2. One that speaks in any particular matter. *Prior*. 3. One that celebrates, proclaims or mentions. *Shakesp.* 4. The prolocutor of the commons. *Dryden*.
- SPEAKING Trumpet. *f.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance. *Dryden*.
- SPEAR. *f.* [*speere*, Sax. *spere*, Dutch.] 1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Cowley*. 2. A lance generally with prongs to kill fish. *Carrew*.
- To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.
- To SPEAR. *v. s.* To shoot or sprout. *Mortimer*.
- SPEARGRASS. *f.* [*spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass. *Shakesp.*
- SPEARMAN. *f.* [*spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight. *Prior*.
- SPEARMINT. *f.* A plant; a species of mint.
- SPEARWORT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.
- SPECIAL. *a.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.] 1. Noting a sort or species. *Watts*. 2. Particular; peculiar. *Hooker*, *Atterbury*. 3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. *Dav.* 4. Extraordinary; uncommon. *Spratt*. 5. Chief in excellence. *Shakesp.*
- SPECIALLY. *adv.* [from *special*.] 1. Particularly above others. *Deuteron*. 2. Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale*.
- SPECIALTY. } *f.* [*specialité*, Fr. from *special*.]
SPECIALITY. } *cial*. Particularity. *Hooker*.
- SPECIES. *f.* [*species*, Lat.] 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. *Arbu.* 7. Simples that have place in a compound.
- SPECIFIC. } *a.* [*specificus*, Fr.] 1. That
SPECIFIC. } which makes a thing of the
species of which it is. *Newton*, *Norris*. 2. Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. *Wifeman*.
- SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *specific*.] In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. *Bentley*.
- To SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*.] To mark by notation or distinguishing particularities. *Hale*.
- SPECIFICATION. *f.* [from *specific*; *specificatio*, French.] 1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. *Watts*. 2. Particular mention. *Ayliffe*.
- To SPECIFY. *v. n.* [from *species*; *specificer*, Fr.] To mention; to shew by some particular marks of distinction. *Pope*.
- SPECIMEN. *f.* [*specimen*, Lat.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known. *Addison*.
- SPECIOUS. *a.* [*specieux*, Fren *speciosus*, Lat.] 1. Showy; pleasing to the view. *Milton*. 2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right. *Dry. Rogers*, *Atterbury*.
- SPECIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *speciosus*.] With fair appearance. *Hammond*.
- SPECK. *f.* [*specke*, Sax.] 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 SPEIGHT. *f.* A woodpecker. *Ainsw.*
- SPECTACLE. *f.* [*spectacle*, Fr. *spectaculum*, Lat.] 1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. *Shakesp.* 2. Any thing perceived by the sight. *Dendram*. 3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight. *Bacon*.
- SPECTACLED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles. *Shakesp.*
- SPECTATION. *f.* [*spectatio*, Lat.] Regard; respect. *Harvey*.
- SPECTATOR. *f.* [*spectateur*, Fren *spectator*, Lat.] A looker on; a beholder. *Shakesp.*
- SPECTATORSHIP. *f.* [from *spectator*.] A act of beholding. *Shakesp.*
- SPECTRE. *f.* [*spectre*, Fr. *spectrum*, Lat.] Apparition; appearance of persons dead. *Stillingf.*
- SPECTRUM. *f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form. *Newton*.
- SPECULAR. *f.* [*specularis*, Lat.] 1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass. *Donne*. 2. Assisting sight. *Philips*.
- To SPECULATE. *v. n.* [*speculer*, Fr. *specular*, 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.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculate*] 1. Examination by the eye; view. 2. Examiner; spy. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.*
- SPECULATIVE. *a.* [from *speculate*.] 1. Given to speculation; contemplative. *Hooker*. 2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon*.
- SPECULATIVELY. *adv.* [from *speculative*.] 1. Contemplatively; with meditation, 2. Ideally;

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Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULATOR *f.* [from *speculate*] 1. One who forms theories. *More*. 2. [*Speculateur*, French.] An observer; a contemplator. *Bri*. 3. A spy; a watcher. *Broome*.

SPECULATORY *a.* [from *speculate*] Exercising speculation.

SPE'ULUM *f.* [Latin] A mirror; a looking glass. *Boyle*.

SPE'D. The preterite and part. passive of *speed*. *Kneller*.

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. *Milt*. 3. Particular language as distinct from others. *Common Prayer*. 4. Any thing spoken. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.*

TO SPEED *v. n.* pret. and part pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [*speden*, Dutch] 1. To make haste, to move with celerity. *Milton*, *Philips*. 2. To have success. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 6. To execute; to dispatch. *Ayliffe*. 7. To assist; to help forward. *Dryden*. 8. To make prosperous. *St. Paul*.

SPEED *f.* [*speed*, Dutch] 1. Quickness; celerity. *More*. 2. Haste; hurry; dispatch. *Decay of Piety*. 3. The course or pace of a horse. *Shakefp.* 4. Success; event. *Shakefp.*

SPEEDILY *adv.* [from *speedy*] With haste; quickly. *Dryden*.

SPEEDINESS *f.* [from *speedy*] The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL *f.* [*veronica*, Lat.] Fluellin. A plant. *Miller*.

SPEEDY *a.* [from *speed*] 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 SPELL *v. a.* [*spellen*, Dutch] 1. To write with the proper letters. *Dryden*. 2. To read by naming letters singly. *Shakefp.* 3. To charm. *Dryden*.

TO SPELL *v. n.* 1. To form words of letters. *Locke*. 2. To read. *Milton*. 3. To read unskilfully. *Soub.*

TO SPLIT *v. n.* To split; to break. *Mortimer*.

SPELTER *f.* A kind of semi-metal. *Newton*.

TO SPEND *v. a.* [*spendan*, Sax.] 1. To consume; to exhaust; to lay out. *Milton*. 2. To bestow as expence; to expend. *Boyle*. 3. To effuse. *Shakefp.* 4. To squander; to lavish. *Wake*. 5. To pass. *Job*. 6. To waste; to wear out. *Burnet*. 7. To fatigue; to harass. *Addison*.

TO SPEND *v. n.* 1. To make expence. *Soub.* 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 lavish. *Bacon*.

SPENDTHRIFT *f.* [*spend* and *thrift*.] A prodigal; a lavish. *Swift*.

SPERABLE *a.* [*sperabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be hoped. *Bacon*.

SPERM *f.* [*sperme*, French; *sperma*, Latin.] Seed; that by which the species is continued. *Bacon*.

SPE'RMACETI *f.* [Latin.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmacitty*. An oil which comes from the head of a particular sort of whale, improperly called *sperma Quincy*.

SPE'RMATICAL *a.* [*spermatique*, French,

SPE'RMATICK *f.* [from *sperm*] 1. Seminal; consisting of seed. *More*. 2. Belonging to the sperm. *Ray*

TO SPERMATIZE *v. n.* [from *sperm*.] To yield feed. *Brown*.

SPE'RMATOCELE *f.* [*σπέρμα* and *κύλις*] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels. *Bailey*.

SPE'RMOLOGIST *f.* [*σπερμολογία*] One who gathers or treats of seeds.

TO SPERSE *v. a.* [*sperfus*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. *Spenser*.

TO SPET *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. *Milton*.

TO SPEW *v. a.* [*spepan*, Sax. *spewen*, Dut.] 1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Spenser*. 2. To eject; to cast forth. *Dryden*.

3. To eject with loathing. *Bacon*.

TO SPEW *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach. *Ben. Johnson*.

TO SPHACELATE *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene. *Sharp*.

TO SPHACELATE *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene. *Sharp*.

SPHACELUS *f.* [*σφαικλό*] A gangrene; a mortification. *Wise man*.

SPHERE *f.* [*sphera*, Lat.] 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. *Spenser*. 3. A globe representing the earth or sky. *Dryden*. 4. Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton*. 5. Province; compass of knowledge or action. *Shakefp.*

TO SPHERE *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To place in a sphere. *Shakefp.* 2. To form into roundness. *Milton*.

SPHERICAL *a.* [from *sphere*.] 1. Round;

SPHERICK *a.* orbicular; globular. *Keil*. 2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets. *Shakefp.*

SPHERICALLY *adv.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS *f.* [from *sphere*.] Roundness; rotundity. *Digby*.

SPHEROID *f.* [*σφαίρα* and *ειδός*; *spheroides*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere. *Chyane*. SPHÉ-

SPHEROIDICAL. *a.* [from *spheroid*.] Having the form of a spheroid. *Cbeyne.*

SPHERULE. *f.* [*sphaerula*, Latin.] A little globe. *Cbeyne.*

SPHINX. *f.* [*σφιγξ*.] The *sphinx* was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion. *Peachment.*

SPIAL. *f.* [*espial*, Fren.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete. *Fairfax.*

SPICE. *f.* [*espices*, Fr.] 1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromack 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. *Downe.*

SPICER. *f.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice. *Camden.*

SPICERY. *f.* [*espicerie*, Fr.] 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.

SPI'CY. *a.* [from *spice*.] 1. Producing spice; abounding with aromacks. *Dryden.* 2. Aromack; having the qualities of spice. *Pope.*

SPIICOSITY. *f.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears.

SPI'DER. *f.* The animal that spins a web for flies. *Drayton.*

SPI'DERWORT. *f.* [*phalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Miller.*

SPI'GNET. *f.* [*spijcker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor. *Shakefp.*

SPIKE. *f.* [*spica*, Latin.] 1. An ear of corn. *Denham.* 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. *Mexon, Mortimer.* 2. To set with spikes. *Wiseman*

SPIKENARD. *f.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] 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 aromack 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.* [*spillen*, Sax. *spillen*, Dutch.] 1. To shed; to lose by theeding. *Daniel's Civil War.* 2. To destroy; to mischief. *Davies.* 3. To throw away. *Tickell.*

To **SPILL.** *v. a.* 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.*

SPI'LT. *f.* [from *spill*.] Any thing poured out or wasted. *Shakefp.*

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*, Lat.] A plant.

SPINAGE. } *Miller.*

SPINAL. *a.* [*spina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back bone. *Phil. ps.*

SPINDLE. *f.* [*spindel*, *spindel*, Sax.] 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*, Lat.] The back bone. *Dryden.*

SPINEL. *f.* A sort of mineral. *Woodward.*

SPINET. *f.* [*espinette*, Fren.] A small harpsicord, an instrument with keys. *Swift.*

SPINIFEROUS. *a.* [*spina and fero*, Latin.] Bearing thorns.

SPINNER. *f.* [from *spin*.] 1. One skilled in spinning. *Graunt.* 2. A garden spider with long jointed legs. *Shakefp.*

SPINNING WHEEL. *f.* [from *spin*.] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn. *Gay.*

SPINOSITY. *f.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity. *Glanville.*

SPINOUS. *a.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPINSTER. *f.* [from *spin*.] 1. A woman that spins. *Shakefp.* 2. The general term for a girl or maiden woman. *Shakefp.*

SPINSTRY. *f.* [from *spinster*.] The work of spinning.

SPINY. *a.* [*spina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed. *Digby.*

SPIRACLE. *f.* [*spiraculum*, Lat.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture. *Woodward.*

SPIRAL. *a.* [from *spira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved. *Blackmore.*

SPIRALLY. *adv.* [from *spiral*.] In a spiral form. *Ray.*

SPIRE. *f.* [*spira*, Lat.] 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. *Shakefp.*

To **SPIRE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To shoot up pyramidally. *Mortimer.* 2. To breathe. *Spenser.*

SPIRIT. *f.* [*spiritus*, Lat.] 1. Breath; wind in motion. *Bacon*. 2. An immaterial substance. *Davies*. 3. The soul of man. *Bible*, *Shakespeare*. 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. *South*. 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. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Lat.] By means of the breath. *Holder*.

SPIRITED. *a.* [from *spirit*.] 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 *spirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; depressed. *Smith*.

SPIRITOUS. *a.* [from *spirit*.] 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*, Fr. from *spirit*.] 1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon*. 2. Mental; intellectual. *South*. 3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy*. 4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven. *Hooker*, *Swift*.

SPIRITUALITY. *f.* [from *spiritual*.] 1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter. 2. Intellectual nature. *South*. 3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement. *South*. 4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick. *Ayiffe*.

SPIRITUALITY. *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. *adv.* [from *spiritual*.] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Taylor*.

SPIRITUOUS. *a.* [*spirituous*, Fr. from *spirit*.] 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 stream out by intervals. *Pope*.

TO SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet. *Dryden*.

TO SPIRTLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *spirt*.] To dissipate. *Darham*.

SPIRY. *a.* [from *spire*.] 1. Pyramidal. *Pope*. 2. Wreathed; curled. *Dryden*.

SPISS. *a.* [*spissus*, Lat.] Close; firm; thick. *Brewster*.

SPISSITUDE. *f.* [from *spissus*, Lat.] Grossness; thickness. *Bacon*.

SPLIT. *f.* [*spitan*, Sax. *spit*, Dutch.] 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. *Martimer*.

TO SPLIT. *v. a.* preterite *spat*; participle, pass. *spit*, or *spitted*. 1. To put upon a spit. *Shakespeare*. 2. To thrust through. *Dryden*.

TO SPLIT. *v. a.* [*spætan*, Sax. *spytter*, Danish.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakespeare*.

TO SPLIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth. *South*.

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. *Strangely*. 2. *Spite of*, or *In Spite of*. Notwithstanding, in defiance of. *Roscoe*.

TO SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakespeare*. 2. To fill with spite; to offend. *Temple*.

SPITEFUL. *a.* [from *spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant. *Hooker*.

SPITEFULLY. *adv.* [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly. *Waller*.

SPITEFULNESS. *f.* [from *spiteful*.] Malignity; desire of vexing. *Keil*.

SPITTED. *a.* [from *spit*.] Shot out into length. *Bacon*.

SPIITTER. *f.* [from *spit*.] 1. One who puts meat on a spit. 2. One who spits with his mouth. 3. A young deer. *Ainsworth*.

SPIITTLE. *f.* [corrupted from *hospital*.] *Shakespeare*, *Cleveland*.

SPIITTLE. *f.* [*spættlan*, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth. *Arbutnot*.

SPIITVENOM. *f.* [from *spit* and *venom*.] Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker*.

SPLANCHNOLOGY. *f.* [*σπλάνγχνα* and *λογία*.] A treatise or description of the bowels.

TO SPLASH. *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swedish.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLA'SHY. *a.* [from *splaf*.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

SPLA'YFOOT. *a.* Having the foot turned inward. *Pope.*

SPLA'YMOUTH. *f.* [*splay* and *month*.] Mouth widened by design. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN. *f.* [*splen*, Lat.] 1. The milt; one of the viscera. It is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy. *Wiseman.* 2. Anger; spite; ill-humour. *Donne.* 3. A fit of anger. *Shakespeare.* 4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Pope.*

SPLEENED. *a.* [from *spleen*.] Deprived of the spleen. *Arbutnot.*

SPLE'NFUL. *a.* [*spleen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fretful. *Shakespeare.*

SPLE'NLESS. *a.* [from *spleen*.] Kind; gentle; mild. *Chapman.*

SPLE'NWORD. *f.* [*spleen* and *wort*.] Milt-waste. A plant.

SPLE'ENY. *a.* [from *spleen*.] Angry; peevish. *Shakespeare.*

SPLE'NDENT. *a.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shining; glossy. *Newton.*

SPLE'NDID. *a.* [*splendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous. *Pope.*

SPLE'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *splendid*.] Magnificently; sumptuously. *Taylor.*

SPLE'NDOUR. *f.* [*splendor*, Lat.] 1. Lustre; power of shining. *Arbutnot.* 2. Magnificence; pomp. *South.*

SPLE'NETICK. *a.* [*spleneticus*, Fr.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish. *Tatler.*

SPLE'NICK. *a.* [*splanique*, Fr. *splen*, Lat.] Belonging to the spleen. *Harvey.*

SPLE'NISH. *n.* [from *spleen*.] Fretful; peevish. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITIVE. *a.* [from *spleen*.] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

SPL'ENT. *f.* *Spl'ent* 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. *Far. Dict.*

TO SPLICE. *v. a.* [*splissen*, Dut. *plico*, Lat.] 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 chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set. *Wiseman.*

TO SPLINT. } *v. a.* [from the noun] 1.
TO SPLINTER. } To secure by splints. *Shak.*
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. *Græw.*

TO SPLINTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments.

TO SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. *splitt*. [*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 diskord. *South.*

TO SPLIT. *v. n.* 1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption. *Boyle.* 2. To be broken against rocks. *Addison.*

SPLIT'TER. *f.* [from *split*.] One who spins. *Swift.*

SPLUT'TER. *f.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.

TO SPOIL. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] 1. To rob; to take away by force. *Milton.* 2. To plunder; to strip of goods. *Pope.* 3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. *Colistans.*

TO SPOIL. *v. n.* 1. To practise 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. 2. The act of robbery. *Shakespeare.* 3. Corruption; cause of corruption. *Shakespeare.* 4. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent. *Bacon.*

SPOILER. *f.* [from *spoil*.] 1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL. *a.* [*spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful; rapacious.

SPOKE. *f.* [*spaca*, Saxon.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly. *Shakespeare.*

SPOKE. The preterite of *speak*. *Spratt.*

SPOKEN. Participle passive of *speak*. *Holder.*

SPO'KESMAN. *f.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One who speaks for another. *Exodus.*

TO SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

SPO'LIATION. *f.* [*spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation. *Ayliffe.*

SPO'NDÉE. *f.* [*spandaus*, Lat.] A foot of two long syllables. *Broom.*

SPO'NDYLE. *f.* [*σπονδυλο*.] A vertebra; a joint of the spine. *Brown.*

SPO'NGE. *f.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A soft porous substance supported by some the ridus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. *Sandys.*

TO SPO'NGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge. *Hook.*

TO SPO'NGE. *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'Estrange.*

SPO'NGINESS. *f.* [from *spongy*.] Softness and fullness of cavities like a sponge. *Harvey.*

SPO'NGIOUS. *a.* [from *sponge*.] Full of small cavities like a sponge. *Cheyne.*

SPO'NGY. *a.* [from *sponge*.] 1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes. *Bacon.* 2. Wet; drenched; soaked. *Shakespeare.*

SPO'NK. *f.* Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *a.* [*sponsalis*, Latin] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION. *f.* [*sponso*, Lat.] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'NSOR. *f.* [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another. *Ayliffe.*

SPO'NTANEITY. *f.* [*spontaneitas*, Lat.] Voluntaryness; willingness; accord un-compelled. *Bramhall.*

SPO'NTANEOUS. *a.* [from *sponte*, Latin] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion. *Hale.*

SPON-

- SPONTANEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.
- SPONTANEOUSNESS.** *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. *Dryden*.
- SPOON.** *f.* [*spoen*, Dutch.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids. *Shaksp.*
- SPOONBILL.** *f.* [*spoon* and *bill*.] A bird. The end of its bill is broad. *Derham*.
- SPOONFUL.** *f.* [*spoon* and *full*.] 1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. *Bacon*. 2. Any small quantity of liquid. *Arbutnot*.
- SPOONMEAT.** *f.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon. *Dryden*.
- SPOONWORT,** or *Scurvygrass.* *f.* A plant.
- 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*.
- SPORADICAL.** *a.* [*σποραδικός*.] A sporadical disease is an endemial disease, what in a particular season affects but a few people. *Arbutnot*.
- SPORT.** *f.* 1. Play; diversion; game; frolic and tumultuous merriment. *Sidney*. 2. Mock; contemptuous mirth. *Tillotson*. 3. That with which one plays. *Dryden*. 4. Play; idle jangle. *Broome*. 5. Diversions 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 frolic; to game; to wanton. *Broome*. 2. To trifle. *Tillotson*.
- SPORTFUL.** *a.* [*sport* and *full*.] Merry; frolic; wanton; ludicrous; done in jest. *Bent*.
- SPORTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.
- SPORTFULNESS.** *f.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolic. *Sidney*.
- SPORTIVE.** *a.* [from *sport*.] Gay; merry; frolic; wanton; playful; ludicrous. *Pope*.
- SPORTIVENESS.** *f.* [from *sportive*.] Gaiety; play. *Walton*.
- SPORTSMAN.** *f.* [*sport* and *man*.] One who pursues the recreations of the field. *Addison*.
- SPORTULE.** *f.* [*sportule*, Fr. *sportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole. *Ayliffe*.
- SPOT.** *f.* [*spette*, Danish; *spotte*, Flemish.] 1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration. *Dryd*. 2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach. 3. A scandalous woman. *Shaksp.* 3. 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*. 3. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint. *Abbot*.
- SPOTLESS.** *a.* [from *spot*.] 1. Free from spots. 2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure. *Waller*.
- SPOTTER.** *f.* [from *spot*.] One that spots; one that maculates.
- SPOTTY.** *a.* [from *spot*.] Full of spots; maculated. *Milton*.
- SPOUSAL.** *a.* [from *spouse*.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Crafb*.
- SPOUSAL.** *f.* [*esposailles*, Fr. *spousalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials. *Dryden*.
- SPOUSE.** *f.* [*spansa*, Latin; *esponse*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife. *Shak*.
- SPOUSED.** *a.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony. *Milton*.
- SPOUSELESS.** *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. *Brown*.
- 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. *Temp*.
- SPRAINTS.** *f.* The dung of an otter. *Dick*.
- SPRANG.** The preterite of *spring*. *Tillotson*.
- SPRAT.** *f.* [*sprot*, Dutch.] A small sea fish. *Sidney*.
- To SPRAWL.** *v. n.* [*spradle*, Danish; *spartelen*, Dutch.] 1. To struggle as in convulsions of death. *Hudibras*. 2. To tumble with agitation. *Dryden*.
- SPRAY.** *f.* 1. The extremity of a branch. *Dryd*. 2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry* *Arbutnot*.
- To SPREAD.** *v. a.* [*spredan*, 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. *Isaiab*. 4. To stretch; to extend. *Milt*. 5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate. *Matthew*. 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*.
- SPREADER.** *f.* [from *spread*.] 1. One that spreads. *Hooker*. 2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator. *Swift*.
- SPRENT.** *part.* [*sprennan*, Saxon; *sprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. *Sidney*.
- SPRIG.** *f.* [*ylbrig*, Welsh.] A small branch; a spray. *Bacon*.
- SPRIG Chrystal.** *f.* Chrystal found in form of a hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point. *Woodw*.

SPRIGGY. *a.* [from *spring*.] 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. *Bac*
To **SPRIGHT.** *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. *Shakespeare*.

SPRIGHTEFUL. *a.* [*spright* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous. *Orway*.

SPRIGHTEFULLY. *adv.* [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 *sprang* or *sprang*, antiently *sprung*. [Fringing, 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. *Blackmore*. 11. To fly with elastick power. *Mortimer*. 12. To rise from a covert. *Orway*. 13. To issue from a fountain. *Genesis*. 14. To proceed as from a source. *Crafbaw*. 15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. *Dryden*.

To **SPRING.** *v. a.* 1. To start; to rouse game. *Donne*. 2. To produce to light. *Dryden*. 3. To make by starting a plank. *Dryden*. 4. To discharge a mine. *Addison*. 5. To contrive as a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift*. 6. To produce hastily.

SPRING. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The season in which plants spring and vegetate. *Shakespeare*. 2. An elastick body; a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself. *Mexon*. 3. Elastick force. *Newton*. 5. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or propagated. *Rymer*. 5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. *Addison*. 6. A leak; a start of a plank. *Ben. Johnson*. 7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. *Davies*. 8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied. *Dryden*. 9. Rise; beginning. *Sam*. 10. Courie; original. *Swift*.

SPRING. *adv.* [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 *spring*.] One who rouses game.

SPRINGINESS. *f.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself. *Boyle*.

SPRINGHALT. *f.* [*spring* and *halt*.] A lame-

ness by which the horse twitches up his legs. *Shakespeare*.

SPRINGTIDE. *f.* [*spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide. *Grew*.

SPRINGLE. *f.* [from *spring*.] A springe; an elastick noose. *Carew*.

SPRINGY. *a.* [from *springy*.] 1. Elastick; having the power of restoring itself. *Newton*, *Bentley*. 2. [From *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains. *Mortimer*.

To **SPRINKLE.** *v. a.* [*sprinkelen*, Dutch.] 1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses. *Exod*. 2. To scatter in drops. *Numbers*. 3. To besprinkle; to wash, to wet, or dust by sprinkling. *Dryden*.

To **SPRINKLE.** *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops. *Ayliffe*.

To **SPRIT.** *v. a.* [sprytten, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force.

To **SPRIT.** *v. n.* [sprytten, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout.

SPRIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout. *Mortimer*.

SPRIT'SAIL. *f.* [*sprit* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit-mast. *Wisem*.

SPRITE. *f.* [contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. *Pope*.

SPRITEFULLY. *adv.* Vigorously; with life and ardour. *Chapman*.

SPRONG. The preterite of *spring*. Obsolete. *Hooker*.

To **SPROUT.** *v. n.* [sprytten, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] 1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Prior*. 2. To shoot into ramifications. *Bacon*. 3. To grow. *Tickell*.

SPROUT. *f.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable. *Bacon*.

SPRUCE. *a.* Nice; trim; neat. *Donne*, *Milton*, *Boyle*, *Tatler*.

To **SPRUCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCEBEER. *f.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinged with branches of fir. *Arbutus*.

SPRUCELEATHER. *f.* [corrupted for *Prassian leather*.] *Dryden*.

SPRUCENESS. *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 Tarn. *f.* Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Ditt*.

SPUME. *f.* [*spuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth. *Brown*.

To **SPUME.** *v. n.* [*spuma*, Lat.] To foam; to froth.

SPUMOUS. } *a.* [*spumens*, Lat.] Frothy;
SPUMY. } foamy. *Brown*.

SPUN. The preterite and part. pass. of *spin*. *Addison*.

SPUNGE. *f.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A sponge. *Shakel*.

To **SPUNGE.** *v. n.* [rather *To sponge*.] To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift*.

SPUNG.

SPUNGINGHOUSE. *f.* [*sponge* and *house*.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.

SPUNGY. *a.* [from *sponge*.] 1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge. *Dryden*. 2. Wet; moist; watery. *Shakeſp.* 3. Drunken; wet with liquor. *Shakeſp.*

SPUNK. *f.* Rotten wood; touchwood. *Brown*.

SPUR. *f.* [*ſpupa*, 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock. *Ray*. 5. Any thing standing out; a snag. *Shakeſp.*

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. *Shakeſp.*

TO SPUR. *v. a.* 1. To travel with great expedition. *Dryden*. 2. To press forward. *Greiv*.

SPURGALLED. *a.* [*spur* and *gall*.] Hurt with the spur. *Shakeſp.*

SPURGE. *f.* [*ſpurge*, Fr. *ſpurgie*, Dutch.] A plant violently purgative.

SPURGE, *Laurel*, or *Mexereon.* *f.* [*thymelæa* Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SPURIOUS. *a.* [*ſpurius*, Lat.] 1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *Swift*. 2. Not legitimate; bastard. *Addison*.

SPURING. *f.* [*eſperlan*, Fr.] A small feather. *Tuffe*.

TO SPURN. *v. a.* [*ſpropan*, Sax.] 1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot. *Shakeſp.* 2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain. *Shakeſp.* 3. To treat with contempt. *Locke*.

TO SPURN. *v. n.* 1. To make contemptuous opposition. *Shakeſp.* 2. To toils up the heels; to kick or struggle. *Gay*.

SPURN. *f.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shakeſp.*

SPURNEY. *f.* A plant.

SPURRER. *f.* [from *spur*.] One that uses spurs.

SPURRIER. *f.* [from *spur*.] One who makes spurs.

SPURRY. *f.* [*ſpergula*, Lat.] A plant. *Mort*.

TO SPURT. *v. n.* [See *TO SPIRT*.] To fly out with a quick stream. *Wijeman*.

SPURWAY. *f.* [*ſpur* and *way*.] A horſeway; a bridle-road; diſtinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTATION. *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 SPUTTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noiſe. *Swift*.

SPUTTERER. *f.* [from *ſpatter*.] One that ſputters.

SPY. *f.* [*yſpia*, Welch; *eſpion*, French, *ſpie*,

Dutch.] One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others. *Clarendon*, *Atterbury*.

TO SPY. *v. a.* [See *SPY*.] 1. To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance. *Donne*. 2. To diſcover by cloſe examination. *Decay of Priety*. 3. To ſearch or diſcover by artifice. *Numbers*.

TO SPY. *v. n.* To ſearch narrowly. *Shakeſp.*

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; aukwardly bulky. *Betterton*.

SQUAB. *f.* A kind of ſofa or couch; a ſtuffed cuſhion. *Swift*.

SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy ſudden fall. *L'Eſtr.*

SQUABPIE. *f.* [*ſquab* and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients. *King*.

TO SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat.

SQUABBISH. *a.* [from *ſquab*.] Thick; heavy; ſleſhy.

TO SQUABBLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swediſh] To quarrel; to debate peeviſhly; to wrangle. *Collier*.

SQUABBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbutnot*.

SQUABBLER. *f.* [from *ſquabble*.] A quarrelſome fellow; a brawler.

SQUADRON. *f.* [*eſcadron*, F. *Squadron*, Ital] 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*.

SQUADRONED. *a.* [from *ſquadron*.] Formed into ſquadrans. *Milton*

SQUALID. *a.* [*ſqualidus*, Lat.] Foul; naſty; filthy. *Dryden*.

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 gull of wind.

SQUALLER. *f.* [from *ſquall*.] Screamer; one that ſcreams.

SQUALOR. *f.* [Latin.] Coarſeneſs; naſtineſs. *Burton*.

SQUALIDLY. *a.* [from *ſquall*.] Windy; guſty.

SQUALMOUS. *a.* [*ſquameus*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with ſcales. *Woodward*.

TO SQUANDER. *v. n.* [*verſchwenden*, Teut.]

1. To ſcatter lavishly; to ſpend prodigally. *Savage*. 2. To ſcatter; to diſſipate, to diſſipate. *Dryden*

SQUANDERER. *f.* [from *ſquander*.] A ſpend-thrift; a prodigal; a waster. *Locke*.

SQUARE. *a.* [*yſquar*, Welch; *quadratus*, Lat.]

1. Cornered; having right angles. *Prior*. 2. Forming a right angle. *Maxon*. 3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content. *Wijeman*. 4. Parallel; exactly ſuitable. *Shakeſp.* 5. Strong; ſtout; well ſet. 6. Equal; exact; honeſt; fair. *Shakeſp.* 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

- 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. Quaternions; 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* [*quadrare*, 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. *South*.
- 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. [*Melissopeo*.] A plant. *Boyle*. 3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. *Shakespeare*. 4. A sudden fall. *Arbutnot*. 5. A thock 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. *Greav*.
- 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.* [*squaaka*, Swedish.] 2. 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.* [*squwala*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain.
- SQUEAMISH. *a.* [for *quamish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned. *Sidney*, *Southern*.
- SQUEAMISHNESS. *f.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness. *Stillingfleet*.
- To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [*cpisan*, 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 ast 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'Estr.*
- SQUIB. *f.* [*schieben*, German.] 1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. *Bacon*. 2. Any petty fellow. *Tatler*.
- SQUILL. *f.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Lat.] 1. A plant. *Roscommon*. 2. A fish. 3. An insect. *Greav*.
- SQUINANCY. *f.* [*squinancie*, Fr.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsey. *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. *Keswiler*. 2. Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham*.
- SQUINTIFUGO. *a.* Squinting. *Dryden*.
- To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look askint. *Shakespeare*.
- SQUIRE. *f.* [Contracted of *esquire*; *escuyer*, 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.* [*escurneil*, French; *sciurus*, Lat.] A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton*.
- To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To throw out in a quick stream. *Arbutnot*.
- To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. *L'Estr.*
- 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.* [*staven*, old Dutch.] 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shakespeare*. 2. To wound mortally or maliciously. *Philips*.
- STAB. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon. *Shakespeare*. 2. A dark injury; a fly mischief. 3. A stroke; a blow. *South*.
- STABBER. *f.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy murderer.
- STABILIMENT. *f.* [from *stabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm. *Derham*.
- STABILITY. *f.* [*stabilit*, Fr.] 1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand. *Blaskw*, *Cotton*. 2. Fixedness; not fluidity. *Boyle*. 3. Firmness and resolution.
- STABLE. *a.* [*stabilis*, Latin.] 1. Fixed; able to stand. 2. Steady; constant. *Davies*. 3. Strong; fixed in state. *Rogers*.
- STABLE. *f.* [*stebulum*, Latin.] A house for beasts. *Eora*.
- To STABLE. *v. n.* [*stabilis*, Lat.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts. *Milton*.
- STABLEBOY. } *f.* [*Stable and boy*, or *man*]
STABLEMAN. } 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 convicted to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with grey-hounds in a leash. *Cowley*.

To STABLISH. *v. a.* [*establis*, Fr.] To establish; to fix; to settle. *Draue*.

STACK. *f.* [*stacca*, Italian.] 1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood. *Watten, Newton*. 2. A number of chimneys or funnels. *Wifeman*.

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks. *Mort*.

STACTE. *f.* An aromatick; 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 a post or rails. *Bacon*.

To STADLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stables. *Tusser*.

STADTHOLDER. *f.* [*stade* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *f.* plur. *staves*. [*staf*, Sax. *staff*, Danish; *staf*, Dutch.] 1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking. 2. A prop; a support. *Shakespeare*. 3. A stick used as a weapon; a club. *L'Estrange*. 4. Any long piece of wood. *Addison*. 5. An ensign of an office. *Hayward*. 6. [*Stef*, Islandick.] A stanza; a series 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.* [*estage*, Fr.] 1. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited. 2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments. *Kneller*. 3. Any place where any thing is publicly 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 publicly. *Shakespeare*.

STAGECOACH. *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*.

STAGEPLAY. *f.* [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden*.

STAGER. *f.* [from *stage*.] 1. A player. *Ben Jonson*. 2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner. *Swift*.

STAGEVIL. *f.* A disease in horses.

STAGGARD. *f.* [from *stag*.] A four years old stag. *Ainsworth*.

To STAGGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily. *Boyle*. 2. To faint; to begin to give way. *Addison*. 3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt. *Bacon*.

To STAGGER. *v. a.* 1. To make to stagger; to make to reel. *Shakespeare*. 2. To shock; to alarm. *L'Estrange*.

STAGGERS. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A kind of horse apoplexy. *Shakespeare*. 2. Madness, wild conduct. *Shakespeare*.

STAGNANCY. *f.* [from *stagnant*.] The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT. *a.* [*stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running. *Woodward*.

To STAGNATE. *v. n.* [*stagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream. *Arbutnot*.

STAGNATION. *f.* [from *stagnate*.] Stop of course; cessation of motion. *Addison*.

STAD. *part. adj.* [from *stay*.] Sober; grave; regular. *Milton*.

STADNESS. *f.* [from *staid*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity. *Dryden*.

To STAIN. *v. a.* [*ystainis*, 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. *Broomer*. 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. [*stægen*, Saxon; *steghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we rise; an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Clarendon*, *Milton*.

STAIRCASE. *f.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a fabric that contains the stairs.

STAKE. *f.* [*staca*, Saxon; *staek*, 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. *Milt*. 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 *σταλακτις*.] *Stalactites* is only spar in the shape of an icicle. *Woodward*.

STALACTICAL. *a.* Resembling an icicle. *Derham*.

STALAG-

STALAGMITES. *f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE. *a.* [*Stelle*, Dutch] 1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Prior, Sp-Editor.* 2. Used 'till it is of no use or esteem. *Hayward.*

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 prostitute. 3. [From *stale*, adj.] Urine; old urine. 4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated. 5. [*Stele*, Dutch, a stick] A handle. *Mort.*

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. *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old; long time. *B. Johnson.*

STALENESS. *f.* [from *stale*] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time. *Bacon.*

TO STALK. *v. a.* [*stalcen*, 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. *Grevo.*

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. *Hakewill.*

STALKY. *a.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk. *Merrimer.*

STALL. *f.* [*stael*, 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 let 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 food. *Arbutnot.*

STALLION. *f.* [*ysdalwyn*, Welsh; *estallion*, French; *stalbengst*, Dutch.] A horse kept for mares. *Temple.*

STAMINA. *f.* [Lat.] 1. The first principles of any thing. 2. The solids of a human body. 3. Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STAMINEOUS. *a.* [*stamineus*, Lat.] 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 STAMMER. *v. n.* [*stamert*, Saxon; *stamelen*, *stameren*, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty. *Sidney, Shakespeare.*

STAMMERER. *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'Esrange.* 8. Make; cast; form. *Addison.*

STAMPING. *f.* [from *stamp*] An instrument of pounding. *Carew.*

STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Atbestan*, most noble; *Bestan*, the best; *Wisstan*, the wisest. *Gibson.*

TO STANCH. *v. a.* [*estancher*, Fr.] 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; truly; hearty; determined. *Addison.* 3. Strong; not to be broken. *Locke.*

STANCHION. *f.* [*estancon*, Fr.] A prop; a support.

STANCHLESS. *a.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped. *Shakespeare.*

TO STAND. *v. n.* preterite, *I stood, I have stood.* [*stancan*, Saxon; *staen*, Dutch.] 1. To be upon the feet; not to sit or to 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 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. *Hayward.* 11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way. *Bacon.* 12. To stay; not to fly. *Clarendon.* 13. To be placed with regard to rank or order. *Arbutnot.* 14. To remain in the present state. *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. *South*. 24. To be without action. 25. To depend; to reſt; to be ſupported. *Whitgift*. 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. *Shakeſp*. 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. *Kneller*. 36. To ſtagnate; not to flow. *Dryden*. 37. To be with reſpect to chance. *Rowe*. 38. To remain ſatisfied. *Shakeſp*. 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. *Shakeſp*. 43. To perſiſt; to perſevere. *Taylor*. 44. To perſiſt in a claim. *Shakeſp*. 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 be preſent without being an actor. *Shakeſp*. 49. To reſt on; to reſt in. *Pope*. 50. To STAND *for*. To propoſe one's ſelf a candidate. *Donne*. 51. To maintain; to profeſs; to ſupport. *Ben. Johnſon*. 52. To STAND *off*. To keep at a diſtance. *Dryden*. 53. Not to comply. *Shakeſp*. 54. To forbear friendſhip or intimacy. *Atterbury*. 55. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Watſon*. 56. To STAND *out*. To hold reſolution; to hold a poſt. *Rogers*. 57. Not to comply; to ſecede. *Dryden*. 58. To be prominent or protuberant. *Pſalms*. 59. To STAND *to*. To ply; to perſevere. *Dryden*. 60. To remain fixed in a purpoſe. *Herbert*. 61. To STAND *under*. To undergo; to ſuſtain. *Shakeſp*. 62. To STAND *up*. To ariſe in order to gain notice. *Acts*. 63. To make a party. *Shakeſp*. 64. To STAND *upon*. To concern; to intereſt. *Hudibras*. 65. To value; to take pride. *Ray*. 66. 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. *Shakeſp*. 6. Hiſt mark; ſtationary point. *Dryden*. 7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Prior*. 8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarraſſment; hesitation. *Locke*. 9. A frame or table on which veſſels are placed. *Dryden*.

STANDARD. *f.* [*ſtandart*, Fr.] 1. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe-Milites. 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 item or tree. *Evelyn*.

STANDARDBEARER. *f.* [*ſtandard and bear*]. One who bears a ſtandard or enſign. *Speſtator*.

STANDCROP. *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. *Aſcham*. 3. STANDER *by*. One preſent; a mere ſpeſtator. *Shakeſp*.

STANDERGRASS. *f.* An herb. *Ainſworth*.

STANDING. *part. a.* [from *ſtand*]. 1. Settled; eſtablished. *Temple*. 2. Laſting; not tranſitory. *Addiſon*. 3. Stagnant; not running. *Watſon*. 4. Placed on feet. *Shakeſp*.

STANDING. *f.* [from *ſtand*]. 1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office. *Woodward*. 2. Station; place to ſtand in. *Kneller*. 3. Power to ſtand. *Pſalms*. 4. Rank; conſtitution. *Shakeſp*. 5. Competition; candidateſhip. *Walton*.

STANDISH. *f.* [*ſtand and diſh*]. A caſe for pen and ink. *Addiſon*.

STANG. *f.* [*ſtæng*, Saxon.] A perch. *Swift*.

STANK. *a.* Weak; worn out. *Spencer*.

STANK. The preterite of *ſtink*. *Exodus*.

STANNARY. *a.* [from *ſtannum*, Lat.] Relating to the tinworks. *Carew*.

STANZA. *f.* [*ſtanza*, Ital.] A ſtance, 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.* [*eſtlope*, 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.* [*ſtapul*, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham*.

STAR. *f.* [*ſtærna*, Saxon; *ſterre*, Dutch.] 1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the noſturnal ſky. *Watts*. 2. The pole ſtar. *Shakeſp*. 3. Configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune. *Shakeſp*. 4. A mark of reference. *Watts*.

STAR. *of Bethlehem*. *f.* [*ornithogalum*, Lat.] A plant. It hath a lily-flower, compoſed of fix petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whole centre is poſſeſſed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh fruit. *Miller*.

STARAPPLE. *f.* A plant. *Miller*.

STARBOARD. *f.* [*ſtærboord*, Saxon.] Is the right hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left. *Harris*, *Bramball*.

STARCH. *f.* [from *starc*, Teutonic, *Gif.*] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened. *Fleischer.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*

STARCHAMBER. *f.* [*camera stellata*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [from *starc*.] Stiffly; precisely.

STARCHNESS. *f.* [from *starc*.] Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE. *v. n.* [*stapan*, Saxon, *sterren*, Dutch] 1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, horror. *Spenser.* 2. To STARE in the face. To be undeniably evident. *Locke.* 3. To stand out. *Mortimer.*

STARE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Fixed look. *Dryden.* 2. [*Starnus*, Lat.] A starling.

STARER. *f.* [from *stare*] One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*

STARFISH. *f.* [*star* and *fish*.] A fish branching out into several points. *Woodward.*

STARGAZER. *f.* [*star* and *gaze*.] An astronomer, or astrologer. *L'Estrange.*

STARHAWK. *f.* [*astur*, Lat.] A sort of hawk. *Anjwairib.*

STARK. *a.* [*starc*, Saxon, *sterck*, Dutch.] 1. Stiff; strong; rugged. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. Deep; full. *Ben. Johnson.* 3. Mere; simple; plain; gross. *Ciliter.*

STARK. *adv.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word; as *stark mad*, mad in the highest degree. *Abbot.*

STARCLY. *adv.* [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. *v. n.* [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.* [*stapling*, Sax.] A small singing bird. *Shakespeare.*

STARPAVED. *a.* [*star* and *pave*.] Studded with stars. *Milton.*

STARPROOF. *a.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight. *Milton.*

STAR-READ. *f.* [*star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars.

STARRED. *a.* [from *star*.] 1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune. *Shakespeare.* 2. Decorated with stars. *Milton.*

STARRY. *a.* [from *star*.] 1. Decorated with stars. *Pope.* 2. Consisting of stars; stellar. *Dryden.* 3. Resembling stars.

STARRING. *a.* [from *star*.] Shining with stellar light. *Grassaw.*

STARSHOOT. *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. *Chaveland.* 4. To shrink; to winch. *Shakespeare.* 5. To deviate. *Creech.* 6. To set out from the barrier at a race. *Dezham.* 7. To set out on any pursuit. *Waller.*

To START. *v. a.* 1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly. *Shakespeare.* 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. *Wifeman.*

START. *f.* [from the verb] 1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame. *Dryden.* 2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement. *Shakespeare.* 3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion. *L'Estrange.* 4. Sudden fit; intermitted action. *Ben. Johnson.* 5. A quick spring or motion. *Greco.* 6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out. *Bacon.* 7. To get the START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another. *Bacon.*

STARTER. *f.* [from *start*.] One that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.*

STARTINGLY. *adv.* [from *starting*.] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission. *Shakespeare.*

To STARTLE. *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression. *Adisson.*

To STARTLE. *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terror.

STARTLE. *f.* [from the verb] Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terror. *Speator.*

STARTUP. *f.* [*start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into notice. *Shakespeare.*

To STARVE. *v. n.* [*starc*, Saxon; *sterwen*, Dutch, to die] 1. To perish; to be destroyed. *Fairfax.* 2. To perish with hunger. *Luce.* 3. To be killed with cold. *Samjys.* 4. To suffer extreme poverty. *Pope.* 5. To be destroyed with cold. *Woodward.*

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.*

STARVELING. *f.* [from *starve*.] An animal thin and weak for want of a wishmeal. *Donne.*

STARWORT. *f.* [*aster*, Lat.] Elecampane.

STATARY. *a.* [from *status*, Lat.] Fixed; settled.

STATE. *f.* [*status*, Lat] 1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune. *Milton.* 2. Modification of any thing. *Boyle.* 3. Stationary point; crisis; height. *Wifeman.* 4.

State;

Estate; signiory; possession. *Daniel*. 5. The community; the public; the commonwealth. *Shakeſp.* 6. A republic; a government not monarchical. *Temple*. 7. Rank; condition; quality. *Fairfax*. 8. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. *Rofcommon*. 9. Dignity; grandeur. *Milton*. 10. A feat of dignity. *Shakeſp.* 11. A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bacon*. 12. A perſon of high rank. *Latym*. 13. The principal perſon in the government. *Milton*. 14. Joined with another word it ſignifies publick. *Bacon*.

To STATE. *v. a.* [*confater*, Fr.] 1. To ſettle; to regulate. *Cullier*. 2. To represent in all the circumſtances of modification. *Hann*.

STA'TELINESS. *f.* [*from ſtately*.] 1. Grandeur; majeſtick appearance; auſt manner; dignity. *More*. 2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Beſterton*.

STA'TELY. *adv.* [*from ſtate*.] 1. Auguſt; grand; lofty; elevated. *Raleigh*. 2. Elevated in mind or ſentiment. *Dryden*.

STA'TELY. *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Majeſtically. *Milton*.

STA'TESMAN. *f.* [*ſtate and man*.] 1. A politician; one verſed in the art of government. *Ben. Johnson*. 2. One employed in publick affairs. *South*.

STA'TESWOMAN. *f.* [*ſtate and woman*.] A woman who meddles with publick affairs. *Ben. Johnson*.

STA'TICAL. } *a.* [*from the noun*.] Relating
STA'TICK. } to the ſcience of weighing.
Arbutnot.

STA'TICKS. *f.* [*στατικη*.] The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies. *Beaſey*.

STA'TION. *f.* [*ſtatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of ſtanding. *Hooker*. 2. A ſtate of reſt. *Brown*. 3. A place where any one is placed. *Haywood*. 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 ſeller of paper.

STA'TIST. *f.* [*from ſtate*.] A ſtateman; a politician. *Milton*.

STA'TUARY. *f.* [*from ſtatua*, Lat.] 1. The art of carving images or representations of life. *Temple*. 2. One that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatues. *Swift*.

STA'TUE. *f.* [*ſtatua*, Lat.] An image; a ſolid representation of any living being. *Wilkins*.

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To place as a ſtatue. *Shakeſp.*

STA'TURE. *f.* [*ſtatura*, Lat.] The height of any animal. *Brown*.

STA'TUTABLE. *a.* [*from ſtatute*.] According to ſtatute. *Addſon*.

STA'TUTE. *f.* [*ſtatutum*, Lat.] A law; an edict of the legiſlature. *Shakeſp.* *Tillotſon*.

To STAVE. *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. *Knoller*.

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with ſtaves. *Hudib*.
To STAVE. *and Tail*. *v. a.* To part dogs by interpoſing a ſtaff, and by pulling the tail.

STAVES. *f.* The plural of *ſtaff*. *Spencer*.

STAVESACRE. *Larkſpur*. A plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [*ſtaen*, Dutch.] 1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure. *Shakeſp.* 2. To continue in a ſtate. *Dryden*. 3. To wait; to attend. *Dryden*. 4. To ſtop; to ſtand ſtill. *Bacon*. 5. To dwell; to belong. *Dryden*. 6. To reſt confidently. *Iſaiah*.

To STAY. *v. a.* 1. To ſtop; to withhold; to reſtrain. *Raleigh*. 2. To delay; to obſtruct; to hinder from progreſſion. *Spencer*. 3. To keep from departure. *Dryden*. 4. To prop; to ſupport; to hold up. *Hooker*.

STAY. *f.* [*ſtaye*, Fren.] 1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure. *Bacon*. 2. Stand; ceſſation of progreſſion. *Hayward*. 3. A ſtop; an obſtruction; a hindrance from progreſs. *Fairfax*. 4. Reſtraint; prudence; caution. *Bacon*. 5. A fixed ſtate. *Danne*. 6. A prop; a ſupport. *Milton*. 7. Tackling. *Pope*. 8. Boddice. 9. Steadineſs of conduct.

STAYED. *part. a.* [*from ſtay*.] 1. Fixed; ſettled; ſerious; not volatile. *Bacon*. 2. Stopped.

STAYEDLY. *adv.* [*from ſtayed*.] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly.

STAYEDNESS. *f.* [*from ſtayed*.] 1. Solidity; weight. *Camden*. 2. Compoſure; prudence; gravity; judiciousneſs.

STAYER. *f.* [*from ſtay*.] One who ſtops, holds or ſupports. *Philips*.

STAYLACE. *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. 2. Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling. *Sidney*. 3. Any ſupport; any thing that keeps another extended. *Dryden*.

STEAD. *f.* [*ſted*, Saxon.] 1. Place. *Spencer*. 2. Room; place which another had or might have. 1. *Chron*. 3. Ute; 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 *ſted*, *ſtyd*, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *ſtedde*, a ſhore or ſtation for ſhips. *Gibſon*.

To STEAD. *v. a.* 1. To help; to advantage; to ſupport; to aſſiſt. *Sidney*, *Rowe*. 2. To fill the place of another. *Shakeſp.*

STEADFAST. *a.* [*ſted and faſt*.] 1. Faſt in place; firm; fixed. *Spencer*. 2. Conſtant; reſolute. *Erecluy*.

STEADFASTLY. *adv.* [*from ſteadfaſt*.] Firmly; conſtantly. *Wake*.

STEADFASTNESS. *f.* [*from ſteadfaſt*.] 1. Immuta-

- Immutability; fixedness. *Spenser*. 2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.
- STEADILY.** *adv.* [from *steady*.] 1. Without tottering; without shaking. *South*. 2. Without variation or irregularity.
- STEADINESS.** *f.* [from *steady*.] 1. State of being not tottering; nor easily shaken. 2. Firmness; constancy. *Arbutnot*. 3. Consistent unvaried conduct. *Collier*.
- STEADY.** *a* [ʃtædɪ, Sax.] 1. Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Pope*. 2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention. *Locke*.
- STEAK.** *f.* [ʃtyck, Islandick.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop. *Swift*.
- To STEAL.** *v. a.* preterite *I stole*, part. pass. *stolen*, [ʃtelan, 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.** *adv.* [from *stealing*.] Silly; 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.* [ʃtæme, Saxon.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot. *Dryden*. *Wood*.
- To STEAM.** *v. n.* [ʃtæman, 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.* [ʃtæʔoma] Matter in a wen composed of fat. *Sharp*.
- STEED.** *f.* [ʃtæda, Saxon.] A horse for state or war. *Pope*.
- STEEL.** *f.* [ʃtal, 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. *Clambert*. 2. It is often used for weapons or armour. *Dryden*. 3. Chalybeate medicines. *Arbutnot*. 4. It is used proverbially for hardness; as, head 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 factitious vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth*.
- STEEP.** *a.* [ʃtæp, 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.* [ʃtæpl, ʃtæpel, Saxon.] A turret of a church, generally furnished with bells. *Shakespeare*.
- STEEPLY.** *adv.* [from *steep*.] With precipitous declivity.
- STEEPNESS.** *f.* [from *steep*.] Precipitous declivity. *Addison*.
- STEEPLY.** *a.* [from *steep*.] Having a precipitous declivity.
- STEER.** *f.* [ʃtæpe, Sax. *stier*, Dutch.] A young bullock. *Spenser*.
- To STEER.** *v. a.* [ʃtæoran, ʃtæran, Saxon; *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 art 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 *mate*, or
STEERSMAN. } *man*.] A pilot; one who steers a ship. *L'Arrange*.
- STEGANOGRAPHY.** *f.* [ʃtæganɔ: and γράφω.] The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers. *Bailey*.
- STEGNOTICK.** *a.* [ʃtænotɪk.] Binding; rendering collive. *Bailey*.
- STELE.** *f.* [ʃtela, Saxon; *stela*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.
- STELLAR.** *a.* [from *stella*.] Astral; relating to the stars. *Milton*.
- STELLATE.** *a.* [*stellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star. *Boyle*.
- STELLATION.** *f.* [from *stella*.] Emission of light as from a star.
- STELLIFEROUS.** *a.* [*stella* and *fero*.] Having stars. *Dick*.
- STELLION.** *f.* [*stellio*, Lat.] A newt. *Ainsworth*.
- STELLIONATE.** *f.* [*stellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's. *Bacon*.
- STEM.** *f.* [*stemma*, Lat.] 1. The stalk; the twig. *Waller*. 2. Family; race; generation. *Shakespeare*. 3. [*Stammen*, Swedish.] The prow or forepart of a ship. *Dryden*.
- To STEM.** *v. a.* [*stemma*, Islandick.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream. *Dryden*.
- STENCH.** *f.* [from *ʃtencan*, Saxon.] A sink; a bad smell. *Bacon*.

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make to stink. *Mortimer.*
STENOGRAPHY. *f.* [στυγ and γραφω.] Short hand. *Cleaveland*
STENTOROPHONICK. *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homeric herald.] Loudly speaking or sounding. *Derham.*
 To STEP. *v. n.* [στῆππα, Sax.; *stappen*, 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. *Shakespeare.* 5. To take a short walk. *Shakespeare.* 6. To walk gravely and slowly. *Kneller.*
STEP. *f.* [στῆπ, Saxon; *step*, Dutch.] 1. Progression by one removal of the foot. *Addison.* 2. One remove in climbing. *Kneller.* 3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot. *Arbutnot.* 4. A small length; a small space. 1 *Sam.* 5. Walk; passage. *Dryden.* 6. Progression; act of advancing. *Newton.* 7. Footstep; print of the foot. *Dryden.* 8. Gait; manner of walking. 9. Action; instance of conduct. *Pope.*
STEP, in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage. *Hooker, Dryden, Arbutnot.*
STEPPIINGSTONE. *f.* [*step* and *stone*.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt. *Swift*
STERCORACEOUS. *a.* [*stercoraceus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung. *Arbutnot,*
STERCORATION. *f.* [from *stercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging. *Evelyn, Ray.*
STEREOGRAPHY. *f.* [στυρεος and γραφω.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*
STEREOMETRY. *f.* [στυρεος and μετρο.] 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*, Lat.] 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. [*sterlingum*, low Lat.] 1. English coin; money. *Garth.* 2. Standard rate.
STERN. *f.* [στῆρνα, Sax.] 1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect. *Kneller.* 2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting. *Dryden.* 3. Hard; afflictive. *Shakespeare.*
STERN. *f.* [στῆρ, Sax.] 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. *Spenser.*
STERNAGE. *f.* [from *stern*.] The steerage or stern. *Shakespeare.*
STERNLY. *adv.* [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.* [στυρνων.] The breast-stone. *Wife.*
STERNUTATION. *f.* [*sternutatio*, Latin.] The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*
STERNUTATIVE. *a.* [*sternutatif*, Fr. from *sternuts*, Lat.] Having the quality of sneezing.
STERNUTATORY. *f.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze. *Brown.*
STE'VEN. *f.* [στῆβεν, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour. *Spenser.*
 To STEW. *v. a.* [*estwaver*, Fr. *stewen*, Dutch.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat. *Shakespeare.*
 To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.
STEW. *f.* [*estwae*, Fr. *stufa*, Italian; *estufa*, Spanish.] 1. A bagnio; a hot-house. *Abbot.* 2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. *Ascham.* 3. A storepond; A small pond where fish are kept for the table.
STEWARD. *f.* [στῆρπαρδ, Saxon.] 1. One who manages the affairs of another. *Swift.* 2. An officer of state. *Shakespeare.*
STEWARDSHIP. *f.* [from *steward*] The office of a steward.
STIBIAL. [from *stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial. *Harvey.*
STICADOS. *f.* [*sticadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
STICK. *f.* [στικκα, Sax. *stecco*, Italian; *steck*, Dutch.] A piece of wood, small and long. *Dryden.*
 To STICK. *v. a.* preterite, *stuck*; particip'e pass. *stuck* [στικκαν, Saxon.] To fasten on so 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. *Sanderfon.* 3. To rest upon the memory painfully. *Bacon.* 4. To stop; to lose motion. *Smith.* 5. To resist emission. *Shakespeare.* 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. *Swift.* 11. To scruple; to hesitate. *Bacon.* 12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed. *Clarendon.* 13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled. *Watts.* 14. To STICK out. To be prominent with deformity. *Job.* 15. To be unemployed.
 To STICK. *v. a.* [στικκαν, Sax. *stecken*, Dutch.] 1. To (stab) to pierce with a pointed instrument. *Greec.* 2. To fix upon a pointed body. 3. To fasten by transfixion. *Dryden.* 4. To let with something pointed. *Dryden.*
STICKINESS. *f.* [from *sticky*.] A 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 obtinacy than vehemence. *Cleaveland.* 3. To play fast and loose. *Dryden.*

STICKLE-

STICKLEBAG. *f.* [Properly *stickleback.*] The small sort of fresh water fish. *Walton.*

STICKLER. *f.* [from *stickle.*] 1. A fiddler to fencers; a second to a duellist *Sidney* 2. An obstinate contender about any thing. *Sewist.*

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. *Shakespeare* 5. Obstinate; pertinacious. *Taylor* 6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained. 7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies. *Addison.*

TO STIFFEN. *v. a.* [stifian, Saxon.] 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. *Exek.*

STIFFLY. *adv.* [from *stiff*] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly. *Hooker.*

STIFFNECKED. *a.* [*stiff* and *neck*] Stubborn. obstinate; contumacious. *Spenser.*

STIFFNESS. *f.* [from *stiff*] 1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend. *L'Estrange* 2. Ineptitude to motion. *Denham* 3. Tension; not laxity. *Dryden* 4. Obstinate; stubbornness; contumaciousness. *Locke* 5. Unpleating formality; constraint. *Atterbury* 6. Rigoroufness; harshness. *Spenser* 7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained. *Felton.*

TO STIFLE. *v. a.* [stoufer, Fr.] 1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate. *Milton*, *Baker* 2. To keep in; to hinder from emission. *Newton* 3. To extinguish by hindering communication. 4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means. *Addison* 5. To suppress; to conceal. *Osway.*

STIGMA. *f.* [*sigma*, Lat.] 1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron. 2. A mark or infamy

STIGMATICAL. } *a.* [from *sigma*] Brand-

STIGMATICK. } ed or marked with some token of infamy. *Shakespeare.*

TO STIGMATIZE. *v. a.* [*stigmatizer*, Fr.] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach. *Sewist.*

STILAR. *f.* [from *stilet*]; Belonging to the stile of a dial. *Mexon.*

STILE. *f.* [stigele, from *stigan*, Sax.] To climb } 1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another. *L'Estrange* 2. A pin to cast the shadow in a sun dial. *Mexon.*

STILETTO. *f.* [Italian, *stilet*, Fren.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point. *Hakewell.*

TO STILL. *v. a.* [stilla, Sax; *stille*, Dutch.] 1. To silence; to make silent. *Shakespeare* 2.

To quiet; to appease. *Bacon* 3. To make motionless. *Woodward.*

STILL. *a.* [*stijl*, Dutch.] 1. Silent; uttering no noise. *Addison* 2. Quiet; calm. *Donne*, *South* 3. Motionless. *Locke.*

STILL. *f.* Calm; silence. *Bacon.*

STILL. *adv.* [stille, Sax.] 1. To this time; till now. *Bacon* 2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Addison* 3. In an increasing degree. *Atterbury* 4. Always; ever; continually. *Ben. Johnson* 5. After that. *Whitgift* 6. In continuance. *Shakespeare.*

STILL. *f.* [from *distil*] A vessel for distillation; an alembick. *Cleaveland* *Newton.*

TO STILL. *v. a.* [from *distil*] To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation.

TO STILL. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Lat.] To drop; to fall in drops. *Cassano.*

STILLATI'OUS. *a.* [*stilla'tivus*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILLATORY. *f.* [from *stijl* or *distil*]; An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed. *Bacon* 2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory. *Wotton.*

STILLBORN. *a.* [*stijl* and *born*] Born lifeless; dead in the birth. *Graunt.*

STILLICIDE. *f.* [*stilla'idium*, Lat.] A succession of drops. *Bacon.*

STILLICIDIOUS. *a.* [from *stilla'idie*] Falling in drops. *Brown.*

STILLINESS. *f.* [from *still*] 1. Calm; quiet. *Dryden* 2. Silence; taciturnity. *Shakespeare.*

STILLSTAND. *f.* [*stijl* and *stand*] Absence of motion. *Shakespeare.*

STILLY. *adv.* [from *still*] 1. Silently; no loudly. *Shakespeare* 2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

STILTS. *f.* [*stelten*, Dutch.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk. *Mere.*

TO STIMULATE. *v. a.* [*stimula*, Lat.] 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. *Arbuthnot.*

STIMULATION. *f.* [*stimulatio*, Lat.] Excitement; pungency. *Watts.*

TO STING. *v. a.* preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stung*, and *sting*. [stingan, Sax.] 1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions. *Brown* 2. To pain acutely. *Shakespeare.*

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 veil. *Dryden.*

STINGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*] Covetously.

STINGINESS. *a.* [from *stingy*] Avarice; Covetousness; niggardliness.

STINGLESS. *a.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting. *Decay of Poetry.*

STINGO. *f.* O'd beer.

STINGY. *a.* Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Arbuthnot.*

TO STINK. *v. n.* preterite *I stunk* or *sank*. [stinken, Sax; *stinken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive

offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction. *Locke*

STINK. *f.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell. *Dryden.*

STINKA P'D. *f.* [from *stink.*] A mean stinking paltry wile

STINKER. *f.* [from *stink.*] Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey*

STINKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking.*] With a stink. *Shakespeare.*

STINKPOT. *f.* [from *stink* and *pot.*] An artificial composition offensive to the smell. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [from *stint.*, Swedish.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop. *Hosker, Dryden, Addison.*

STINT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Limit; bound; restraint. *Hosker, Dryden.* 2. A proportion; a quantity assigned. *Denham, Swift.*

STIPEND. *f.* [from *stipendium*, Lat.] Wages; settled pay. *Ben. Johnson, Taylor.*

STIPENDIARY. *a.* [from *stipendarius*, Lat.] Receiving salary; performing any service for a stated price. *Kneller, Swift.*

STIPENDIARY. *f.* One who performs any service or a settled payment. *Abbot.*

STIPTICK. } *a.* [from *στυπτικόν.*] Having the

STIPTICAL. } power to staunch blood; astringent. *Boyle, Wiseman.*

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [from *stipulator*, Lat.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms. *Arbutnot.*

STIPULATION. *f.* [from *stipulate.*] Bargain. *Rogers.*

To STIR. *v. a.* [from *stipian*, Sax. *stieren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place. *Temp Blackmore.* 2. To agitate; to bring into debate. *Bacon, Hule.* 3. To incite; to instigate; to animate. *Shakespeare.* 4. **To STIR UP**

To incite; to animate; to instigate. *Spenser.* 5. To stir up; to put in action. *Ishiah.*

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. *Shakespeare.*

STIR. *f.* [from *stir*, Runick, a battle.] 1. Tumult; bustle. *Bramhall, South, Triltsjan, Locke.* 2. Commotion; public disturbance; tumultuous disorder. *Abbot, Davies, Milton.* 3. Agitation; conflicting passion. *Shakespeare.*

STIRIOUS. *a.* [from *stiria*, Lat.] Resembling icicles. *Brown.*

STIRP. *f.* [from *stirps*, Lat.] 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. *Shakespeare.* 3. An inciter; an instigator. 4. **STIRRER UP.** An inciter; an instigator. *Raleigh.*

STIRRUP. *f.* [from *stirap*, 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.* [from *sticken*, Dutch.] 1. To sew; to work on with a needle. 2. To join; to unite. *Watson.* 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.*

STITCHERY. *f.* Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

STITHY. *f.* [from *stith*, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work. *Shakespeare.*

To STIVE. *v. a.* 1. To stuff up close. *Sandys.*

2. To make hot or sultry. *Watson.*

STOAT. *f.* A small stinking animal

STOCAH. *f.* [Irish: *stochk*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot. *Spenser.*

STOCCADO. *f.* [from *stocco*, a rapier, Ital.] A thrust with a rapier. *Shakespeare.*

STOCK. *f.* [from *stoc*, Sax *stock*, Dutch: *estock*, Fr.] 1. The trunk; the body of a plant. *Job.*

2. 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. *Shakespeare.* 8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a

rocken. *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. *Shakespeare.* 4. **To STOCK UP.** To extirpate. *Decay of Piety.*

STOCKDOVE. *f.* A ring-dove. *Dryden.*

STOCKFISH. *f.* [from *stockvisch*, Dutch] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGILLIFLOWER. *f.* [from *stocim*, 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 grow 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. *f.* [from *stock* and *job*] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling in the funds. *Swift.*

STOCKISH. *a.* [from *stock.*] Hard; blockish. *Shakespeare.*

STOCKLOCK. *f.* [from *stock* and *lock.*] Lock fixed in wood. *Moxon.*

STOCKS. *f.* Prison for the legs. *Peacham, Locke.*

STOCKSTILL. *a.* Motionless. *Addison.*

STOCK. *f.* [from *stock*, Fr.] A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things. *Shakespeare.*

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STOKE, *stok*, seem to come from the Saxon *stocce*, the body of a tree. *Gibson*.

STOLE. *f.* [*stola*, Lat.] A long vest. *Spenser*.

STOLE. The preterite of *steal*. *Pope*.

STOLEN. Participle passive of *steal*. *Proverbs*.

STOLIDITY. *f.* [*stolidité*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense. *Bentley*.

STOMACH. *f.* [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Lat.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digested. *Pope*.
2. Appetite; desire of food. *Shakespeare*.
3. Inclination; liking. *Bacon*.
4. Anger; resolution. *Spenser*.
5. Sullenness; resentment. *Hooker*.
6. Pride; haughtiness. *Shakespeare*.

TO STOMACH. *v. a.* [*stomacher*, Lat.] 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*. *Doune*.

STOMACHFUL. *a.* [*stomach* and *full*.] Sullen; stubborn; perverse. *L'Estrange*. *Locke*.

STOMACHFULNESS. *f.* Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.

STOMACHICAL. *a.* [*stomachique*, Fren.]

STOMACHICK. } 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.* [*stan*, 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. 8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. *Swift*.
9. **STONE** is used by way of exaggeration; as, *stone still*, *stone dead*. *Shakespeare*. *Hudibras*.
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. *Stephen's Sermon*.
- 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 *stone*.] The quality of having many stones. *Hearne*.

STONY. *a.* [from *stone*.] 1. Made of stone. *Milton*. *Dryden*.
- 2. Abounding with stones. *Milton*.
- 3. Petrifick. *Spenser*.
- 4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Hooker*. *Swift*.

STOOD. The preterite of *To stand*. *Milton*.

STOOL. *f.* [*stool*, Sax. *stoel*, Dutch.] 1. A seat without a back, so distinguished 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 kirk officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to public 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.* [*stropian*, Sax. *stuypen*, Dut.]

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. *Hook*.
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*.

STOOP. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Acting 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*. *Denham*.

STOOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *stooping*.] With inclination downwards. *Watson*.

TO STOP *v. a.* [*stoppare*, Ital. *stoppen*, Dut.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion. *Shakespeare*. *Dorf*.
2. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.
3. To hinder from action.
4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing. *Dryden*.
5. To suppress. *Scrub*.
6. To regulate musical strings with the fingers. *Bacon*.
7. To close any aperture. 1. *Kings*. *K Charles*. *Arbutnot*.
8. To obstruct; to encumber. *Milton*.

TO STOP. *v. n.* To cease to go forward. *Locke*. *Gay*.

STOP

STOP. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Cessation of progressive motion. *Cleaveland, L'Estrange.* 2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction. *Hooker, Graunt.* 3. Hindrance of action. *Locke.* 4. Cessation of action. *Shaksp.* 5. Interruption. *Shaksp.* 6. Prohibition of sale. *Temple.* 7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment. *Spenser.* 8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated. *Shaksp.* 9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. *Bacon.* 10. The act of applying the stops in music. *Daniel.* 11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished. *Craybow.*

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. *Arbuthnot.*

STOPPEL, or Stopper. *f.* That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up. *Bacon, Ray.*

STORAXTREE. *f.* [*Syrax, Lat.*] 1. A tree. 2. A resinous and odoriferous gum. *Ecclus.*

STORE. *f.* [*stōr,* Runick, much.] 1. Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Bacon, Milt. Dryden.* 2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded. *Dryden, Addison.* 3. The state of being accumulated; hoard. *Deuteron. Dryd.* 4. Storehouse; magazine. *Milton.*

STORE. *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.*

TO STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furnish; to replenish. *Denham 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, Davies, South.*

STORER. *f.* [from *store.*] One who lays up.

STORIED. *a.* [from *story.*] Adorned with historical pictures. *Milton, Pope.*

STORK. *f.* [*stronc, Sax.*] A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure. *Calm.*

STORKSBILL. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STORM. *f.* [*ystorm, Welsh; stōrm, Saxon; storm, Dutch.*] 1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements. *Shaksp. Milton.* 2. Assault on a fortified place. *Dryden.* 3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle. *Shaksp.* 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. *Spensf.* 2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Milton, Swift.*

STORMY. *a.* [from *storm.*] 1. Tempestuous. *Philips.* 2. Violent; passionate. *Irene.*

STORY. *f.* [*strōr, Sax. storie, Dutch.*] 1. History; account of things past. 1. *Ejdr Temple, South.* 2. Small tale; petty narrative. 3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Shak. 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. *Dryd. Swift.*

STOVE. *f.* [*stō,* 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, Island.*] 1. To be in pain or sorrow. 2. For *stun'd.* *Spenser.*

STOUND. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. *Spenser.* 2. Astonishment; amazement. *Gay.* 3. Hour: time; season. *Spensf.*

STOUR. *f.* [*stur, Runick, a battle.*] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

STOUT. *a.* [*stout, Dutch.*] 1. Strong; lusty; valiant. *Shaksp. 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. *adv.* [from *stout.*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS. *f.* [from *stout.*] 1. Strength; valour. 2. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.* 3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shaksp.*

TO STOW. *v. a.* [*stōp, Sax. stōwen, Dutch.*] 1. To lay up; to repose in order; to lay in the proper place. *Addison, Pope.*

STOWAGE. *f.* [from *stow.*] 1. Room for laying up. *Addison.* 2. The state of being laid up. *Shaksp.*

STOWE. *stōe.* The same with the Saxon, *stōp,* a place. *Gibson's Camden.*

STRABISM. [*strabime, Fr. στραβισμός.*] A squinting; act of looking askint.

TO STRADDLE. *v. n.* To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

TO STRAGGLE. 1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *Suckl.* 2. To wander disorderly. *Clarendon, Tate.* 3. To exuberate; to shoot too far. *Martimer.* 4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body. *Dryden.*

STRAGGLER. *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. *Dryd.*

STRAIGHT. *a.* [*strack, old Dutch.*] 1. Not crooked; right. *Bacon, Dryden.* 2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait.* *Bacon.*

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*strax, Danish; strack, Dutch.*] Immediately; directly. *Shaksp. Bac. Addison.*

TO STRAIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight.*] To make not crooked; to make straight. *Hooker.*

STRAIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *straight.*] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. *Bacon.*

STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* [*straight* and *ways.*] Immediately; straight. *Spensf. Shaksp. Knolles. Bacon, Woodward.*

To STRAIN, *v. a.* [*efireindre*, Fr.] 1. To squeeze through something. *Arbutnot.* 2. To purify by filtration. *Bacon.* 3. To squeeze in an embrace. *Drayton.* 4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenser.* 5. To put to its utmost strength. *Dryd. Addison.* To make strait or tense. *Bacon.* 7. To push beyond the proper extent. *Swift.* 8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural. *Shakeſp.*

To STRAIN, *v. n.* 1. To make violent efforts. *Daniel.* 2. To be filtered by compression. *Bacon.*

STRAIN, *f.* [from the verb.] 1. An injury by too much violence. *Greew.* 2. Race; generation; descent. *Chapman.* 3. Hereditary disposition. *Tillotſon.* 4. A file 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.* [*eftrait*, Fr. *stretto*, Ital.] 1. Narrow; close; not wide. *Hudibras.* 2. Close; intimate. *Sidney.* 3. Strict; rigorous. *Pfalms, Shakeſp.* 4. Difficult; distressful. *Shakeſp.* 5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. *Newton.*

STRAIT, *f.* A narrow pass, or frith. *Shakeſp. Judith.* 2. Difficult; difficulty. *Clarendon.*

To STRAIT, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties. *Shakeſp.*

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, *adv.* [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.* [from *strand*, Sax.] *strand*, Dutch.] The verge of the sea or any water. *Prior.*

To STRAND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallow. *Woodward, Prior.*

STRANGE, *a.* [*eftrange*, Fr.] 1. Foreign; or another country. *Aycham, Bacon.* 2. Not do mestick. *Davies.* 3. Wonderful; causing wonder. *Milton.* 4. Odd; irregular. *Suckl.* 5. Unknown; new. *Milton.* 6. Remote. *Shakeſp.* 7. Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotſon.* 8. Unacquainted. *Bacon.*

STRANGE, *interj.* An expression of wonder. *Waller.*

To STRANGE, *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Gianville.*

STRANGELY, *adv.* [from *strange*.] 1. With some relation to foreigners. *Shakeſp.* 2. Won-

derful; 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. *Shakeſp.* 3. Remoteness from common approbation. *South.* 4. Mutual dislike. *Bacon.* 5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder. *Bacon.*

STRANGER, *f.* [*eftranger*, Fr.] 1. A foreigner; one of another country. *Shakeſp. Swift.* 2. One unknown. *Pope.* 3. A guest; one not a domestick. *Milten.* 4. One unacquainted. *Dryden.* 5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship. *Shakeſp.*

To STRANGER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate. *Shakeſp.*

To STRANGLE, *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.] 1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Nebemab, Ayliffe.* 2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shakeſp.*

STRANGLER, *f.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles. *Shakeſp.*

STRANGLES, *f.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION, *f.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation. *Brown.*

STRANGURY, *f.* [*εραληρυα*.] 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. *Shak.*

STRAPPING, *a.* Vast; large; bulky.

STRATA, *f.* [The plural of *stratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. *Woodward.*

STRATAGEM, *f.* [*εραληρυα*.] 1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. *Shakeſp.* 2. An artifice; a trick. *Pope.*

To STRATIFY, *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers.

STRATUM, *f.* [Lat.] A bed; a layer. *Woodward.*

STRAW, [from *stroppe*, Sax. *stros*, Dutch.] 1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thrashed. *Bacon, Tickell.* 2. Any thing proverbially worthless. *Hudibras.*

STRAWBERRY, *f.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant. The species are seven. *Miller, Dryden.*

STRAWBERRY Tree, *f.* It is ever green, the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry. *Miller.*

STRAWBUILT, *a.* [*straw and built*.] Made up of straw. *Milten.*

STRAWCOLOURED, *a.* [*straw and colour*.] Of a light yellow. *Shakeſp.*

STRAWWORM, *f.* [*straw and worm*.] A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY, *a.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of straw. *Shakeſp. Boyle.*

To STRAY, *v. n.* [*stroc*, 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.

wandering. *Hudibras, Dryden, Addison.* 2. Act of wandering. *Shaksp.*

STREAK. *f.* [fræce, Sax. *strecke*, Dutch.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. *Milton, Dryden.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple. *Sandys, Prior.* 2. To stretch. *Chapman.*

STREAKY. *a.* [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *f.* [fræam, Sax. *strom*, Dutch.] 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. *Shaksp.*

To STREAM. *v. s.* [from *stream*, Ilandick.] 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. *Shaksp.*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon.*

STREAMER. *f.* [from *stream*.] An ensign; a flag; a pennon. *Dryden, Prior.*

STREAMY. *a.* [from *stream*.] 1. Abounding in running water. *Prior.* 2. Flowing with a current. *Pope.*

STREET. *f.* [stræt, Sax. *strast*, Dutch.] 1. A way, properly a paved way. *Sandys.* 2. Proverbially, a public place. *Addison, Rogers.*

STREETWALKER. *f.* [from *street* and *walk*.] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.

STRENGTH. *f.* [strængθ, 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 liquors. 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 *strength*.] 1. To make strong. 2. To confirm; to establish. *Temple.* 3. To animate; to fix in resolution. *Deuteron.* 4. To make to increase in power or security. *Shaksp.*

To STRENGTHEN. *v. s.* To grow strong. *Oreway.*

STRENGTHENER. } *f.* [from *strengthen*.]
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. *Shaksp.* 2. Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle.*

STRENUOUS. *a.* [strenuus, Lat.] 1. Brave; bold; active; valiant. *Milton.* 2. Zealous; vehement. *Swift.*

STRENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *strenuous*.] 1. Vigorously; actively. *Brown.* 2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour. *Swift.*

STREPEROUS. *a.* [strepō, Lat.] Loud; noi-

sy. *Brown.*

STRESS. *f.* [fræce, 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 STRETCH. *v. a.* [fræcan, Sax. *strecken*, 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. *Tilkinson.* 4. To strain to the utmost. *Shaksp.* 5. To make tense. *Smith.* 6. To carry by violence farther than is right.

To STRETCH. *v. s.* 1. To be extended. *Whitgifte, Cowley.* 2. To bear extension without rupture. *Boyle.* 3. To fall beyond the truth. *Gov. 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. *Mexon.* 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. *Shaksp.* 3. To scatter loosely. *Exod.*

STREWMENT. *f.* [from *strew*.] Any thing scattered in decoration. *Shaksp.*

STRIFE. *f.* [Latin.] Small channels in the shells of cockles and scollops. *Boyle.*

STRIAE. } *a.* [from *stria*, Lat.] Formed
STRIATED. } in striae. *Ray, Woodward.*

STRIATURE. *f.* [from *stria*, *striaure*, Fren.] Disposition of striae. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *f.* [striþk.] A bird of bad omen. *Spenser.*

STRICKEN. The ancient participle of *strike*. *Sidney, Genesis.*

STRICKLE. or *Stricklest.* *f.* That which strikes the corn to level it. *Anjworth.*

STRICT. *a.* [striktus, Latin.] 1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice. *Milton.* 2. Severe; rigorous; not mild. *Milton, Locke.* 3. Confined; not extensive. *Hooker.* 4. Close; tight. *Dryden.* 5. Tense; not relaxed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRICTLY. *adv.* [from *strict*.] 1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy. *Burnet.* 2. Rigorously; severely; without remission. *Rogers.* 3. Closely; with tenderness.

STRICTNESS. *f.* [from *strict*.] 1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity. *South, Rogers.* 2. Severity; rigour. *Bacon.* 3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRICTURE. *f.* [from *strictura*, Lat.] 1. A stroke; a touch. *Hale.* 2. Contradiction; closure by contraction. *Arbuthnot.* 3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

STRIDE. *f.* [stræde, Sax.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs. *Shaksp, Milton, Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. s.* preter. *I stride, or strid;*

- part. pass. *fridden*. 1. To walk with long steps. *Dryden*. 2. To stand with the legs far from each other.
- To STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step. *Arbutn.*
- STRIDULOUS. *a.* [*Stridulus*, Lat.] Making a small noise. *Brown*.
- STRIFE. *f.* [from *strive*.] 1. Contention; contest; discord. *Judges*. 2. Opposition of nature or appearance. *Shakefp. Ben. Johnson*.
- STRIFEFUL. *a.* [*strife and full*.] Contentious; discordant. *Dr. Maine*.
- STRINGENT. *f.* [*stringentum*, Lat.] Scruping; recreation. *Brown*.
- To STRIKE. *v. a.* preter. *I struck or strook*; part. pass. *struck, strucken, stricken*. [*strucan*, Saxon; *stricker*, Danish.] 1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow. *Shakefp.* 2. To dash; to throw by a quick motion. *Exod* 3. To notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell. *Collier*. 4. To stamp; to impress. *Locke* 5. To punish; to afflict. *Proverbs*. 6. To contract; to lower; 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. *Collier*. 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*. *Shakefp.* 14. To STRIKE off. To erase from a reckoning or account. *Pope*. 15. To separate as by a blow. *Hooker, Knell, Hakew. Burnet*. 16. To STRIKE out. To produce by collision. *Dryd* 17. To blot; to efface. *Brown*. 18. To bring to light. 19. To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope*.
- To STRIKE. *v. n.* 1. To make a blow. *Shakefp. Dryden*. 2. To collide; to clash. *Bacon*. 3. To act by repeated percussion. *Waller*. 4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer. *Grew*. 5. To make an attack. *Dryd*. 6. To act by external influx. *Locke* 7. To sound with blows. *Shakefp.* 8. To be dashed upon shallows; to be stranded. *Knell* 9. To pass with a quick or strong effect. *Dryden*. 10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. *Shakefp.* 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.* [*strung*, Saxon; *streng*, German and Danish.] 1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band. *Witkins* 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. *Shakefp. 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 STRINO. *v. a.* Preterite *I strung*, 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, Milton*.
- STRINGENT. *a.* [*stringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting.
- STRINGHALT. *f.* [*string and halt*.] A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other. *Farric's Dict.*
- STRINGLESS. *a.* [from *string*.] Having no strings. *Shakefp.*
- STRINGY. *a.* [from *string*.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads. *Grew*.
- To STRIP. *v. a.* [*stropen*, Dutch.] 1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. *Sidney, Hayward*. 2. To deprive; to devert. *Duppa*. 3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. *Scrub*. 4. To peel; to decorticate. *Brown*. 5. To deprive of all. *Scrub*. 6. To take off covering. *Watts*. 7. To cast off. *Shakefp.* 8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. *Locke*.
- STRIP. *f.* [Probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred. *Swift*.
- To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*stropen*, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colour.
- STRIPE. *f.* [*stropen*, Dutch.] 1. A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon*. 2. A shred of a different colour. *Arbutnot*. 3. A weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow. *Tillemont*. 4. A blow; a lash. *Hayward*.
- STRIPLING. *f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence. *Dryd. Arbutnot*.
- To STRIVE. *v. n.* Preterite *I strove*, antiently *I strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [*strewen*, Dutch.] 1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Hooker, Romans*. 2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another. *L'Estr. 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 STROAK. 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. *Shakefp* 2. A hostile blow. *Bacon, Swift*. 3. A sudden disease or affliction. *Shakefp.* 4. The sound of the

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- the clock. *Shakeſp.* 5. The touch of a pencil. *Pope.* 6. A couch; a matterly or eminent effort. *Dryden, Baker.* 7. An effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced. 8. Power; efficacy. *Hayward, Dryden.*
- To STROKE. *v. a.* [*ſtracan*, Sax.] 1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment. *Ben. Johnson, Bacon.* 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. *Shakeſp.*
- STRONG. *a.* [*ſtrancg*, Sax.] 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, Tickel.* 5. Hale; healthy. *Ecclus.* 6. Forcibly acting in the imagination. *Bacon.* 7. Ardent; eager; poſitive; zealous. *Addiſon.* 8. Full; having any quality in a great degree. *Newton.* 9. Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.* 10. Having a deep tincture. *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. *Wiſdem.* 15. Violent; vehement; forcible. *J. Corbet.* 16. Cogent; concluſive. *Shakeſp.* 17. Able; ſkilful; of great force of mind. *Shakeſp.* 18. Firm; compact; not looſe broken. *Pope.* 19. Forcibly writen.
- STRONGFISTED. *a.* [*ſtrong* and *fiſt*.] Strong-handed. *Arbutn.*
- STRONGHAND. *f.* [*ſtronz* and *hand*] Force; violence. *Raleigh.*
- STRONGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrong*.] 1. Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.* 2. With ſtrength; with firmneſs; in ſuch a manner as to laſt. *Shakeſp.* 3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Shakeſp.*
- STRONGWATER. *f.* [*ſtrong* and *water*.] Diſtilled ſpirits. *Bacon.*
- STROOK. The preterite of *ſtrike*, uſed in poetry for *ſtruck*. *Sandys.*
- STROPHE. *f.* [*ſτροφῆ*] A ſtanza.
- STROVE. The preterite of *ſtrive*. *Sidney.*
- To STROUT. *v. n.* [*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. *Swift.* 4. To ſcatter; to throw at random. *Waller.*
- To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. *Gay.*
- To STROY. *v. a.* [for *deſtroy*.] *Tuſſer.*
- STRUCK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtrike*. *Pope.*

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- STRU'CKEN. The old participle paſſive of *ſtrike*. *Fairfax.*
- STRUCTURE. *f.* [*ſtructure*, Fr. *ſtruttura*, Lat.] 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. 2. To ſtrive; to contend; to conteſt. *Temple.* 3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or diſtreſs. *Dryden.*
- STRUGGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Labour; effort. 2. Conteſt; contention. *Atterbury.* 3. Agony; tumultuous diſtels.
- STRU'MA. *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. *Shakeſp.*
- STRUNG. The preterite and participle paſſ. of *ſtring*. *Gay.*
- To STRUT. *v. n.* [*ſtruffen*, German.] 1. To walk with affected dignity. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. To ſwell; to protuberate. *Dryden.*
- STRUT. *f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of ſtatelineſs in the walk. *Swift.*
- STUB. *f.* [*ſteb*, Sad, *stob*, Dutch.] 1. A thick ſhort ſtock leit when the reſt is cut off. *Sidney, Dryden.* 2. A leg; a block. *Miller.*
- To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun] To force up; to extirpate. *Grew, Swift.*
- STUBBED. *a.* [from *ſtub*.] Truncated; ſhort and thick. *Drayton.*
- STUBBEDNESS. *f.* [from *ſtubbed*] The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.
- STUBBLE. *f.* [*ſtumble*, Fr. *ſtoppel*, Dutch] The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Bacon.*
- STUBBORN. *a.* [from *ſtub*] 1. Obſtinate; inflexible; contumacious. *Shakeſp. Clarend.* 2. Perſiſting; perſevering; ready. *Locke.* 3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible. *Dryden.* 4. Hardy; firm. *Swift.* 5. Harſh; rough; rugged. *Burnet.*
- STUBBORNLY. *adv.* [from *ſtubborn*.] Obſtinately; contumaciouſly; inflexibly. *Garth.*
- STUBBORNNESS. *f.* [from *ſtubborn*.] Obſtinacy; vicious ſtoutneſs; contumacy. *Locke, Swift.*
- STUBBY. *a.* [from *ſtub*.] Short and thick; ſhort and ſtrong. *Grew.*
- STUBNA[L]. *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.* [*ſtudu*, Sax.] 1. A poſt; a ſtake. 2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament.

ment. 3. [*trude*, Sax.] 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*, Lat.] A man given to books; a bookish man. *Watts*.

STUDIED. *a.* [from *study*.] 1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study. *Shakespeare*. *Bacon*. 2. Having any particular inclination. *Shakespeare*.

STUDIER. *f.* [from *study*.] One who studies. *Tillotson*.

STUDIOUS. *a.* [*studieux*, French; *studiosus*, Lat.] 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. *adv.* [from *studious*.] 1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature. 2. Diligently; carefully; attentively. *Aitkenbury*.

STUDIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *studious*.] Addiction to study.

STUDY. *f.* [*studium*, Lat.] 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. *Watson*, *Clarendon*.

To **STUDY.** *v. n.* [*studis*, Lat.] 1. To think with very close application; to muse. *Swift*. 2. To endeavour diligently. 1. *Th. Hall*.

To **STUDY.** *v. a.* 1. To apply the mind to *Locke*. To consider attentively. *Dryden*. 3. To learn by application. *Shakespeare*.

STUFF. *f.* [*stufte*, 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. *Shakespeare*. 5. Essence; elemental part. *Shakespeare*. 6. Any mixture or medicine. *Shakespeare*. 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 *loquens*, Lat.] 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*. 4. 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. *Ray*.

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'Estrange*.

STUMBLER. *f.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles. *Herbert*.

STUMBLINGBLOCK. } *f.* [from *stumble*.]
STUMBLINGSTONE. } Cause of stumbling; cause of offence. 1. *Cor. Burnet*.

STUMP. *f.* [*stemp*, Dutch.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away. *Drayton*.

STUMPY. *a.* [from *stump*] Full of stumps; hard; stiff. *Mortimer*.

To **STUN.** *v. a.* [*stunan*, Saxon.] 1. To confound or dizzy with noise. *Cheyne*, *Swift*. 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*, Lat.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore. *Wise man*.

To **STUPE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with stupes. *Wise man*.

STUPEFACTION. *f.* [*stupefactus*, Lat.] Insensibility; dulness; stupidity. *Soub.*, *Pope*.

STUPEFACTIVE. *a.* [from *stupefactus*, Lat.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses. *Bacon*.

STUPE'NDOUS. *a.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing. *Clarendon*.

STUPID. *a.* [*stupidus*, Latin.] 1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding. *Dryden*. 2. Performed without skill or genius. *Swift*.

STUPIDITY. *f.* [*stupiditas*, Lat.] Dulness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding. *Dryden*.

STUPIDLY. *adv.* [from *stupid*] 1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding. *Milton*. 2. Dully; without apprehension. *Dryden*.

STUPIFER. *f.* [from *stupify*.] That which causes stupidity.

To STUPIFY. *v. a.* [*stupescio*, Lat.] To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility. *Bacon, South, Collier.*

STUPOR. *f.* [Lat.] Suspension or diminution of sensibility. *Arbutnot.*

To STUPRATE. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Lat.] To ravish; to violate.

STUPRATION. *f.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Lat.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*

STURDILY. *adv.* [from *sturdy*.] 1. Stoutly; hardily. 2. Obstinately; resolutely. *Donne.*

STURDINESS. *f.* [from *sturdy*.] 1. Stoutness; hardiness. *Locke.* 2. Brutal strength.

STURDY. *a.* [*estourdi*, Fr.] 1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. *Dryden.* 2. Strong; forcible. *Sidney.* 3. Stiff; stout. *Wotton.*

STURGEON. *f.* A sea fish. *Woodward.*

STURK. *f.* [ſtjrc, Saxon] A young ox or heifer.

To STUT. } *v. a.* [*stuten*, to hinder,
To STUTTER. } Dutch] To speak with
hesitation; to stammer. *Bacon.*

STUTTER. } *f.* [from *stus*.] One that
STUTTERER. } speaks with hesitation; a
stammerer. *Bacon.*

STY. *f.* [ſtjge, Saxon.] 1. A cabin to keep hogs in. *Gay, King.* 2. Any place of bestial debauchery. *Milton.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a sty. *Shakespeare.*

To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend.

STYGIAN. *a.* [*ſtygius*, Lat.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers. *Milton.*

STYLE. *f.* [*ſtylus*, Lat.] 1. Manner of writing with regard to language. *Swift.* 2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters. *Shakespeare.* 3. Title; appellation. *Clarendon.* 4. Course of writing. *Dryden.* 5. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax. 6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial. *Brown.* 7. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower. *Ray.* 8. **STYLE of Courts**, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* To call; to term; to name. *Clarendon, Locke, Swift.*

STYPTICK. *a.* [ſτυπτικόν.] The same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy, Arbutnot.*

STYPTICITY. *f.* [Properly *ſtypticity*.] The power of stanching blood. *Feyer.*

To STYTHY. *v. a.* [See **STITHY**.] To forge on an anvil. *Shakespeare.*

SUASIBLE. *a.* [from *suades*, Lat.] Easy to be persuaded.

SUASIVE. *a.* [from *suades*, Lat.] Having power to persuade. *South.*

SUASORY. *a.* [*suasorius*, Lat.] Having tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY. *f.* [*suavitas*, Lat.] 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 *acrid*] Sharp and pungent in a small degree. *Flyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Lat.] To reduce; to subdue. *Bacon.*

SUBACTION. *f.* [*subactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any state. *Bacon.*

SUBA'LTERN. *a.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] Inferiour; subordinate; that which in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. *Prior, Swift, Watts.*

SUBALTERNATE. *a.* [*subalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns. *Dick.*

SUBASTRINGENT. *a.* [*sub* and *astringent*.] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE. *f.* [*sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELESTIAL. *a.* [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*

SUBCHANTER. *f.* [*sub* and *chanter*; *ſubcenter*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN. *a.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Lat.] Under the armpit or shoulder. *Quincy, Brown, Arbutnot.*

SUBCONSTELLATION. *f.* [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordinate or secondary constellation. *Brown.*

SUBCONTRARY. *a.* Contrary in an inferiour degree. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRACTED. *part. a.* [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract. *Shakespeare.*

SUBCUTANEOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the skin.

SUBDEACON. *f.* [*ſubdiaconus*, Lat.] In the Romish church, is the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDEAN. *f.* [*ſubdecanus*, Lat.] The vicergerent of a dean.

SUBDECUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISORIOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *derisor*.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness. *Mora.*

SUBDITI'IOUS. *a.* [*ſubditius*, Lat.] 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. *Rescommon.*

SUBDIVISION. *f.* [*ſubdiviſion*, French; from *ſubdivide*.] 1. The act of dividing. *Watts.* 2. The parts distinguished by a second division. *Addison.*

SUBDOLOUS. *a.* [*ſubdulus*, Lat.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To SUBDUCE. } *v. a.* [*ſubduco*, *ſubducſtus*,
To SUBDUCT. } Lat.] 1. To withdraw;

SUB

to take away. *Milton*. 2. To subtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale*.
SUBDUCTION. *f.* [from *subducere*.] 1. The act of taking away. *Hale*. 2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale*.
To SUBDUCE. *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 subvert. *May*.
SUBDU'MENT. *f.* Conquest. *Shakesp.*
SUBDU'ER. *f.* [from *subducere*.] Conqueror; tamer. *Philips*.
SUBDU'PLE. } *a.* [sub and duplus.
SUBDUPLICATE. } Lat.] Containing one part of two. *Newton*.
SUBJACENT. *a.* [subjacens, Lat.] Lying under.
To SUBJECT. *v. a.* [subjicere, Lat.] 1. To put under. *Pope*. 2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive. *Dryden*. 3. To enslave; to make obnoxious. *Locke*. 4. To expose; to make liable. *Arbutnot*. 5. To submit; to make accountable. *Locke*. 6. To make subservient. *Milton*.
SUBJECT. *a.* [subjicere, Latin.] 1. Placed or situated under. *Shakesp.* 2. Living under the dominion of another. *Locke*. 3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious. *Dryden*. 4. Being on which any action operates. *Dryd.*
SUBJECT. *f.* [sujet, Fr.] 1. One who lives under the dominion of another. *Shakesp.* 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*.
SUBJECTION. *f.* [from *subjicere*.] 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*.
SUBINGRESSION. *f.* [sub and ingressus, Lat.] Secret entrance. *Boyle*.
To SUBJOIN. *v. a.* [subjungo, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterwards. *Saunders*.
SUBITANEOUS. *a.* [subitaneus, Lat.] Sudden; hasty.
To SUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [subjugo, Lat.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force. *Prior*.
SUBJUGATION. *f.* [from *subjugate*.] The act of subduing. *Hale*.
SUBJUNCTION. *f.* [from *subjungo*, Lat.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining. *Clarke*.
SUBJUNCTIVE. *a.* [subjunctivus, Lat.] Subjoined to something else.
SUBLAPSARY. *a.* [sub and lapsus, Latin.] Done after the fall of man.
SUBLATION. *f.* [sublatio, Lat.] The act of taking away.
SUBLAVATION. *f.* [sublevo, Lat.] The act of raising on high.

SUB

SUBLIMABLE. *a.* [from *sublime*.] Possible to be sublimed.
SUBLIMABLENESS. *f.* [from *sublimabile*.] Quality of admitting sublimation. *Boyle*.
SUBLIMATE. *f.* [from *sublime*.] 1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort. *Bacon*. 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. *Decay of Piety*.
SUBLIMATION. *f.* [sublimation, Fr.] 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 part 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, Lat.] 1. High in place; exalted slot. *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.* [sublimare, Fr.] 1. To raise by a chemical fire. *Danne*. 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. *Arbutnot*.
SUBLIMELY. *adv.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly. *Pope*.
SUBLIMITY. *f.* [sublimitas, Lat.] 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*.
SUBLUNARY. } *a.* [sub and luna, Lat.]
SUBLUNARY. } Situated beneath the moon; earthy; terrestrial. *Saunders*.
SUBMARINE. *a.* [sub and mare.] Lying or acting under the sea. *Watkins*.
To SUBMERGE. *v. a.* [submerge, Lat.] To drown; to put under water. *Shakesp.*
SUBMERSION. *f.* [submersus, Lat.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned. *Hale*.
To SUBMINISTER. } *v. a.* [subministrare,
To SUBMINISTRATE. } Lat.] To supply; to afford. *Hale*.
To SUBMINISTER. *v. n.* To subserv. *L'Estrange*.
SUBMISS. *a.* [from *submitus*, Lat.] Humble; submissive; obsequious. *Milton*.
SUBMISSION. *f.* [from *submitus*, Lat.] 1. Delivery of himself to the power of another. *Shakesp.* 2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence. *Halifax*. 3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. *Shakesp.* 4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience. *Temple*.

SUB-

SUBMISSIVE. *a.* [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority. *Prior.*
SUBMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *submissivus*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority. *Pope.*
SUBMISSIVENESS. *f.* [from *submissivus*.] Humility; confession of fault or inferiority. *Herbert.*
SUBMISSLY. *adv.* [from *submissus*.] Humbly; with submission. *Taylor.*
To SUBMIT. *v. a.* [*submitto*, Lat.] 1. To let down; to sink. *Dryden.* 2. To submit; 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*, Lat.]
SUBOCTU'PLE. } and *octuple*.] Containing one part of eight. *Arbutnot.*
SUBORDINACY. } *f.* [from *subordinate*.]
SUBORDINANCY. } 1. The state of being subject. *Spektor.* 2. Series of subordination. *Temple.*
SUBORDINATE. *a.* [*sub and ordinatus*, Lat.] 1. Inferiour in order. *Addison.* 2. Descending in a regular series. *Bacon.*
To SUBORDINATE. *v. a.* [*sub and ordinare*, Lat.] To range under another. *Wolton.*
SUBORDINATELY. *adv.* from *subordinate*.] In a series regularly descending. *Decay of Piety.*
SUBORDINATION. *f.* [*subordination*, Fr.] 1. The state of being inferiour to another. *Dryden.* 2. A series regularly descending. *Swift.*
To SUBORN. *v. a.* [*suborner*, French; *suborner*, Lat.] 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.*
SUBORNER. *f.* [*suborner*, Fr. from *suborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.
SUBPOENA. *f.* [*sub and poena*, Lat.] 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 rector*.] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*
SUBREPTION. *f.* [*subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprize or unfair representation.
SUBREPTIOUS. *a.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained. *Bailey.*
To SUBSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*subscribo*, Lat.] 1

To give consent to, by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.* 2. To attest by writing the name. *Whitgiste.* 3. To contract; to limit. *Shaksp.*
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 *subscriptio*, Lat.] 1. One who subscribes. 2. One who contributes to any undertaking. *Swift.*
SUBSCRIPTION. *f.* [from *subscriptio*, Lat.] 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. *Shaksp.*
SUBSECTION. *f.* [*sub and sectio*, Lat.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section. *Dia.*
SUBSEQUENCE. *f.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] The state of following; not precedence. *Green.*
SUBSECUTIVE. *a.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] Following in train.
SUBSEPTUPLE. *a.* [*sub and septuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*
SUBSEQUENT. *a.* [*subsequens*, Lat.] Following in train; not preceding. *Bacon, Prior.*
SUBSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train. *South.*
To SUBSERVE. *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. *Walsh.*
SUBSERVIENCE. } *f.* [from *subservio*.] In-
SUBSERVIENCY. } strumental fitness or use. *Bentley.*
SUBSERVIENT. *a.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful. *Newton.*
SUBSEXTUPLE. *a.* [*sub and sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six. *Wilkins.*
To SUBSIDE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downwards. *Pope.*
SUBSIDENCE. } *f.* [from *subsido*.] The act of
SUBSIDENCY. } sinking; tendency downward. *Arbutnot.*
SUBSIDIARY. *a.* [*subsidiarius*, Lat.] Assistant; brought in aid. *Arbutnot.*
SUBSIDY. *f.* [*subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money. *Addison.*
To SUBSIGN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under. *Camden.*
To SUBSIST. *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Lat.] 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 *subsisto*.] 1. Real being. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Competence; means of supporting life. *Addison.*
SUBSISTENT. *a.* [*subsistens*, Lat.] Having real being. *Bentley.*
SUBSTANCE. *f.* [*substantia*, Lat.] 1. Being; 5 C (ompa-

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. Weak; means of life. *Swift*.

SUBSTANTIAL. *a.* [from *substance*.] 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*.

SUBSTANTIALLY. *f.* [from *substantial*.] 1. The state of real existence. 2. Corporeity, materiality. *Glanville*.

SUBSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [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 weight.

SUBSTANTIALNESS. *f.* [from *substantial*.] 1. The state of being substantial. 2. Firmness; (length) power of holding or lasting. *Wotton*.

TO SUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance*.] To make to exist. *Ayliffe*.

SUBSTANTIVE. *f.* [*substantivus*, Lat.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality. *Dryden*.

SUBSTANTIVE. *a.* [*substantivus*, Lat.] 1. Solid; depending only on itself. *Bacon*. 2. Betokening existence. *Arbuthnot*.

TO SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substitutus*, Lat.] To put in the place of another. *G. v. of the Tongue*.

SUBSTITUTE. *f.* One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Shakespeare*. *Addison*.

SUBSTITUTION. *f.* [from *substitute*.] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another. *Bacon*.

TO SUBTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtraction*, Fr.] 1. To take away part from the whole. 2. To take one number from another.

SUBTRACTION. *f.* [*substraire*, *subtraction*, French] 1. The act of taking part from the whole. *Denham*. 2. The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number. *Cocker*.

SUBSTRUCTION. *f.* [*substructio*, Lat.] Underbuilding. *Wotton*.

SUBSTYLAR. *a.* [*sub* and *stylar*.] [*Substylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Maxon*.

SUBSULTIVE. } *a.* [*subsultus*, Latin.]
SUBSULTORY. } Bounding; moving by starts.

SUBSULTORILY. *adv.* [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. *Diſc.*

TO SUBTEND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under. *Creech*.

SUBTENSE. *f.* [*sub* and *tenſus*, Lat.] The chord of an arch; that which is extended, under any thing.

SUBTER. [Latin.] In composition, signifies under.

SUBTERFLUENT. } *a.* [*subterflus*, Lat.]
SUBTERFLUOUS. } Running under.

SUBTERFUGE. *f.* [*subterfuge*, French] A shift; an evasion; a trick. *Glanville*, *Watts*.

SUBTERRANEAL. } *a.* [*sub* and *terra*,
SUBTERRANEAN. } Lat.] Lying under the earth;

SUBTERRANEOUS. } placed below the surface.

SUBTERRANY. } *Bacon*, *Milton*, *Norris*.

SUBTERRANITY. *f.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. *Brown*.

SUBTILE. *a.* [*subtilis*, Lat.] 1. Thin; not dense; not gross. *Newton*. 2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse. *Davies*. 3. Piercing; acute. *Prior*. 4. Cunning; artful; sly; seditious. *Hooker*, *Fairfax*, *Proverbs*, *Milton*. 5. Deceitful. *Shakespeare*. 6. Refined; acute beyond exactness. *Milton*.

SUBTILELY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.] 1. Finely; not grossly. *Bacon*. 2. Artfully; cunningly. *Tillotson*.

SUBTILENESS. *f.* [from *subtile*.] 1. Fineness; rareness. 2. Cunning; artfulness.

TO SUBTILIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin. *Harvey*.

SUBTILIA TION. *f.* [*subtilization*, Fr.] The act of making thin. *Boyle*.

SUBTILTY. *f.* [*subtilis*, Fr.] 1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts. *Davies*. 2. Nicety. *Bacon*. 3. Refinement; too much acuteness. *Boyle*. 4. Cunning; artifice; slyness. *King Charles*.

SUBTILIZATION. *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. *adv.* [from *subtile*.] 1. Silly; artfully; cunningly. *Milton*. 2. Nicely; delicately. *Pope*.

TO SUBTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtrahio*, Lat.] To withdraw part from the rest. *Hale*.

SUBTRACTION. *f.* See **SUBTRACTION**.

SUBTRAHEND. *f.* [*subtrahendum*, Latin] The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBTRIPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *triplex*, Latin] Containing

Containing a third, or one part of three *Wilkins*.

SUBVENTANEUS. *a.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.]
Addle; windy. *Brown*.

To **SUBVERSE**. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Lat.] To
subvert. *Spenser*.

SUBVERSION. *f.* [*subversio*, French; *sub-
versus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.
Shakspeare, *K. Charles*, *Burnet*.

SUBVERSIVE. *a.* [from *subvert*.] Having
tendency to overturn. *Rogers*.

To **SUBVERT**. *v. a.* [*subvert*, Lat.] 1. To
overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn
upside down. *Milton*. 2. To corrupt; to con-
found. 3. *Tim*.

SUBVERTER. *f.* [from *subvert*.] Over-
thrower; destroyer. *Dryden*.

SUBURB. *f.* [*suburbium*, Lat.] 1. Building
without the walls of a city. *Bacon*. 2. The
confines; the out part. *Chawland*.

SUBURBAN. *a.* [*suburbanus*, Lat.] Inhabiting
the suburb. *Dryden*.

SUBWORKER. *f.* [*sub* and *worker*.] Under-
worker; subordinate helper. *South*.

SUCCEDANEUS. *a.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.]
Supplying the place of something else. *Brown*,
Boyle

SUCCEDANEUM. *f.* [Latin.] That which is
put to serve for something else.

To **SUCCEED**. *v. n.* [from *succedere*, French; *suc-
cede*, Lat.] 1. To follow in order. *Milton*. 2.
To come into the place of one who has quitted.
Digby. 3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate
an undertaking in the desired effect. *Dryden*.
4. To terminate according to wish. *Dryden*.
5. To go under cover. *Dryden*.

To **SUCCEED**. *v. a.* 1. To follow; to be
subsequent or consequent to. *Brown*. 2. To
prosper; to make successful. *Dryden*.

SUCCEEDER. *f.* [from *succeed*.] One who
follows; one who comes into the place of ano-
ther. *Daniel*, *Suckling*.

SUCCESS. *f.* [*successus*, Lat.] 1. The termina-
tion of any affair happy or unhappy. *Milton*.
2. Succession. *Spenser*.

SUCCESSFUL. *a.* Prosperous; happy; fortu-
nate. *South*, *Prior*.

SUCCESSFULLY. *adv.* [from *successful*] Pro-
perously; luckily; fortunately. *Hammond*,
Atterbury.

SUCCESSFULNESS. *f.* [from *successful*.]
Happy conclusion; desired event; series of
good fortune. *Hammond*.

SUCCESSION. *f.* [*successio*, Lat.] 1. Consecu-
tion; 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 descendants. *Milton*. 4.
The power or right of coming to the inheri-
tance of ancestors. *Dryden*.

SUCCESSIVE. *a.* [*successif*, Fr.] 1. Follow-
ing in order; continuing a course or consecu-
tion uninterrupted. *Daniel*. 2. Inherited by
succession. *Raleigh*.

SUCCESSIVELY. *adv.* [*successivement*, Fr.

from *successive*.] In uninterrupted order; one
after another. *Bacon*, *Newton*.

SUCCESSIVENESS. *f.* [from *successive*.] The
state of being successive. *Hale*.

SUCCESSLESS. *a.* [from *success*.] Unlucky;
unfortunate; failing of the event desired.
Dryden.

SUCCESSOUR. *f.* [*successeur*, French; *suc-
cessor*, Lat.] One that follows in the place or
character of another; correlative to *prede-
cessour*. *Clarendon*, *Dryden*.

SUCCINCT. *a.* [*succinctus*, Lat.] 1. Tucked
or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up.
Pope. 2. Short; concise; brief. *Ben. John-
son*, *Recommen*.

SUCCINCTLY. *adv.* [from *succinct*.] Briefly;
concisely. *Boyle*, *Recommen*.

SUCORY. *f.* [*cicorium*, Latin] A plant.
Miller.

To **SUCCOUR**. *v. a.* [*succurro*, Lat.] To help;
to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.
L'Estrange.

SUCCOUR. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Aid; as-
sistance; relief of any kind; help in distress.
Shakspeare. 2. The person or things that bring
help. *Dryden*.

SUCCOURER. *f.* [from *succour*.] Helper;
assistant; reliever. *Romans*.

SUCCOURLESS. *a.* [from *succour*.] Wanting
relief; void of friends or help. *Thomson*.

SUCCULENCY. *f.* [from *succulent*.] Juici-
ness.

SUCCULENT. *a.* [*succulent*, French; *succu-
lentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moist. *More*, *Philips*.

To **SUCCUMB**. *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Lat.] To
yield; to sink under any difficulty. *Hudibras*.

SUCCUSSATION. *f.* [*succusso*, Lat.] A trot.
Brown.

SUCCUSSION. *f.* [*succussio*, Lat.] 1. The act
of shaking. 2. [In phytick.] Such a shaking
of the nervous parts as is procured by strong
stimuli.

SUCH. *pronoun* [*sulk*, Dutch; *gpic*, Saxon]
1. Of that kind; of the like kind. *Whitgift*,
Stillingfleet, *Tillotson*. 2. The same that.
Wither, *Kochles*. 3. Comprehended under
the term premised. *South*. 4. A manner of
expressing a particular person or thing. *Shakspeare*,
Clarendon.

To **SUCK**. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *sugo*, *suctum*,
Lat.] 1. To draw by making a rarefaction of
the air. 2. To draw in with the mouth. *Dryden*.
3. To draw the teat of a female. *Locke*. 4.
To draw with the milk. *Shakspeare*. 5. To empty
by sucking. *Dryden*. 6. To draw or drain.
Burnet.

To **SUCK**. *v. n.* 1. To draw by rarefying the
air. *Mortimer*. 2. To draw the breast. *Job*.
3. To draw; to imbibe. *Bacon*.

SUCK. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of
sucking. *Boyle*. 2. Milk given by females.
Dryden.

SUCKER. *f.* [*sucor*, Fr.] 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. *Grow.*
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. *Cleaveland.*
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. *Arbutnot.*
SUCTION. *f.* [from *suck*; *succion*, Fr.] The act of sucking. *Boyle.*
SUDATION. *f.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Sweat.
SUDATORY. *f.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Hot house; sweating bath
SUDDEN. *a.* [*soudain*, French; *ruden*, Sax.]
1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives. *Shakesp. Milton.*
2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. *Shakesp.*
SUDDEN. *f.* **1.** Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. *Wotton.* **2.** *On a Sudden.* Sooner than was expected. *Baker.*
SUDDENLY. *adv.* [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*, Lat.] Consisting of sweat. *Brown.*
SUDS. *f.* [from *seodan*, 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.* [*suire*, Fr.] **1.** To prosecute by law. *Matt.* **2.** To gain by legal procedure. *Calamy.*
TO SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Kneller.*
SUET. *f.* [An old French word.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. *Wiseman.*
SUETY. *a.* [from *suet.*] Consisting of suet; resembling suet. *Sharp.*
TO SUFFER. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat.] **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. *adv.* [from *sufferable.*] Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Addison.*
SUFFERANCE. *f.* [*souffrance*, Fr.] **1.** Pain; inconvenience; misery. *Locke.* **2.** Patience; moderation. *Taylor, Ormsby.* **3.** Toleration; permission; not hindrance. *Hooker.*
SUFFERER. *f.* [from *suffer.*] **1.** One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Addison.* **2.** One who allows; one who permits.
SUFFERING. *f.* [from *suffer.*] Pain suffered. *Aiterbury.*
TO SUFFICE. *v. n.* [*sufficio*, Lat.] 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 *sufficiens*] **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*, Lat.] **1.** Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient. *Locke, Swift.* **2.** Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise. *Shakesp.*
SUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *sufficient.*] To a sufficient degree; enough. *Rogers.*
SUFFISANCE. [French.] Excess; plenty. *Spenser.*
TO SUFFOCATE. *v. a.* [*suffoco*, Lat.] To choke by exclusion, or interception of air. *Collier.*
SUFFOCATION. *f.* [*suffocation*, French; from *suffocate.*] The act of choking; the state of being choked. *Cheyne.*
SUFFOCATIVE. *a.* [from *suffocate.*] Having the power to choke. *Arbutnot.*
SUFFRAGAN. *f.* [*suffraganeus*, Latin.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan. *Blisse.*
TO SUFFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale.*
SUFFRAGE. *f.* [*suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *Ben. Johnson, Aiterbury.*
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*, Lat.] A medical tume. *Harvey.*
TO SUFFUSE. *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expandible as with a vapour or a tincture. *Pope.*
SUFFUSION. *f.* [from *suffuse.*] **1.** The act of overspreading with any thing. **2.** That which is insinuated or spread. *Dryden.*

SUG. *f.* A kind of worm like a clove or pin. *Wotton.*

SUGAR. *f.* [*succe*, French.] 1. The native salt of the *sugar-cane*, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Crafbaw.* 2. Any thing proverbially sweet. *Shakefp.* 3. A chymical dry chrySTALLIZATION. *Boyle.*

To SUGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To impregnate or season with sugar. *Crafbaw.* 2. To sweeten. *Fairfax.*

SUGARY. *a.* [from *sugar*.] Sweet; tasting of sugar. *Spenser.*

To SUGGEST. *v. a.* [*suggestum*, Lat.] 1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill. *Locke.* 2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. *Shakefp.* 3. To inform secretly. *Shakefp.*

SUGGESTION. *f.* [from *suggest*.] Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification. *Shakefp. Locke.*

To SUGGILATE. *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise. *Wijeman.*

SUICIDE. *f.* [*suicidium*, Lat.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self. *Savage.*

SUILLAGE. *f.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Drain of filth. *Wotton.*

SUING. *f.* The act of soaking through any thing. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *f.* [*suite*, Fr.] 1. A set; a number of things corresponding one to the other. *Dryden.* 2. Cloaths made one part to answer another. *Donne.* 3. Prosecution; series; regular order. *Bacon.* 4. Out of **SUITS** Having no correspondence. *Shakefp.* 5. Retinue; company. *Sidney.* 6. A petition; an address of entreaty. *Shakefp. Donne.* 7. Courtship. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 2. To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.* 3. To dress; to clothe. *Shakefp.*

To SUIT. *v. v.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden.*

SUITABLE. *a.* [from *suit*.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to. *Tillotson.*

SUITABLENESS. *f.* [from *suitable*.] Fitness; agreeableness. *Glanville, South.*

SUITABLY. *adv.* [from *suitable*.] Agreeably; according to. *South.*

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*.] 1. One that sues; **SUITOR.** } a petitioner; a supplicant. *Hooker, Denham, Rowe.* 2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress. *Wotton, Pope.*

SUITRESS. *f.* [from *suit*.] A female supplicant. *Rowe.*

SULCATED. *a.* [*sulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed. *Woodward.*

SULL. *f.* A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SULLEN. *a.* 1. Gloomy; angry; sulkily discontented. *Clarendon.* 2. Mischievous; malignant. *Dryden.* 3. Intractable; obdurate. *Tillot.* 4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal. *Pope.* 5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful. *Shakefp.*

SULLENLY. *adv.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *Mere.*

SULLENNESS. *f.* [from *sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness; sulkily anger; malignity. *Donne.*

SULLENS. *f.* Morose temper; gloominess of mind. *Shakefp.*

SULLAGE. *f.* [from *sully*.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To SULLY. *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot. *Rescommon.*

SULLY. *f.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot. *Addison.*

SULPHUR. *f.* [Latin.] Brimstone. *Milton.*

SULPHUREOUS. } *a.* [*sulphureus*, Latin.]
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 **HOOFENNEL.**

SULPHURY. *a.* [from *sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN. *f.* [Arabick.] The Turkish emperor. *Shakefp.*

SULTANA. } *f.* [from *su'tan*.] The queen of
SULTANESS. } an Eastern emperor. *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. Addison.*

SUM. *f.* [*summa*, Latin.] 1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.* 2. A quantity of money. *Shakefp.* 3. Compendium; abridgment; the whole abridged. *Hooker.* 4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation. *Tillotson.* 5. Height; completion. *Milton.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [from *summa*, Fr.] 1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total. *Bacon, South.*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass. *Dryden.* 3. To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*

SUMACH-TREE. *f.* The flowers are used in dyeing, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SUMLESS. *q.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed. *Pope.*

SUMMARILY. *adv.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way. *Hooker.*

SUMMARY. *a.* Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*

SUMMARY. *f.* [from the adjective.] Compendium; abridgment. *Rogers.*

SUMMER.

SUMMER. *f.* [*summer*, Saxon; *soemer*, Dutch.] 1. The season in which the sun arrives at the higher solstice. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.*

SUMMERHOUSE. *f.* [from *summer* and *house*.] An apartment in a garden used in the summer. *Watts.*

SUMMERSAULT. } *f.* [*soubresaut*, Fr.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Walton.*

SUMMIT. *f.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height. *Shakefp.*

To **SUMMON.** *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.] 1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite. *Bacon, Pope.* 2. To excite; to call up; to raise. *Shakefp.*

SUMMONER. *f.* [from *summon*.] One who cites. *Shakefp.*

SUMMONS. *f.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Hayward, Milton.*

SUMPER. *f.* [*sumier*, Fr. *semaro*, Ital.] A horse that carries the cloaths or furniture. *Skensel, Dryden.*

SUMPTION. *f.* [from *sumptus*, Lat.] The act of taking. *Taylor.*

SUMPTUARY. *a.* [*sumptuarius*, Lat.] Relating to expence. regulating the cost of life. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUOSITY. *f.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Raleigh.*

SUMPTUOUS. *a.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Lat.] Costly; expensive; splendid. *Asterbury.*

SUMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensively; with great cost. *Bacon, Swift.*

SUMPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Boyle.*

SUN. *f.* [*sunne*, Sax. *sun*, Dutch.] 1. The luminary that makes the day. *Locke.* 2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun. *Milton.* 3. Any thing eminently splendid. *King Charles.* 4. *Under the Sun.* In this world. A proverbial expression. *Ecclus.*

To **SUN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the sun. *Dryden.*

SUNBEAM. *f.* [*sun* and *beam*.] Ray of the sun. *Shakefp. 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. *Cleveland.*

SUNCLAD. *part. a.* [*sun* and *clad*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SUNDAY. *f.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the Christian sabbath. *Shakefp.*

To **SUNDER.** *v. a.* [*sunderian*, Saxon.] To part; to separate; to divide. *Donne, Gray.*

SUNDRY. *f.* [*sunder*, Sax.] Two; two parts. *Psalms.*

SUNDEW. *f.* *Anciently.*

SUN'DIAL. *f.* [*dial* and *sun*.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour. *Donne.*

SUN'DRY. *a.* [*sunder*, Sax.] Several; more than one. *Hooker, Sanderfon.*

SUNFLOWER. *f.* [*corona solis*, Lat.] 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.*

SUN'NY. *a.* [from *sun*.] 1. Resembling the sun; bright. *Shakefp.* 2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun. *Addison.* 3. Coloured by the sun. *Shakefp.*

SUNRISE. } *f.* [*sun* and *rising*.] Morning; the appearance of the sun. *Walton, Bentley.*

SUNRI'NG. } ing; 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.* [*supan*, Sax. *soepen*, Dutch] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time. *Crashaw.*

To **SUP.** *v. n.* [*supper*, Fr.] To eat the evening meal. *Shakefp. Tob. Dryden.*

To **SUP.** *v. a.* To treat with supper. *Shakefp. 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. a.* [*super* and *abound*.] To be exuberant; to be fit red with more than enough. *Hovell.*

SUPERABUNDANCE. *f.* [*super* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity. *Woodward.*

SUPERABUNDANT. *a.* [*super* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough. *Swift.*

SUPERABUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *superabundant*.] More than sufficiently. *Cheyne.*

To **SUPERA'DD.** *v. a.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing to as to make it more. *South.*

SUPERADDITION. *f.* [*super* and *additio*] 1. The act of adding to something else. *Morc.* 2. That which is added. *Hammond.*

SUPERADVENT. *a.* [*superadvenit*, Lat.] 1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something. *Morc.* 2. Coming unexpectedly.

To **SUPERA'NNUATE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *annu*]

us, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life. *Brown*.

To SUPERANNUATE. *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.* [methonica, Lat.] A flower.

SUPERCARGO. *f.* [super and cargo.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. *Pope*.

SUPERCELESTIAL. *a.* [super and celestial] Placed above the firmament. *Raleigh*.

SUPERCILIOUS. *a.* [from *supercilium*, Lat.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary. *South*.

SUPERCILIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *supercilious*] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. *Clarendon*.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *supercilious*.] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCEPTION. *f.* [super and conception.] A conception made after another 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 eminent.]
SUPEREMINENCY. } *us*, Lat.] Uncommon degree of eminence. *Ayliffe*.

SUPEREMINENT. *a.* [super and eminent.] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker*.

To SUPERROGATE. *v. n.* [super and erogatio, Lat.] To do more than duty requires. *Cleveland*.

SUPEREROGATION. *f.* [from *supererogatio*] Performance of more than duty requires. *Till*.

SUPEREROGATORY. *a.* [from *supererogatio*] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty. *Hewel*.

SUPEREXCELLENT. *a.* [super and excellent.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Piety*.

SUPEREXCRESCENCE. *f.* [super and excrecence.] Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman*.

To SUPERFETATE. *v. n.* [super and fetus, Lat.] To conceive after conception. *Grew*.

SUPERFETATION. *f.* [superfetas, Fr.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together. *Brown*.

SUPERFICE. *f.* [superfice, Fr. from *superficies*, Lat.] Outside; surface. *Dryden*.

SUPERFICIAL. *a.* [superficial, Fr. from *superficies*, Lat.] 1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface. *Burnet, Bentley* 2. Shallow; contrived to cover something. *Shaksp.* 3. Shallow; not profound; maturing; not learned. *Dryden*.

SUPERFICIALITY. *f.* [from *superficial*.] The quality of being superficial. *Brown*.

SUPERFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *superficial*.] 1.

On the surface; not below the surface. 2. Without penetration; without close heed. *Milton*. 3. Without going deep; without searching. *Shaksp.*

SUPERFICIALNESS. *f.* [from *superficial*.] 1. Shallowness; position on the surface. 2. Slight knowledge; false appearance.

SUPERFICIES. *f.* [Latin.] Outside; surface; surface. *Sandys*.

SUPERFINE. *a.* [super and fine.] Eminently fine. *L'Estrange*.

SUPERFLUITANCE. *f.* [super and fluere, Lat.] The act of floating above. *Brown*.

SUPERFLUITANT. *a.* [superfluitans, Lat.] Floating above. *Brown*.

SUPERFLUITY. *f.* [superfluus, Fr.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. *Shaksp. Suckling*.

SUPERFLUOUS. *a.* [super and fluere, Latin.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary. *Hooker, Roscommon*.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *superfluus*.] The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX. *f.* That which is more than is wanted. *Shaksp.*

SUPERHUMAN. *a.* [super and humanus, Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNATION. *f.* [super and impregnation] Superconception; superfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT. *a.* [super and incumbens, Lat.] Lying on the top of something. *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. *DiG.*

SUPERINSTITUTION. *f.* [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* and
SUPERINTENDENCY. } *intend.*] Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority. *Grew*.

SUPERINTENDENT. *f.* [superintendent, 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. *Taylor*. 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*, Lat.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *Bos. Johnson.*

SUPERLATIVE. *a.* [*superlativus*, Lat.] 1. Implying or expressing the highest degree. *Watts.* 2. Rising to the highest degree. *Bac. Glanville, South.*

SUPERLATIVELY. *adv.* [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

SUPERLUNAR. *a.* [*super* and *luna*, Latin.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon. *Pope.*

SUPERNAL. *a.* [*supernus*, Lat.] 1. Having an higher position; locally above us. *Raleigh.* 2. Relating to things above; placed above: celestial. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERNATANT. *a.* [*supernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATATION. *f.* [from *supernato*, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*

SUPERNATURAL. *a.* [*super* and *natural*.] Being above the powers of nature. *Tillotson*

SUPERNATURALLY. *adv.* [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 *plano*.] A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*

TO SUPERPONDERATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *pondera*, Lat.] To weigh over and above. *DiC.*

SUPERPROPORTION. *f.* [*super* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*

SUPERPURATION. *f.* [*super* and *purgatio*.] More purgation than enough. *Wiseman*

SUPERREFLECTION. *f.* [*super* and *reflexio*.] Reflexion of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SUPERSALIENCY. *f.* [*super* and *salio*, Lat.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown.*

TO SUPERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Latin.] To inscribe upon the top or outside. *Addison.*

SUPERSCRIPTION. *f.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of superscribing. 2. That which is written on the top or outside. *Suckl.*

TO SUPERSEDE. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedes*, Lat.] To make void or inefficient by superior power; to set aside. *Bentley.*

SUPERSEDEAS. (In law.) Is a writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law was to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have surty 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 formally bound to the peace, in chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice

from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny. *Cowell, Carew.*

SUPERSERVICEABLE. *a.* [*super* and *serviceable*.] Over officious. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERSTITION. *f.* [*superstitio*, Latin.] 1. Unnecessary fears or scruples in religion; religion without morality. *Dryden.* 2. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence. *As.* 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. *adv.* [from *superstitiosus*.] In a superstitious manner.

TO SUPERSTRAIN. *v. a.* [*super* and *strain*.] To strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon.*

TO SUPERSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*superstruere*, Lat.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRUCTION. *f.* [from *superstruere*.] An edifice raised on any thing. *Deubam.*

SUPERSTRUCTIVE. *a.* [from *superstruere*.] Built upon something else. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRUCTURE. *f.* [*super* and *structura*.] That which is raised or built upon something else. *Tillotson.*

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL. *a.* [*super* and *substantial*] More than substantial.

SUPERVACANEOUS. *a.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *DiC.*

SUPERVACANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS. *f.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness.

TO SUPERVENE. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Latin.] To come as an extraneous addition. *Bentley.*

SUPERVENIENT. *a.* [*superveniens*, Latin.] Added; additional. *Hammond.*

SUPERVENTION. *f.* [from *supervenio*.] The act of supervening.

TO SUPERVISE. *v. a.* To overlook; to oversee; to intend. *Congreve.*

SUPERVISOR. *f.* [from *superviso*] 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. Laying backwards with exposure to the sun. *Dryden.* 3. Negligence; careless; indolent; drowsily. *Taine, Woodward.*

SUPINE. *f.* [*supinus*, Lat.] In Grammar a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY. *adv.* [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 ly-

ing with the face upwards. 2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Brown.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*suppedaneus*, Lat.] Placed under the feet. *Brown.*

SUPPER. *f.* [*supper*, Fr. See *Sup.*] The last meal of the day; the evening repast. *Shakesp. Milton.*

SUPPERLESS. *a.* [from *supper*.] Wanting supper; sitting at night. *Pope.*

TO SUPPLANT. *v. a.* [*sub and planta*, Lat.] 1. To trip up the heels. *Milton.* 2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out. *Sidney.* 3. To displace; to overpower; to force away. *Shakesp.*

SUPPLANTER. *f.* [from *supplant*.] One that supplants; one that displaces.

SUPPLE. *a.* [*supple*, Fr.] 1. Pliant; flexible. *Milton.* 2. Yielding; soft; not obdurate. *Dryd.* 3. Flattering; sawing; bending. *Adison.* 4. That which makes supple. *Shakesp.*

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 *supplement*.] Additional; such as

may supply the place of what is lost. *Clarend.*

SUPPLENESS. *f.* [*suppleness*, Fr. from *supple*] 1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form. *Bac.* 2. Readiness of compliance; facility. *Temple.*

SUPPLETORY. *f.* That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Hammond.*

SUPPLIANT. *a.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory. *Dryden.*

SUPPLIANT. *f.* [from the adjective] A humble petitioner. *Shakesp. Dryden.*

SUPPLICANT. *f.* [from *supplicare*] One that entreats or implores with great submission. *Rogers.*

TO SUPPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplicare*, Lat.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively. *Adison.*

SUPPLICATION. *f.* [from *supplicare*.] 1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty. *Shakesp.* 2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner. *Stillingfleet, Tillotson.*

TO SUPPLY. *v. a.* [*supplere*, Lat.] 1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Spens.* 2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford. *Dryden.* 3. To relieve. *Shakesp.* 4. To serve instead of. *Walter.* 5. To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior.* 6. To fill any room made vacant. *Dryden.* 7. To accommodate; to furnish. *Watson.*

SUPPLY. *f.* Relief of want; cure of deficiencies. 2. *Cor.*

TO SUPPORT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr. *supportare*, Ital.] 1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up. *Dryden.* 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*, Fr.] 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 *supportable*.] The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE. *f.* [from *support*.] Maintenance; support. *Shak. Bacon.*

SUPPORTER. *f.* [from *support*.] 1. One that supports. *Locke.* 2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. *Camden.* 3. Sustainner; comforter. *South.* 4. Maintainer; defender. *South.*

SUPPOSABLE. *a.* [from *suppose*.] That may be supposed. *Hammond.*

SUPPOSAL. *f.* [from *suppose*.] Position without proof; imagination; belief. *Shakesp.*

TO SUPPOSE. *v. a.* [*supponere*, Lat.] 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; unevicenced conceit. *Dryden.*

SUPPOSER. *f.* [from *suppose*.] One that supposes. *Shakesp.*

SUPPOSITION. *f.* [*suppositio*, Fr.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved. *Tillotson.*

SUPPOSITIOUS. *a.* [*suppositivus*, Lat.] Not genuine; put by a stranger into the place or character belonging to another. *Adison.*

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *suppositivus*.] State of being counterfeit

SUPPOSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *suppose*.] Upon supposition. *Hammond.*

SUPPOSITORY. *f.* [*suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster. *Arbutnot.*

TO SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*suppressus*, Lat.] 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. *Brooms.* 3. To keep in; not to let out. *Shakesp.*

SUPPRESSION. *f.* [*suppression*, 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. n.* [from *pus puris*, Lat.] To generate pus or matter. *Arbutnot.*

TO SUPPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION. *f.* [from *suppurate*.] 1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. *Wiseaman.* 2. The matter suppurated. *South.*

SUPPURATIVE. *a.* [from *suppurate*.] Digestive; generating matter

SUPPUTATION. *f.* [*supputatio*, Fr. *supputo*, Lat.]

- [Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *West.*
- To SUPPUTE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.
- SUPRA. [Latin.] in composition, signifies *above*, or *before*.
- SUPRALAPSARY *a.* [*supra* and *lapsus*, Lat.] 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.*
- SUPREMELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree. *Pope.*
- SUR. [*sur*, Fr.] In composition, means *upon* or *over* and *above*.
- SURADDITION *f.* [*sur* and *addition*] Something added to the name. *Shakespeare.*
- SURAL. *a.* [from *sura*, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg. *Wise man.*
- SURANCE. *f.* [from *sure*.] Warrant; security. *Shakespeare.*
- To SURBATE. *v. a.* [*solbatur*, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*
- SURBET. The participle passive of *surbate*. *Spenser.*
- To SURCEASE. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, French. *cesso*, Lat.] 1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use. *Denne.* 2. To leave off; to practise no longer. *Hooker.*
- To SURCEASE. *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end. *Spenser.*
- SURCEASE. *f.* Cessation; stop. *Hooker.*
- SURCHARGE. *f.* [*surcharge*, French from the verb] Overburthen; more than can be well borne. *L'Estrange.*
- 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. *Marvell.*
- SURCLE. *f.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. *Brown.*
- SURCOAT. *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.
- SURF. *a.* [*seur*, Fr.] 1. Certain; unailing; infallible. *Psalms.* 2. Certainly doomed. *Locke.* 3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Denham.* 4. Sure; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *Temple.* 5. Firm; stable; not liable to mislead. *Rohertson.* 6. To be SURE. Certainly. *Atterbury.*
- SURE. *adv.* [*incertum*, Fr.] Certainly; without doubts; doubtless. *Shakespeare.*
- SUREFO'OTED. *a.* [*sure* and *foot*.] Treading firmly; not stumbling. *Herbert.*
- SURELY. *adv.* [from *sure*] 1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *South.* 2. Firmly; without hazard.
- SURENESS. *f.* [from *sure*] Certainty. *Wood.*
- SURETISHIP. *f.* [from *surety*.] The office of a surety or bondman; the act of being bound for another. *South.*
- 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; bondman; one that gives security for another. *Herbert; Hammond.*
- SURFACE. *f.* [*sur* and *face*, Fr.] Superficies; outside; superficies. *Newton.*
- To SURFEIT. *v. a.* [from *sur* and *faire*, Fr.] 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 *surfeit*.] 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 *chirurgus*.] One who cures by manual operation. *Taylor.*
- SURGEONRY } *f.* [for *chirurgery*] The act
SURGERY } of curing by manual operation. *Shakespeare.*
- SURGY. *a.* [from *surge*] Rising in billows. *Pope.*
- SURLIY. *adv.* [from *surly*.] In a surly manner.
- SURLINESS. *f.* [from *surly*] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger. *Dryden.*
- SURLING. *f.* [from *surly*.] A four morose fellow. *Camden.*
- SURLY. *a.* [from *surp*, four, Sax.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour. *Dryd Swift.*
- To SURMISE. *v. a.* [*surmise*, French.] To suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hooker; Milton.*
- SURMISE. *f.* [*surmise*, Fr.] Imperfect notion; suspicion. *Hooker; Milton.*
- To SURMOUNT. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, Fr.] 1. To rise above. *Raleigh.* 2. To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.* 3. To surpass; to exceed. *Milton.*
- SURMOUNTABLE. *a.* [from *surmount*.] Conquerable; superable.
- SURMULLET. *f.* [*musgil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SURNOME. *f.* [*surnom*, Fr.] 1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above

above the Christian name. *Kuolles*. 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*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence. *Dryden*.
SURPASSING. *part. a.* [from *surpassi*.] Excellent in a high degree. *Ca'amy*.
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.] A
SURPLUSAGE. } supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied. *Bayle*
SURPRISAL. } *f.* [*surprise*, Fr.] 1. The act
SURPRISE. } of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares. *Watson*. 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. *adv.* [from *surprifug*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder. *Addison*.
SURQUEDRY. *f.* Overweening; pride. *Spenser*, *Dante*.
SURREBUTTER. *f.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter.
SURREJOINER. *f.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr.] [In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Bailey*
TO SURRENDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old Fr.] 1. To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker*. 2. To deliver up to an enemy. *Fairfax*.
TO SURRENDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up. *Glanwill*.
SURRENDER. } *f.* [from the verb] 1. The
SURRENDRY. } act of yielding. *Woodward*.
 2. The act of resigning or giving up to another. *Clarendon*.
SURREPTION. *f.* [*surreptus*, Lat.] Surprise; sudden and unperceived invasion. *Hammond*
SURREPTITIOUS. *a.* [*surreptivus*, Latin.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown*
SURREPTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *surreptivus*] By stealth; fraudulently. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
TO SURROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.
SURROGATE. *f.* [*surrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.
TO SURROUND. *v. a.* [*surround*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. *Milton*.
SURSO'LD. [In algebra.] The fourth multi-

plication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.
SURTOU'T. *f.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest. *Prior*.
TO SURVEINE. *v. a.* [*surveinir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition. *Harvey*.
TO SURVEY. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] 1. To overlook; to have under the view. *Milton*, *Denham*. 2. To oversee as one in authority. 3. To view as examining. *Dryden*.
SURVEY. *f.* [from the verb] View; prospect. *Milton*, *Denham*, *Dryden*.
SURVEYOR. *f.* [from *surveoy*.] 1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Bacon*. 2. A measurer of land. *Arbutnot*.
SURVEYORSHIP. *f.* [from *surveoyor*.] The office of a surveyor.
TO SURVIEW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view. *Spenser*.
TO SURVIVE. *v. n.* [*super vivo*, Lat.] 1. To live after the death of another. *Denham*. 2. To live after any thing. *Spenser*, *Dryden*, *Watts*. 3. To remain alive. *Pope*.
TO SURVIVE. *v. a.* To outlive. *Shakespeare*.
SURVIVOR. *f.* [from *survivo*.] One who outlives another. *Denham*, *Swift*.
SURVIVERSHIP. *f.* [from *survivor*.] The state of outliving another. *Ayliffe*
SUSCEPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *susceptible*] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit. *Hale*.
SUSCEPTIBLE. *a.* Capable of admitting.
SUSCEPTION. *f.* [*susceptus*, Latin] Act of taking. *Ayliffe*.
SUSCEPTIVE. *a.* [from *susceptus*, Lat.] Capable to admit. *Watts*.
SUSCIPIENCY. *f.* [from *susipient*.] Reception; admission.
SUSCIPIENT. *f.* [*susipientis*, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.
TO SUSCITATE. *v. n.* [*suscitare*, Fr. *suscite*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite. *Brown*.
SUSCITATION. *f.* [*suscitatio*, Fr. from *suscitate*.] The act of rousing or exciting.
TO SUSPECT. *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 SUSPECT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt. *Shakespeare*.
SUSPECT. *part. a.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubtful. *Glanville*.
SUSPECT. *f.* Suspicion. *Sidney*, *Suckling*.
TO SUSPEND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr. *suspendo*, Lat.] 1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing. *Dante*. 2. To make to depend upon. *Tillotson*. 3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time. *Denham*. 4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Shakespeare*, *Fairfax*. 5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue. *Sanderjona*, *Swift*.
SUSPENSE. *f.* [*suspensio*, Latin] 1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination. *Hooker*, *Lucie*. 2. Act of withholding the judgment. *Locke*. 3. Privation for a time; im-

- ment for a time. 4. Stop in the midst of two opposites. *Pope*.
- SUSPENSE**. *a.* [*suspensus*, Lat.] 1. Held from proceeding. *Milton*. 2. Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Milton*.
- SUSPENSION**. *f.* [*suspension*, Fr from *suspend.*] 1. Act of making to hang on any thing. 2. Act of making to depend on any thing. 3. Act of delaying. *Waller*. 4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. *Grew* 5. Interruption; temporary cessation. *Clarendon*.
- SUSPENSORY**. *a.* [*suspensoire*, Fr. *suspensus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs. *Ray*.
- SUSPICION**. *f.* [*suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof. *Milton*.
- SUSPICIOUS**. *a.* [*suspiciosus*, Lat.] 1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *Swift*. 2. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. *Hosker*, *Brown*.
- SUSPICIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *suspicious*.] 1. With suspicion. 2. So as to raise suspicion. *Sidney*.
- SUSPICIOUSNESS**. *f.* [from *suspicious*.] Tending to suspicion. *Sidney*.
- SUSPIRATION**. *f.* [*inspiratio* from *spirare*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *Mere*.
- To **SUSPIRE**. *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Latin.] 1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep. 2. It seems in *Shakespeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe.
- To **SUSTAIN**. *v. a.* [*sustines*, Latin] 1. To bear; to prop; to hold up. *Mere*. 2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil. *Hilder*, *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.* [*sustainable*, Fr. from *sustain*] That may be sustained.
- SUSTAINER**. *f.* [from *sustain*.] 1. One that props; one that supports. 2. One that suffers; a sufferer. *Chatman*.
- SUSTENANCE**. *f.* [*sustenance*, Fr] 1. Support; maintenance. *Addison*. 2. Necessaries of life; victuals. *Temple*.
- SUSTENTATION**. *f.* [from *sustento*, Lat] 1. Support; preservation from falling. *Boyle*. 2. Support of life; use of victuals. *Brown*. 3. Maintenance. *Bacon*.
- SUSURRATION**. *f.* [from *susurro*, Latin.] Whisler; soft murmur.
- SUTLER**. *f.* [*szeceler*, Dutch; *sudler*, Germ.] A man that sells provisions. *Dryden*.
- SUTURE**. *f.* [*sutura*, Lat] 1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds. *Sharp*. 2. *Suture* is a particular articulation. *Quincy*.
- SWAB**. *f.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.
- To **SWAB**. *v. a.* [*swabban*, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. *Shelvoock*.
- SWABBER**. *f.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck. *Dennis*.
- To **SWADDLE**. *v. a.* [*swedan*, Sax.] 1. To swathe; to bind in cloths, generally used of binding new-born children. *Sandys*. 2. To beat; to cudgel. *Hudibras*.
- SWADDLE**. *f.* [from the verb.] Cloths bound round the body. *Addison*.
- SWADDLINGBAND**. *f.* [from *swaddle*]
- SWADDLINGCLOTH**. *f.* Cloth wrapped
- SWADDLINGCLOUT**. *f.* Cloth wrapped round a newborn child. *Shakespeare*.
- To **SWAG**. *v. n.* [*swagan*, Sax.] To sink down by its weight; to lay heavy. *Osway*.
- To **SWAGGER**. *v. n.* [*sweggan*, Sax.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud. *Tillotson*, *Collier*.
- SWAGGERER**. *f.* [from *swagger*.] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow. *Shakespeare*.
- SWAGGY**. *a.* [from *swag*] Dependent by its weight. *Brown*.
- SWAIN**. *f.* [*swen*, 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. *Cowell*.
- To **SWALE**. *v. a.* [*swelan*, Saxon, to kindle.] To waste or blaze away; to melt.
- SWALLET**. *f.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.
- SWALLOW**. *f.* [*swalepe*, Saxon.] A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter. *Mere*.
- To **SWALLOW**. *v. a.* [*swelgen*, Dutch.] 1. To take down the throat. *Locke*. 2. To receive without examination. *Locke*. 3. To engross; to appropriate. *Pope*. 4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any body's; to engulf. *Shakespeare*. 5. To devour; to destroy. *Locke*. 6. To be lost in any thing; to be given up. *Izaak*.
- SWALLOW**. *f.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity. *South*.
- SWALLOWTAIL**. *f.* A species of willow. *Bac.*
- SWALLOWWORT**. *f.* A plant.
- SWAM**. The preterite of *swim*.
- SWAMP**. *f.* [*swamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.
- SWAMPY**. *a.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy; fenny. *Thomson*.
- SWAN**. *f.* [*swan*, Sax. *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 is like 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*.

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SWANSKIN. *f.* [*swan* and *skin*.] A kind of soft flannel.

SWAP. *adv.* 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.* [*swarm*, Sax. *swarmen*, Dutch.] 1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals. *Dryden*. 2. A multitude; a crowd. *Shakespeare*.

To SWARM. *v. n.* [*swarman*, Sax. *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. *Hawel*. 4. To breed multitudes. *Milton*.

SWART. } *a.* [*swart*, Gothick; *swart*,
SWARTH. } Sax. *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. *adv.* [from *swarthy*.] Blackly; duskyly; tawnyly.

SWARTHINESS. *f.* [from *swarthy*.] Dark-ness of complexion; tawnicness.

SWARTHY. *a.* [See *SWART*.] Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawney. *Roscomm*.

SWASH. *f.* [A cant word] A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon*.

To SWASH. *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. *Tuffer*.

SWATH. *f.* [*swade*, Dutch.] A line of grass cut down by the mower. *Tuffer*. 2. A continued quantity. *Shakespeare*. 3. A band; a fillet. *Addison*.

To SWATHE. *v. a.* To bind as a child with bands and rollers. *Abbot*, *Prior*.

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*schweben*, Germ. 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*. 3. To bear rule; to govern. *Milton*.

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; domination. *Hooker*. 4. Influence; direction. *Dryden*.

To SWEAR. *v. n.* *p. eter* *swore*, or *swore*; *part. pass.* *sworn*. [*swarian*, Sax. *sweren*, Dutch.] 1. To obtest some superior power; to utter an oath. *Tillotson*. 2. To declare or

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promise upon oath. *Pearbam*. 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*.

SWEARER. *f.* [from *swear*.] A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely. *Herbert*, *Swift*.

SWEAT. *f.* [*swet*, Sax. *swet*, Dutch.] 1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. *Boyle*. 2. Labour; toil; drudgery. *Denham*. 3. Evaporation of moisture. *Mort*.

To SWEAT. *v. n.* *pre-terite* *swet*, *swated*; *participle pass.* *swaten*. 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. *Martimer*.

To SWEAT. *v. a.* To emit as sweat. *Dryden*.

SWEATER. *f.* [from *sweat*] One who sweats.

SWEATY. *a.* [from *sweat*] 1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat. *Milton*. 2. Consisting of sweat. *Swift*. 3. Laborious; toilsome. *Friso*.

To SWEEP. *v. a.* [*swapan*, Sax.] 1. To drive away with a besom. 2. To clean with a besom. *Luke*. 3. To carry with pomp. *Shakespeare*. 4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. *Kneller*, *Fenton*. 5. To pass over with celerity and force. 6. To rub over. *Dryden*. 7. To strike with long strokes. *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. *South*.

SWEEPNET. *f.* [*swEEP* and *net*] A net that takes in a great compass. *Camden*.

SWEETSTAKE. *f.* [*swEEP* and *stake*.] A man that wins all. *Shakespeare*.

SWEETLY. *a.* [from *sweep*] Passing with great speed and violence. *Dryden*.

SWEET. *a.* [*swete*, Saxon; *soet*, Dutch.] 1. Pleasing to any sense. *Watts*. 2. Luscious to the taste. *Davies*. 3. Fragrant to the smell. *Walter*, *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 thinking; 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*.

SWEET-

SWEETBRIAR. *f.* [*sweet* and *briar*.] A fragrant shrub *Bacon*.

SWEETBROOM. *f.* An herb. *Ainsl.*

SWEETCICELY. *f.* [*Myrrhur*.] A plant. *Miller*

To SWEETEN. *v. a.* [from *sweet*.] 1. To make sweet. *Swift*. 2. To make mild or kind. *South*. 3. To make less painful. *Addison*. 4. To palliate; to reconcile. *L'Estrange*. 5. To make grateful or pleasing. *Ben. Johnson*. 6. To luten; to make delicate. *Dryden*.

To SWEETEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet. *Bacon*.

SWEETENER. *f.* [from *sweeten*.] 1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly. *Swift*. 2. That which contemperate acrimony. *Temple*.

SWEETHEART. *f.* [*sweet* and *heart*.] A lover or mistress. *Shakspeare*. *Cleveland*.

SWEETING. *f.* [from *sweet*.] 1. A sweet luscious apple. *Ajcham*. 2. A word of endearment. *Shakspeare*.

SWEETISH. *a.* [from *sweet*.] Somewhat sweet. *Flyer*.

SWEETLY. *adv.* [from *sweet*.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness. *Swift*.

SWEETMEAT. *f.* [*sweet* and *meat*.] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar. *Letc*.

SWEETNESS. *f.* [from *sweet*.] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses. *Ajcham*. *Romans*.

SWEETWILLIAM. *f.* A plant. It is a species of pillflower.

SWEETWILLOW. *f.* Gale or Dutch myrtle. *Miller*.

To SWELL. *v. n.* participle pass. *swollen*. [prellan, Saxon; *swellen*, Dutch.] 1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden*. 2. To tumify by obstruction. *Nehemiah*, *Dryden*. 3. To be exasperated. *Shakspeare*. 4. To look big. *Shakspeare*. 5. To protuberate. *Isaiah*. 6. To rise into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden*. 7. To be inflated with anger. *Psalms*. 8. To grow upon the view. *Shakspeare*.

To SWELL. *v. a.* 1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make tumid. *Shakspeare*. 2. To raise to arrogance. *Clarendon*.

SWELL. *f.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk. *Dryden*.

SWELLING. *f.* [from *swell*.] 1. Morbid tumour. 2. Protuberance; prominence. *Newton*. 3. Effort for a vent. *Tatler*.

To SWELT. *v. n.* To puff in sweat. *Spenser*.

To SWELTER. *v. n.* To be pained with heat. *Wallon*.

To SWELTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat. *Bentley*.

SWELTRY. *a.* [from *swelter*.] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *swEEP*.

To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green tuft. *J. C. M. C. C.*

To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.] 1. To wander; to rove. *Dryden*. 2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom or duty. *Hooker*, *Common Prayer*. 3. To ply; to bend. *Milton*. 4. To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden*.

SWIFT. *a.* [ῥῑῑῑῑ, Saxon.] 1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble. *Bacon*, *Ray*, *Dorset*. 2. Ready. *Milton*.

SWIFT. *f.* [from the quickness of their flight.] 1. A bird like a swallow; a martinet. *Derb*. 2. The current of a stream. *Walton*.

SWIFTLY. *adv.* [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly. *Bacon*, *Prior*.

SWIFTNESS. *f.* [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity. *Denham*.

To SWIG. *v. n.* [*swiga*, Island'ck.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL. *v. a.* [ῥῑῑῑῑ, Sax.] 1. To drink luxuriously and glosly. *Shakspeare*. 2. To wash; to drench. *Phispr*. 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*, *swum*, or *swum*. [ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑ, 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. *Kestler*. 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*.

SWIM. *f.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water. *Greece*.

SWIMMER. *f.* [from *swim*.] 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. *adv.* [from *swimming*.] Smoothly; without obstruction. *Arbutnot*.

SWINE. *f.* [ῥῑῑῑ, Saxon; *swyn*, Dutch.] A hog; a pig. *Shakspeare*. *Prior*.

SWINEBREAD. *f.* A kind of plant; truffle.

SWINEHERD. *f.* [ῥῑῑῑ and ῥῑῑῑ, Sax.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome*.

SWINEPIPE. *f.* A bird of the thrush kind.

To SWING. *v. n.* [ῥῑῑῑῑ, Sax.] 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.

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. Courte; unrestrained liberty. *Chapman.* 5. Unrestrained tendency. *Glanv. South.*

To **SWINGE.** *v. a.* [springan, Sax.] 1. To whip; to ballinate; to punish. *Swift.* 2. To move as a lath. *Milton.*

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. *Shakefp.*

SWINGER. *f.* [from swing.] He who swings; a hurler.

SWINGING. *a.* [from swinge.] Great; huge. *L'Estrange.*

SWINGINGLY. *adv.* [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.* [springan, Sax.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. *Speafer.*

To **SWINK.** *v. a.* To overlabour. *Milton.*

SWINK. *f.* [spring, Sax.] Labour; toil; drudgery. *Speafer.*

SWITCH. *f.* A small flexible twig. *Shakefp. Addison.*

To **SWITCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk. *Chapman.*

SWIVEL. *f.* Something fixed in another body to 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 passive of *swell.*

SWOLN. } *Speafer.*

SWOM. The preterite of *swim.* *Dryden.*

To **SWOON.** *v. n.* [springan, Sax.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. *Lucan, Prior.*

SWOON. *f.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To **SWOOP.** *v. a.* [I suppose from the sound.] 1. To fall at once, as a hawk upon his prey. *Dryden.* 2. To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanville.*

SWOOP. *f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *L'Estrange.*

To **SWOOP.** *v. a.* To change; to exchange one thing for another. *Dryden.*

SWORD. *f.* [speord, Sax. *ferserd,* Dutch.] 1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting: the usual weapon of fights hand to hand. *Brome.* 2. Destruction by war. *Deuter.* 3. Vengeance of justice. 4. Emblem of authority. *Hudibras.*

SWORDED. *a.* [from sword.] Gilt with a sword. *Milton.*

SWORDER. *f.* [from sword.] A cut-throat; a soldier. *Shakefp.*

SWORDFISH. *f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head. *Spencer.*

SWORDGRASS. *f.* A kind of sedge; glâder. *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. *Shakefp.*

SWORDPLAYER. *f.* [sword and player.] Gladiator; tencer. *Hazebill.*

SWORE. The preterite of *swear.* *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear.* *Shakefp.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim.* *Milton.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing.* *Addison.*

SYB. *a.* [Properly *fib*; *fib,* Sax.] Related by blood. *Spencer.*

SYCAMINE. } *f.* A tree. *Martimar,*

SYCAMORE. } *Walton.*

SYCOPHANT. *f.* [συκοφαντής.] A flatterer; a parasite. *Shney, South.*

To **SYCOPHANT.** *v. n.* [συκοφαντώ.] To play the sycophant. *Gen. of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHANTICK. *a.* [from sycophant.] Flattering; parasitical.

To **SYCOPHANTISE.** *v. n.* [from sycophant] To play the flatterer. *Diid.*

SYLLABICAL. *a.* [from syllable.] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from syllabical.] In a syllabical manner.

SYLLABICK. *a.* [syllabique, French; from syllable.] Relating to syllables.

SYLLABLE. *f.* [συλλαβή.] 1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation. *Helder.* 2. Any thing proverbially concise. *Shakefp.*

To **SYLLABLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. *Milton.*

SYLLABUS. *f.* [Rightly SYLLABUS, which see.] Milk and acids. *Deaumont.*

SYLLABUS. *f.* [συλλαβός.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *f.* [συλλογισμός.] An argument composed of three propositions; as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.*

SYLLOGISTICAL. } *a.* [συλλογιστικός.] Per-

SYLLOGISTICK. } taining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism. *Watts.*

SYLLOGISTICALLY. *adv.* [from syllogistical.] In the form of a syllogism. *Locke.*

To **SYLLOGIZE.** *v. n.* [συλλογίζω.] To reason by syllogism. *Watts.*

SYLVAN. *a.* Woody; shady. *Milton.*

SYLVAN. *f.* [Sylvain, Fr.] A wood-god, or satyr. *Pope.*

SYMBOL. *f.* [symbol, French; σύμβολον.] 1. An abstract; a compendium; a compre-

henive

SYM

SYN

hensive form. *Baker*. 2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else. *Broome, South, Addison*

SYMBOLICAL. *a.* [συμβολικὸς] Representative; typical; expressing by signs. *Broome, Taylor*

SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by representation. *Taylor*

SYMBOLIZATION. *f.* The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance. *Broome*

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [from *symbol*.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities. *Bacon, Boyle, Howell, More, South*

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something. *Broome*

SYMMETRIAN. *f.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently studious of proportion. *Sidney*

SYMMETRICAL. *a.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST. *f.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious of observant of proportion. *Watson*

SYMMETRY. *f.* [σὺν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Donne, Walker, Mrs, Dryden*

SYMPATHETICAL. *a.* [sympathetique, SYMPATHETIC. } Fr] Having mutual sensation; being affected by what happens to the other. *Raficomson*

SYMPATHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *sympathetick*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To SYMPATHIZE. *v. n.* [sympatiser, Fr *sympathy*] To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. *Milton, Locke*

SYMPATHY. *f.* [συμπάθεια.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another. *South, Locke*

SYMPHONIOUS. *a.* [from *symphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound. *Milton*

SYMPHONY. *f.* [σὺν and φωνή.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds. *Watson, Dryden*

SYMPHYSIS. *f.* [σὺν and φύσις.] *Symphysis* is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wijeman*

SYMPOSIACK. *a.* [συμπόσιακος.] Relating to merry makings. *Arbutnot*

SYMPTOM. *f.* [συμπτωμα.] 1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary effect. 2. A sign; a token. *Swift*

SYMPTOMATICAL. } *a.* [from *symptom*]
SYMPTOMATICK. } Happening concurrently, or occasionally. *Wijeman*

SYMPTOMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *symptomatical*] In the nature of a symptom. *Wijeman*

SYNAGOGICAL. *a.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE. *f.* [συναγωγή.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. *Gospel*

SYNALEPHA. *f.* [συναλευφή.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a latin verb, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel: as, *ill' ego*. *Dryden*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *f.* [σύν and ἄρθρον] A close conjunction of two bones. *Wijeman*

SYNCHONDROSIS. *f.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wijeman*

SYNCHRONICAL. *a.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening together at the same time. *Boyle*

SYNCHRONISM. *f.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time. *Hale*

SYNCHRONOUS. *a.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time.

SYNCOPE. *f.* [συνκοπή.] 1. Fainting fit. *Wijeman* 2. Contraction of a word by cutting off parts.

SYNCOPIST. *f.* [from *syncope*.] Contractor of words. *Speator*

To SYNDICATE. *v. n.* [σὺν and δική.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. *Hakevill*

SYNDROME. *f.* [συνδρομή.] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glanville*

SYNECDOCHE. *f.* [συνεκδοχή] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Taylor*

SYNECDOCHICAL. *a.* [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle*

SYNNEURO'SIS. *f.* [σὺν and νῦρον.] The connection made by a ligament. *Wijeman*

SYNOD. *f.* [συνόδος.] 1. An assembly, particularly or ecclesiasticks. *Shakespeare, Cleaveland* 2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Craflaw*

SYNODAL. } *a.* [synodique, Fr. from
SYNODICAL. } *synod.*] 1. Relating to a
SYNODICK. } *synod.* 2. Transacted in a synod. *Stillingfleet* 2. Reckoned from one conjunction of the sun to another. *Locke*

SYNODICALLY. *adv.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly. *Saunderson*

SYNONYMA. *f.* [from *συνώνυμος*.] Names which signify the same thing.

To SYNONOMISE. *v. a.* [from *synonyma*] To express the same thing in different words. *Camden*

SYNONYMOUS. *a.* [synonyme, French; *συνώνυμος*] Expressing the same thing by different words. *Hentley*

SYNONYMY. *f.* [συναυμία.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNOPSIS. *f.* [σύνopsis] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOP-

SYNOPTICAL. *a.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn*.

SYNTACTICAL. *a.* [from *syntaxis*, Lat.] 1. Conjoined; fitted to each other. 2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX. } *f.* [σύνταξις.] 1. A system;
 SYNTAXIS } 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.* [συνθετικὸς.] Containing; compounding; forming composition. *Watts*.

SYPHON. *f.* [σίφων.] A tube; a pipe. *Mortimer*.

SYRINGE. *f.* [σύνιγγη.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted. *Ray*.

To **SYRINGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To spout by a syringe. *Wise man*. 2. To wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY. *f.* [σύνιγγη and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow fores.

SYRTIS. *f.* [Latin.] A quicksand; 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*.

SYSTEMATICAL. *a.* [συστηματικός.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another. *Bentley*.

SYSTEMATICALLY. *adv.* In form of a system. *Bayle*.

SYSTOLE. *f.* [συστολή, Fr. *ευστολή*.] 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 oblique *s*: as *nation*, *salvation*; except when *f* precedes *i*: as, *christian*, *question*.

TABBY. *f.* [*tali*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved silk. *Swift*.

TABBY. *a.* Brinded; brindled. *Addison*.

TABEFACI'ON. *f.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] The act of wasting away.

To **TABEFY.** *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] To waste; to be extenuated by disease. *Harw*.

TABARD. } *f.* [*takerda*, low Latin; *ta-*
 TABFRD. } *bard*, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat.

TABERDER. *f.* [from *taberda*.] One who wears a long gown.

TABERNACLE. *f.* [*talernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] 1. Any flat or level surface. *Sandys*. 2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes. *Locke*, *Addison*. 3. The per-

sons sitting at table. *Shakef*. 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. *Shakef*, *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 **TABLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another. *South*, *Felton*.

To **TABLE.** *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down. *Shakef*.

TABLEBEER. *f.* [*table* and *beer*] Beer used at vi'suals; small beer.

TABLEBOOK. *f.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakef*.

TABLECLOTH. *f.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen spread on a table. *Camden*.

TABLEMAN. *f.* A man at draughts. *Bacon*.

TABLER. *f.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Answorth*.

TABLETALK. *f.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments. *Shakef*, *Dryden*, *Asterbury*.

TABLET. *f.* [from *table*.] 1. A small level surface. 2. A medicine in a square form. *Bacon*. 3. A surface written on or painted. *Dryden*.

TABOUR. *f.* [*tabourin, tabour, o'd Fr.*] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. *Shakeſp.*

TO TABOUR. *v. n.* [*taburer, old French.*] To ſtrike lightly and frequently. *Nab*

TABOURER. *f.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour. *Shakeſp.*

TABOURET. *f.* [from *tabour.*] A ſmall drum or tabour. *Speſtator.*

TABOURINE. *f.* [French.] A tabour; a ſmall drum. *Shakeſp.*

TABRERE. *f.* Taburer. *Spencer.*

TABBET. *f.* A tabour. *Genſis.*

TABULAR. *a* [*tabularis, Lat.*] 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, Lat.*] Having a flat ſurface. *Grow.*

TACHE. *f.* [from *tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Exodus.*

TACHYGRAPHY. *f.* [*ταχυς and γραφω.*] The art or practice of quick writing.

TACIT. *a* [*tacite, Fr tacitus, Lat.*] Silent; implied; not expreſſed by words. *Bacon, Locke*

TACITLY. *adv.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expreſſion. *Addiſon, Rogers*

TACITURNITY. *f.* *taciturnitas, Lat.*] Habitual ſilence. *Donne, Arbutnot.*

TO TACK. *v. n.* [*tacher, Breton.*] 1. To faſten to any thing. *Herbert, Grow, Swift.* 2. To join; to unite; to catch together. *Dryd. Swift.*

TO TACK. *v. n.* [probable from *tackle.*] To turn a ſhip. *Brown, Tempk, 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. *Spencer, Shakeſp. Milton, Dryden, Addiſon*

TACKLED. *a* [from *tackk.*] Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakeſp.*

TACKLING. *f.* [from *tackle.*] 1. Furniture of the maſt. *Abbot, Bacon, Garth.* 2. Instruments of action. *Walton.*

TACTICAL. } *a* *τακτικη, τακτικα; taſtique,*
TACTICK. } French.] Relating to the art of ranging a batle.

TACTICKS. *f.* [*τακτικη.*] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*

TACTILE. *a.* [*taſtilis, taſtilum, Lat.*] Suſceptible of touch. *Hale.*

TACTILITY. *f.* [from *taſtile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTION. *f.* [*taſtion, Fr. taſtio, Lat.*] The act of touching

TADPOLE. *f.* [*tad, trad, and pola, a young one.*] A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle. *Shakeſp. Ray.*

TAKEN. The poetical contraction of *taken.*

TAFETA. *f.* [*taffetas, Fr. taſſetar, Span.*] A thin ſilk. *Shakeſp.*

TAG. *f.* [*tag, Iſlandiſh.*] 1. A point of metal put in the end of the ſtring. 2. Any thing paltry any mean. *Whigſite, Shakeſp. L'Eſtrange.*

TAGTAIL. *f.* [*tag and tail.*] A woman 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. *Dryden.* 3. To join: this is properly *to tack.* *Swift.*

TAIL. *f.* [*tael, Sax.*] 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 catkin. *Harvey.* 4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.* 5. To turn TAIL. To fly; to run away. *Sidney.*

TO TAIL. *v. a.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*

TAILED. *a.* [from *tail.*] Furniſhed with a tail. *Grow.*

TAILLAGE. *f.* [*tailleur, Fr.*] A piece cut out of the whole; a ſhare of a man's ſubſtance paid by way of tribute. *Cowell.*

TAILLE. *f.* The fee which is oppoſite to feeſimple, becauſe it is ſo minced or pared, that it is not in his 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, Fr.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to make cloaths. *Shakeſp. Camden, Howel, Collier*

TO TAIN. *v. a.* [*teindre, Fr.*] 1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Tomſon.* 2. To ſtain; to ſully. *Shakeſp. Chapman, Milton.* 3. To infect. *Harvey, Arbutnot, Pope.* 4. To corrupt. *Swift.* 5. A corrupt contraction of *attain.*

TO TAIN. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched. *Shakeſp.*

TAIN. *f.* [*teinte, Fr.*] 1. A tincture; a ſtain. 2. An infect. *Brown.* 3. Infection. *Locke, Prior.* 4. A ſpot; a ſoil; a blemiſh. *Shakeſp. Milton.*

TAINLESS. *a.* [from *taint.*] Free from infection. *Swift.*

TAINTURE. *f.* [*teinture, Fr.*] Taint; tinge; deſilement. *Shakeſp.*

TO TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took,* part. paſſ. *taken.* ſometimes *took.* [*taka, Iſlandiſh.*] 1. To receive what is offered. *Dryden, Philips.* 2. To ſeize what is not given. *Dryden.* 3. To receive. *Deuter.* 4. To receive with good or ill will. *Shakeſp. Knolles, Clarendon, Swift.* 5. To lay hold on; to catch by ſurprize or artifice. *Eccl'eſ. Clarendon, Pope.* 6. To ſnatch; to ſeize. *Hale.* 7. To make priſoner. *Shakeſp. Knolles.* 8. To captivate with pleaſure; to delight; to engage. *Shakeſp. Decay of Piety, Locke, Wake.* 9. To ſurprize; to catch. *Collier.* 10. To entrap; to catch in a ſnare. 11. To underſtand in any particular

sense or manner. Raleigh, Bacon, Wake. 12. To exact. *Leviticus* 13. To get: to have; to appropriate. *Genesis* 14. To use; to employ. *Watts* 15. To blast; to infect. *Shakeſp.* 16. To judge in favour of. *Dryden.* 17. To admit any thing bad from without. *Hudibras.* 18. To get; to procure. 2 *Mac.* 19. To turn to; to practise. *Bacon.* 20. To cloſe in with; to comply with *Dryden, Rowe, Locke.* 21. To form; to fix. *Clarendon.* 22. To catch in the hand; to ſeize. *Ezekiel, Dryden.* 23. To admit; to ſuffer. *Dryden.* 24. To perform any action. 2 *Sam Bacon, Hakewill, Dryden, Prior, Addiſon, Taſler, Swift.* 25. To receive into the mind. *Bacon, Watts.* 26. To go into. *Camden, Hale.* 27. To go along; to follow; to purſue. *Dryden.* 28. To ſwallow; to receive. *Bacon, Brown.* 29. To ſwallow as a medicine. *South, Locke.* 30. To chooſe one or more. *Milton, Locke.* 31. To copy. *Dryden.* 32. To convey; to carry; to tranſport. *Shakeſp Judges.* 33. To taſten on; to ſeize. *Mark, Temple, Dryden.* 34. Not to reſuſe; 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. 1 *Timothy, Swift.* 39. To purſue; to go in. *Milton, Dryd.* 40. To receive any temper or diſpoſition of mind *Iſaiab, Dryden.* 41. To endure; to bear. *L'Eſtrange, Swift.* 42. To draw; to derive. *Tillotſon.* 43. To leap; to jump over. *Shakeſp.* 44. To aſſume. *Shakeſp 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. *Iſaiab, Genesis, Dryden.* 51. Not to leave; not to omit. *Locke, Arbuthnot.* 52. To receive payments. *Shakeſp.* 53. To obtain by menſuration. *Camden, Swift.* 54. To withdraw. *Speſtator.* 55. To ſeize with a tranſitory impuſſe. *Arbuthnot.* 56. To comprize; to comprehend. *Atterbury, Locke.* 57. To have recourſe to. *L'Eſtrange.* 58. To produce; or ſuffer to be produced. *Spencer.* 59. To catch in the mind. *Locke.* 60. To hire; to rent. *Pope.* 61. To engage in; to be active in. *Shakeſp.* 62. To ſuſter; 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 let 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. *Spencer, Addiſon.* 72. To ſwallow; to take by the mouth. *Lucas.* 73. To TAKE

from. To derogate; to detract. *Dryd.* 74. To deprive of. *Locke, Shakeſp.* 75. To TAKE heed. To be cautious; to beware. *Milton, Dryd.* 76. To TAKE heed to. To attend. *Eccleſj.* 77. To TAKE in. To comprize; to comprehend. *Burnet, Addiſon, Derham.* 78. To admit. *Sidney, Bacon, Wotton, Dryden, Locke.* 79. To win. *Knolles, Suckling.* 80. To receive. *Acts, Tillotſon.* 81. To receive mentally. *Hale, Watts.* 82. To TAKE oath. To ſwear. *Ezek. Bacon.* 83. To TAKE off. To invalidate; to deſtroy; to remove. *Shakeſp. Saunderson.* 84. To withhold; to withdraw. *Bacon, Wake.* 85. To ſwallow. *Locke.* 86. To purchaſe. *Locke, Swift.* 87. To copy. *Addiſon.* 88. To find place for. *Bacon.* 89. To remove. *Bacon, Wale.* 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 be ready for; to engage with. *Shakeſp.* 96. To apply to the uſe of. *Addiſon.* 97. To begin. *Ezek. South.* 98. To taſten with a ligature paſſed under. *Sharp.* 99. To engroſs; to engage. *Dryden, Duſſa.* 100. To have final recourſe to. *Addiſon.* 101. To ſeize; to catch; to arreſt. *Spencer, Shakeſp.* 102. To admit. *Bacon.* 103. To anſwer by reproving; to reprimand; *L'Eſtrange.* 104. To begin where the former left of. *Dryden, Addiſon.* 105. To lit. *Shakeſp. Ray.* 106. To occupy. *Hayward, Hammond, Clarendon, South.* 107. To accommodate; to adjust. *Shakeſp. L'Eſtrange.* 108. To comprize. *Dryden.* 109. To adapt; to aſſume. *Hammond, Temple, South, Atterbury.* 110. 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 aſſume; to claim authority. *Shakeſp. F. Iſm.*

To TAKE. v. n. 1. To direct the courſe; to have a tendency to. *Bacon, Dryden.* 2. To pleaſe; to gain reception. *South, Bentley.* 3. To have the intended or natural effect. *Bacon, Dryden.* 4. To catch; to fix. *Bacon.* 5. To TAKE after. To learn of; to reſemble; to imitate. *Hudibras, Atterbury.* 6. To TAKE in. To incloſe. *Mort.* 7. To leſſen; to contract as, he took in his ſails. 8. To cheat; to gull; 9. To TAKE in hand. To undertake. *Clar.* 10. To TAKE in with. To reſort to. *Bacon.* 11. To TAKE on. To be violently affected. *Shakeſp. Bacon.* 12. To grieve; to pine. *Shakeſp.* 13. To TAKE to. To apply to; to be fond of. *Locke.* 14. To betake to; to have recourſe. *Dryden.* 15. To TAKE up. To floop. *Gleaner South.* 16. To reform. *Locke.* 17. To TAKE up with. To be contented with. *South, Bentley.* 18. To lodge; to dwell. *L'Eſtrange, South.* 19. To TAKE with. To pleaſe. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN. the participle pass. of *take*. *South, Denham.*

TA'KER. *f.* [from *take*.] He that takes. *Denb.*

TA'KING. *f.* [from *take*.] Seizure; distress. *Butler.*

TALE. *f.* [tale, Saxon.] 1. A narrative; a story. *Watts* 2. Oral relation. *Shakeſp.* 3. Number reckoned. *Hoker.* 4. Reckoning; numeral account. *Carew, Butler.* 5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret. *Shakeſp. Bacon.*

TALEBEARER. *f.* [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *L'Eſtange, South.*

TALEBEARING. *f.* [tale and bear.] The act of informing. *Arbutnot.*

TA'LENT. *f.* [talentum, Lat.] 1. A talent signified ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Abutnot, Shakeſp.* 2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. *Clarendon. Dryden.* 3. Quality; nature. *Clarendon. Swift.*

TA'LISMAN. *f.* A magical character. *Pope.*

TALISMA'NICK. *a.* [from *tahjman*.] Magical. *Addiſon.*

To TALK. *v. n.* [taelen, Dutch.] 1. To ſpeak in converſation; to ſpeak fluently and familiarly. *Shakeſp Waller, Addiſon* 2. To prattle; to ſpeak impertinently. *Milton.* 3. To give account. *Milton, Addiſon.* 4. To ſpeak; to reaſon; to confer. *Jeremiah, Cellier, Watts.*

TALK. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Oral converſation: fluent and familiar ſpeech. *Knolles, Loc.* 2. Report; rumour. *Locke.* 3. Subject of diſcourſe. *Milton.*

TALK. *f.* [taic, F.] Stones compoſed of plates generally parallel, flexible, and elactick. *Woodward*

TALKATIVE. *a.* [from *talk*] Full of plate; loquacious. *Sidney, Addiſon.*

TALKATIVENESS. *f.* [from *talkative*] Loquacity; garrulity. *Gov. of the Tongue, Swift.*

TALKER. *f.* [from *talk*] 1. One who talks. *Watts.* 2. A loquacious perſon; a prattler. *Shakeſp. Locke.* 3. A boaster; a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*

TALKY. *a.* [from *talk*.] Conſiſting of talk. *Woodward.*

TALL. *a.* [tâl, Welch] 1. High in ſtature. *Shakeſp. Milton.* 2. High; lofty. *Milton.* 3. Sturdy; luſty. *Shakeſp.*

TALLAGE. *f.* [tailage, French.] Impoſt; exciſe. *Bacon.*

TALLOW. *f.* [talge, Daniſh.] The greaſe or fat of an animal; ſuet. *Abbot, Swift.*

To TALLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To greaſe; to ſmear with tallow.

TALLOWCHANDLER. *f.* [tallow and chandler, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow. *Harvey.*

TALLY. *f.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.] 1. A ſtick notched or cut in a conformity to another ſtick. *Garth, Prior.* 2. Any thing made to ſuit another. *Dryden.*

To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to ſuit; to cut out for any thing. *Prior, Pope.*

To TA'LLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be ſuitable. *Addiſon.*

TA'LMUD. } *f.* The book containing the
THA'LMUD. } Jewish traditions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explications of the law.

TA'LNES. *f.* [from *tall*.] Height of ſtature; procerity. *Spencer, Hayward.*

TA'LON. *f.* [talon, Fr.] 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.*

TA'MARISK. *f.* [tamarisce, Lat.] The flowers of the tamarisk are reſolacious. *Miller.*

TAMBARINE. *f.* [tamburina, Fr.] A tambour; a ſmall drum. *Spencer.*

TAME. *a.* [tame, Saxon; taem, Dutch.] 1. Not wild; domeſtick. *Addiſon.* 2. Cruſhed; ſubdued; depreſſed dejected. *Shakeſp. R. ſcsm.* 3. Spiritleſs; unanimated.

To TAME. *v. n.* [temean, Sax.] 1. To reduce from wildneſs; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Shakeſp.* 2. To ſubdue; to cruſh; to depreſs; to conquer. *Ben. Johnſon.*

TAMEABLE. *a.* [from *tame*.] Suſceptible of taming. *Williſs.*

TAMELY. *adv.* [from *tame*.] Not wildly; meanly; ſpiritleſly. *Shakeſp. Dryd. 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'Eſtange.* 2. To meddle; to have to do without honeſty or neceſſity. *R. ſcsmm, Addiſon.* 3. To deal; to praſtiſe with. *Hudibras.*

To TAN. *v. a.* [tannen, Dutch.] 1. To impregnate or imbue with bark. *Grew, Swift.* 2. To imbrown by the ſun. *Denne, Cleaveland.*

TANE for *taken*, *ta'en*. *Mey.*

TANG. *f.* [tanghe, 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. Sound; tone. *Holler.*

To TANG. *v. n.* To ring with. *Shakeſp.*

TANGENT. *f.* [tangente, French; tangens, Lat.] Is a right line perpendiculary raiſed on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle, &c. as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY. *f.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE. *a.* [from *tange*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch. *Bacon, Locke.*

To TANGLE. *v. a.* [see *entangle*] 1. To
implicate;

- implicate; to knit together. 2. To ensnare; to entrap. *Shakeſp Milton*. 3. To embroil; to embarrass. *Craſhaw*.
- To TANGLE. *v. a.* To be entangled.
- TANGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another. *Milton*.
- TANISTRY. *f.* The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser*.
- TANK. *f.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large cistern or basin. *Dryden*.
- TANKARD. *f.* [*tankaerd*, Dutch] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink. *Bun. Johnson, Swift*.
- TANNER. *f.* [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather. *Milton*.
- TANSY. *f.* A plant. *Mil'er*.
- TANTALISM. *f.* [from *tantalize*] A punishment like that of Tantalus. *Addison*.
- To TANTALIZE. *v. a.* To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached. *Addison*.
- TANTLING. *f.* [from *Tantalus*] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. *Shakeſp*.
- TANTAMOUNT. *a.* [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. *Shakeſp. Addison*.
- TAP. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A gentle blow. *Addison, Gay* 2. A pipe at which the liquor of the vessel is let out. *Derham*.
- TAPROOT. *f.* The principal stem of the root. *Mortimer*.
- TAPE. *f.* [*taepan*, Sax] A narrow fillet or band. *Gay, Pope*.
- TAPER. *f.* [*taepn*, Sax.] A wax candle; a light. *Taylor*.
- TAPER. *a.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical. *Dryden, Greav*.
- To TAPER. *v. n.* To grow smaller. *Ray*.
- TAPESTRY. *f.* [*tapeterie, tapisserie, tapis, French; tapetum, Lat.*] Cloth woven in regular figures. *Dryden, Addison*.
- TAPET. *f.* [*tapetia, Lat.*] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser*.
- TAPSTER. *f.* [from *tap*.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse. *Shakeſp. Howell, Swift*.
- TAR. *f.* [*tarre*, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch] Liquid pitch. *Camden*.
- TAR. *f.* A sailor; a seaman, in contempt. *Swift*.
- To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To sneer over with tar. 2. To tease; to provoke. *Shakeſp*.
- TARANTULA. *f.* [Italian] An insect whose bite is only cured by music. *Sidney, Locke*.
- TARDATION. *f.* [*tardo, Lat.*] The act of hindering or delaying.
- TARDIGRAOUS. *a.* [*tardigradus, Lat.*] Moving slowly. *Brown*,
- TARDIILY. *adv.* [from *tardy*] Slowly; sluggishly. *Shakeſp*.
- TARDITY. *f.* [*tarditas, Latin*] Slowness; want of velocity. *Digby*
- TARDINESS. *f.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion. *Shakeſp*.
- 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. Unway. *Hudibras*. 5. Criminal; offending. *Collier*.
- To TARDY. *v. a.* [*tarder, Fr.*] To delay; to hinder. *Shakeſp*.
- TARE. *f.* [from *teeren*, Dutch.] A weed that grows among corn. *Hooker, Dec. 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.* [*tarza, Saxon*] A kind of
TARGET. } buckler or shield borne on the left
arm. *Spenser, Milton*.
- TARGUM. *f.* A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.
- TARIFF. *f.* A cartel of commerce. *Addison*.
- TARN. *f.* A bog; a fen; a marsh.
- To TARNISH. *v. n.* [*ternir, Fr.*] To sully; to soil; to make not bright. *Collier, Thomson*.
- To TARNISH. *v. n.* To lose brightness. *Collier*.
- TARPAVLING. *f.* [from *tar*.] 1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar. *Dryden*. 2. A sailor in contempt. *Dennis*.
- TARRAGON. *f.* A plant called herb dragon.
- TARRIANCE. *f.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps to jurn. *Shakeſp*.
- TARRIER. *f.* 1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. *Dryden*. 2. One that taries or stays.
- To TARRY. *v. n.* [*targir, Fr*] 1. To stay; to continue in a place. *Shakeſp*. 2. To delay; to be long in coming. *Psalms, Dryden*.
- To TARRY. *v. a.* To wait for. *Shakeſp*.
- TARSEL. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Shakeſp Prior*.
- TARSUS. *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. *Wifeman*.
- TART. *a.* [*taert, Sax. taertig, Dutch*] 1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste. 2. Sharp; keen; severe. *Shakeſp. Wotton*.
- TART. *f.* [*tarte, Fr. tartia, Ital.*] A small pie of fruit. *Bacon*.
- TARTANE. *f.* [*tartana, Ital*] 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 rheish wine. *Quincy, Boyle*.
- TARTARPEAN. *a.* [*tartarus, Latin*.] Hellish. *Milton*.

TARTAREOUS. *a.* [from *tartar*.] 1. Consisting of tartar. *Græw*. 2. Hellish. *Milton*.
To TARTARIZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.
TARTAROUS. *a.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.
TARTLY. *adv.* [from *tart*.] 1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity. 2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity. *Waller*. 3. With fierceness of aspect. *Shakesp*.
TARTNESS. *f.* [from *tart*.] 1. Sharpness; fierceness; acidity. *Mortimer*. 2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language. *Shakesp*.
TASK. *f.* [*task*, Fr. *taſſa*, Ital] 1. Something to be done imposed by another. *Milton*. 2. Employment; business. *Atterbury*, *Pope*. 3. To take to TASK. To reprove; to reprimand. *L'Eſtrange*, *Addiſon*.
To TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun] To burthen with something to be done. *Shakesp*. *Dryden*.
TASKER. } *f.* [*task* and *maſter*.] One
TASKMASTER. } who imposes tasks. *Milton*
South.
TASSEL. *f.* [*taſſe*, Fr.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances. *Spencer*, *Sandys*.
TASSEL. } *f.* An herb. *Ainſworth*.
TAZEL. }
TASSELLED. *f.* [from *taſſel*.] Adorned with tassels. *Milton*.
TASSES. *f.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainſworth*.
TASTABLE. *a.* That may be tasted; savoury. *Byle*.
To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taſter*, to try, Fr] 1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate. *John*. 2. To try by the mouth; to eat; at least in a small quantity. *Milton*. 3. To essay first. *Knolles*, *Dryden*. 4. To feel; to have perception of. *Hebrew*.
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 tinged, or receive some quality of character. *Shakesp*. 6. To try the relish of any thing. *Dantes*. 7. To have perception of. *Wisd*. 8. To take enjoyment. *Milton*. 9. To enjoy fearfully. *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 sense or discernment. *Herber*, *Milton*. 5. An essay; a trial; an experiment. *Shakesp*. 6. A small portion given as a specimen. *Bacon*.
TASTED. *a.* [from *taſte*.] Having a particular relish. *Bacon*.
TASTER. *f.* [*taſteur*, Fr] 1. One who takes the first essay of food. *Cyphar*. 2. A dram cup. *Ainſworth*.
TASTEFUL. *a.* [*taſte* and *full*.] High relished; savoury. *Pope*.
TASTELESS. *a.* [from *taſte*.] 1. Having no

power of perceiving taste. 2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate. *Byle*. 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 TATTER. *v. a.* [*taſtan*, Sax.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Shakesp*. *Pope*.
TATTER. *f.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fattering rag. *L'Eſtrange*.
TATTERDEMLION. *f.* A ragged fellow. *L'Eſtrange*.
To TATTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly. *Spencer*, *Locke*, *Addiſon*.
TATTLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Swift*, *Watts*.
TATTLER. *f.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater. *Taylor*.
TATTOO. *f.* The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters. *Prior*.
TAVERN. *f.* [*taverne*, Fren. *taberna*, Lat.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shakesp*.
TAVERNER. } *f.* [from *tavern* man or
TAVERNKEEPER. } *keep*, *tavernier*, Fren.]
TAVERNMAN. } One who keeps a tavern. *Camden*.
TAUGHT, preterite and part. passive of *teach*. *Milton*.
To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*taunſer*, Fr. *tander*, Dutch.] 1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule. *Shakesp*. *Roscoe*. 2. To exprobate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shakesp*.
TAUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach. *Shakesp*. *Prior*.
TAUNTER. *f.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.
TAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobation. *Shakesp*. *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.* [*taſwen*, Dutch; *taſian*, Sax.] To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.
TAW. *f.* A mable to play with. *Swift*.
TAWDRINESS. *f.* [from *taſdry*.] Tinsel finery; finery too ostentatious.
TAWDRY. *a.* [from Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred's fair;] Meanly showy; splenid without cost. *Spencer*, *L'Eſtrange*, *Dryden*, *Addiſon*.
TAWER. *f.* [from *taſe*.] A dresser of white leather.
TAWNY. *a.* [*tane*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned. *Lea*, *Sam*, *Milton*, *Brown*, *Addiſon*.

TAX. *f.* [*taxe*, French, *taxe*, Dutch] 1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. *Dryden, Arbutnot.* 2. Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*

TO TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr.] 1. To load with imposts. 2 *Kings.* 2. To charge; to censure; to accuse. *Shakesp. 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. *Shakesp.*

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, Addison, Spectator, Arbutnot, Swift.*

TO TEACH. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *tached*, which is now obsolete. [*tecan*, 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 to as to impress upon the mind. *Shak. South.* 4. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tuffer.*

TO TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor. *Shakesp. Mic.*

TEACHABLE. *a.* [from *teach*] Docile; susceptible of instruction. *Watts.*

TEACHABLENESS. *f.* [from *teachable*] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TEACHER. *f.* [from *teach*] 1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor. *Hooker, Milton, South, Blackmore.* 2. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *South.*

TEAD or *tede* A torch; a flambeau. *Spenser.*

TEAGUE. *f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL. *f.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl. *Carew.*

TEAM. *f.* [*tyne*, 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.* [*teap*, Sax. *taare*, Danish.] 1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes. *Bacon, Milton.* 2. Any mixture trickling in drops. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *f.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

TO TEAR. preter. *tore*, anciently part. pass. *torn*. [*tearan*, Sax.] 1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend. *Shakesp. Gen. Arbutnot.* 2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along. *Shakesp. Jer.* 3. To break by violence. *Dryden, A. Philips.* 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'Est-ange.*

TEARER. *f.* [from *to tear*.] He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING. *a.* [*tear and fall*.] Tender; shedding tears. *Shakesp.*

TEARFUL. *a.* [*tear and full*.] Weeping; full of tears. *Shakesp. Pope.*

TO TEASE. *v. a.* [*teasa*, Sax.] 1. To comb

or unravel wool or flax. 2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap. 3. To torment with impertunity. *Addison, Prior.*

TEASEL. *f.* [*teapl*, Sax. *dipsacus*, Lat.] A plant of singular use in raising the knap upon woollen cloth. *Milton.*

TEASER. *f.* [from *tease*.] Any thing that torments by incessant impertunity. *Collier.*

TEAT. *f.* [*teib*, Welsh; *tau*, Sax. *tette*, Dut.] 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; fractious; irritable. *Shakesp.*

TECTO'NICK. *a.* [*τεκτονικος*.] Pertaining to building.

TO TED. *v. a.* [*teaban*, Sax.] To lay grafs newly mown in rows. *Milton, Mortimer.*

TE'DDER, or *tether.* *f.* [*tudder*, Dutch.] 1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide. 2. Any thing by which one is restrained. *Bacon, Child.*

TE DEUM. *f.* An hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin. *Shaksp. Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *a.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tedium*, Lat.] 1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome. *Milton.* 2. Wearisome by prolixity. *Hooker.* 3. Slow. *Anjworth.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [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. *Shak.* 4. Use of links; wearisomeness; quality of wearying. *Hooker, Donne, Davis.*

TO TEEM. *v. n.* [*team*, Saxon, offspring.] 1. To bring young. *Shaksp.* 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. *Shaksp.* 2. To pour. *Swift.*

TEEMFUL. *a.* [*teampul*, Saxon.] 1. Pregnant; prolific. 2. Brimful. *Anjworth.*

TEEMER. *f.* [from *teem*.] One that brings young.

TEEMLESS. *a.* [from *teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolific. *Dryden.*

TEEN. [*tinan*, Sax. *tenen*, Flemish, *to vex*.] Sorrow; grief. *Spenser, Shaksp.*

TO TEEN. *v. a.* [from *tinan*, *to kindle*, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing.

TEENS. *f.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen. *Granville.*

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*. *J. b.*

TO TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth. *Arbutnot.*

TEGUM'NT. *f.* [*tegum'ntum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. *Brown, Wjteman, Ray.*

TO TE'HE. *v. n.* To laugh; to titter. *Hudib.*

TEIL-tree. *f.* Linden or lime-tree. *Lyish.*

TEINT. *f.* [*tinte*, Fr.] Colour; touch of the pencil. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *a.* [*te'a*, a web, Latin.] Spinning web. *Brown.*

TELE-

TELESCOPE. *f.* [*τῆλε* and *σκοπία*.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed. *Watts*.

TELESCOPICAL. *a.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

TO TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. *told*. [*tellan*, Sax. *taelen*, *tellen*, Dut. *talen*, Dan.] 1. To utter; to express; to speak. *Milton*. 2. To relate; to rehearse; to speak. *Milton*, *Dryden*, *Pope*. 3. To teach; to inform. *Shakef.* *Sanderfon*. 4. To discover; to betray. *Numb* 5. To count; to number. *Waller*, *Prior*. 6. To make excuses. A low word. *Shakef.*

TO TELL. *v. n.* 1. To give an account; to make report. *Psalms*, *Milton*. 2. **TO TELL ON.** To inform of. 1 *Sam*.

TELLTALE. *f.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence. *Shakef.* *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 monies payable to them by the king, by warrant from the author of the receipt. *Cowell*

TEMERARIOUS. *a.* [*temeraire*, Fren. *temerarius*, Lat.] Rash; heady. *L'Isrange*. 2. Careless; heedless. *Ray*.

TEMERITY. *f.* [*temeritas*, Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger. *Cowley*

TO TEMPER. *v. n.* [*tempero*, Lat.] 1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton* 2. To compound; to form by mixture. *Shake* 3. To mingle. *Ezekiel*, *Audijon*. 4. To beat together to a proper consistence. *Wisdem*. 5. To accommodate; to mollify. 6. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe. *Spenser*, *Shakespeare*. 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. *Burmet*. 4. Disposition of mind. *Locke*. 5. Constitutional frame of mind. *Shakef.* 6. Calmness of mind; moderation. *Ben. Johnson*. 7. State to which metals are reduced. *Shakef.* *Shap*.

TEMPERAMENT. *f.* [*temperamentum*, Lat.] 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. *Wisdeman*. 3. Free from ardent passion. *Skat*. *Brown*.

TEMPERATELY. *adv.* [from *temperate*.] 1. Moderately; not excessively. *Addison*. 2. Calmly; without violence of passion. *Shakef.* 3. Without gluttony or luxury. *Taylor*.

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. *Davis*. 3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion. *Spenser*.

TEMPERED. *a.* [from *temper*.] Disposed with regard to the passions. *Shakef.*

TEMPEST. *f.* [*tempestas*, Lat.] 1. The utmost violence of the mind. *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.* [*tempest* and *tost*.] Driven about by storms. *Shakef.*

TEMPESTIVITY. *f.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.] Seasonableness. *Brown*.

TEMPESTUOUS. *a.* [*tempestuoux*, Fr. from *tempest*] Stormy; turbulent. *Milton*, *Collier*.

TEMPLAR. *f.* [from the *Temple*.] A sudent in the law. *Pope*.

TEMPLE. *f.* [*templ*, Fr. *templum*, Lat.] 1. A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shakef.*

2. The upper part of the sides of the head. *Arbutnot*, *Pope*.

TEMPLET. *f.* A piece of timber in building, *Mlexon*.

TEMPORAL. *a.* [*temporalis*, Latin.] 1. Measured by time; not eternal. *Hoker*. 2. Secular; not ecclesiastical. *Shakef.* *Swift*. 3. Not spiritual. *Taylor*, *Rogers*. 4. Placed at the temples. *Arbutnot*.

TEMPORALITY. } [*temporalité*, Fr from

TEMPORALS. } *temporal*.] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastical rights. *Cowell*, *Bacon*.

TEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal*.] With respect to this life. *Scotch*.

TEMPORALTY. *f.* [from *temporal*.] 1. The laity; secular people. *Abbot*. 2. Secular possessions. *Ayliffe*

TEMPORANEOUS. *a.* [*temporis*, Lat.] 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.* [*temporizer*, Fr.] 1. To delay; to procrastinate. *Shakef.* 2. To comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER. *f.* [*temporiseur*, Fr. from *temporizer*] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer. *Shakef.*

TEMSE BREAD. } *f.* [*temsen*, *temis*, Dut.]

TEMSE BREAD. } Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

TO TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tempt*, Lat. *tempter*, Fr.] 1. To tempt to ill; to incite by presenting some

pleasur

- pleasure or advantage to the mind. *Shakeſp*
 1. *Cor. Taylor*. 2. To provoke. *Shakeſp*. 3.
 To try; to attempt. *Dryden*.
- TEMPTATION.** *f.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt*.] 1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement. *Milton*. 2. The state of being tempted. *Duppa*. 3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill. *Shakeſp Dryden*.
- TEMPTABLE.** *a.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. *Swift*.
- TEMPTER.** *f.* [from *tempt*.] 1. One who ſolicits to ill; an enticer. *Shakeſp. Till ſin*. 2. The infernal ſeducer to evil. *Hammond*.
- TEMULENCY.** *f.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Intemperance; intoxication by liquor.
- TEMULENT.** *a.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Intemperate; intoxicated.
- TEN.** *a.* [Tyn, Sax *ten*, Dutch] The decimal number; twice five. *Bacon, Dryden*.
- TENABLE.** *a.* [*tenable*, Fr] Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition: ſuch as may be held againſt attacks. *Bacon, Clarendon, Addiſ.*
- TENACIOUS.** *a.* [*tenax*, Lat.] 1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold faſt: not willing to let go. *South*. 2. Retentive. *Locke*. 3. Having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; cohesive. *Newt. Arbuthnot*.
- TENANCY.** *f.* Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another. *Wotton*.
- TENANT.** *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 TENANT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions. *Adiſon*.
- TENANTABLE.** *a.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant. *Suckling, D. of Piety*.
- TENANTLESS.** *a.* [from *tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpoſſeſſed. *Shakeſp*.
- TENANT-SAW.** *f.* [corrupted from *tenon-saw*]
- TENCH.** *f.* [since, Sax. *tenca*, Lat.] A pond fiſh. *Hale*.
- To TEND.** *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.] 1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender. *Spencer, 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. *Shakeſp*. 5. To attend; to wait as dependants or ſervants. *Shak*. 6. To attend as ſomething inſeparable. *Shakeſp*.
- TENDANCE.** *f.* [from *tend*.] 1. Attendance; ſtate of expectation. *Spencer*. 2. Perſon; attendant. *Shakeſp*. 3. Attendance; act of waiting. *Shakeſp*. 4. Care; act of tending. *Shakeſp. Milton*.
- TENDANCE.** *f.* [from *tend*.] 1. Direction
- TENDENCY.** *f.* or courſe towards any place or object. *Taylor*. 2. Direction or courſe toward any inference or reſult; drift. *Locke*.
- TENDER.** *a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] 1. Soft; eaſily impreſſed or injured. *Milton*. 2. Senſible; eaſily pained; ſoon ſore. *L'Eſtrange, Locke*. 3. Effeminate; emaculate; delicate. *Stenſer*. 4. Exciting kind concern. *Shakeſp*. 5. Compaſſionate; anxious for another's good. *Hooker, Tillotſon*. 6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions. *Spencer*. 7. Amorous; luſcivious. *Hudibras*. 8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions. 9. Careful not to hurt. *Tillotſon*. 10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. *Shakeſp*. 11. Apt to give pain. *Bacon*. 12. Young; weak; as, tender age. *Shakeſp*.
- To TENDER.** *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] 1. To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe to acceptance. *Hooker, Milton*. 2. To hold; to eſteem. *Shakeſp*. 3. To regard with kindneſs. *Shakeſp*.
- TENDER.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Offer; propoſal to acceptance. *Dryden, South, Adiſon*. 2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. *Shakeſp*.
- TENDER-HEARTED.** *a.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Or a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.
- TENDERLING.** *f.* [from *tender*.] 1. The firſt horns of a deer. 2. A fondling.
- TENDERLY.** *adv.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; ſoftly; kindly; without harſhneſs. *Shak. Milt. Garth, Pope*.
- TENDERNESS.** *f.* [*tendrefſe*, Fr. from *tender*.] 1. The ſtate of being tender; ſuſceptibility of impreſſions. *Bacon, Arbuthnot*. 2. State of being eaſily hurt; ſoreneſs. *Locke, Adiſon Bentl*. 3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions. *Shakeſp. Adiſon*. 4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon*. 5. Scrupuloſneſs; caution. *Wotton, South*. 6. Cautious care. *Gov. of the Ton*. 7. Soft pathos of expreſſion.
- TENDINOUS.** *a.* [*tendineux*, Fr.] Sinewy; containing tendons; conſiſting of tendons. *Wifeſon*.
- TENDON.** *f.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved. *Blackmo*.
- TENDRIL.** *f.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant. *Milt. Dryden Ray*.
- TENEBRICOSE.** *a.* [*tenebricoſus*, tenebro-
- TENE BROSE.** *f.* [*ſus*, Lat.] Dark; gloomy.
- TENE BRO SITY.** *f.* [*tenebrae*, Lat.] Darkneſs; gloom.
- TENEMENT.** *f.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, low Latin.] Any thing held by a tenant. *Locke, Pope*.
- TENENT.** *f.* See **TENET**.
- TENERITY.** *f.* [*teneritas*, *tenor*, Lat.] Tenderneſs. *Ainſworth*.
- TENE SMUS.** *f.* Needing to go to ſchool. *Arbuth.*
- TENET.** *f.* [from *tenet*, Lat. *he holds*] It is ſometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*] Peſition; principle; opinion. *Dec. of Piety, South, Prior*.
- TENNIS.** *f.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Shakeſp. Houel*.
- To TENNIS.** *v. p.* [from the noun.] To dive as a ball. *Spencer*.
- TENON.** *f.* [French] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Moxon*.
- TENOUR.** *f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.] 1. Continuity of ſtate; conſtant mode; manner of continuity.

- continuity *Sidney, Craslow, Spratt*. 2. Sense contained; general course or drift *Shakspp. Locke*. 3. A found in musick *Brown*.
- TENSE**. *a.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax. *Heller*.
- TENSE** *f.* [*tempe*, Fr *tempus*, Lat.] A variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke*.
- TENSENESS** *f.* [from *ten e.*] Contraction of tension; the contrary to laxity.
- TENSIBLE** *a.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended *Bacon*.
- TENSILE** *a.* [*tenilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension. *Bacon*.
- TENSION** *f.* [*tenfion*, Fr. *ten us*, Lat.] The act of stretching; not laxation; the state of being stretched; not laxity. *Blackmore*.
- TENSIVE** *a.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Giving a tension of fibres or contract on *Fines*.
- TENSURE** *f.* [*tenus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity. *Bacon*.
- TENT** *f.* [*tente*, Fr *tentorium*, Lat.] 1. A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended on poles. *Knolles*. 2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion. *Milb*. 3. [*Tente*, Fr.] A roll of linen put into a bore *Shakspp. Wileman*. 4. A species of wine deep 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 teach as with a medicinal tent. *Shakspp. W. eman.*
- TENTATION** *f.* [*tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation. *Bacon*.
- TENTATIVE** *a.* [*tentative*, Fr. *tents*, Lat.] Trying; essaying.
- TENTED** *a.* [from *tent*] Covered with tents. *Shakspp. Pope*.
- TENTER** *f.* [*tenis*, *tenus*, 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. *Bac.*
- TENTH** *a.* [*teopa*, Sax.] Full after the ninth, ordinal of ten. *Boyle*.
- TENTH** *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. The tenth. *Dryden, Locke*. 2. Tithes *Pharps*. 3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. *Cowel*
- TENTHLY** *adv.* [from *tenth*] In the tenth place.
- TENTIGINOUS** *a.* [*tentiginis*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.
- TENTWORT** *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.
- TENUFOLIOUS** *a.* [*tenus* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.
- TENUITY** *f.* [*tenuitas*, Lat.] Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness. *K. Charles, Bentley*.
- TENUOUS** *a.* [*tenus*, Latin.] Thin; small; minute. *Brown*.
- TENURE** *f.* [*tenure*, Fr.] *Tenure* is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Raleigh, Dryden*.
- TEPEFACTION** *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. *Ainsworth*.
- TEPOR** *f.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. *A. Hudibras*.
- TERATOLOGY** *f.* [*teraplo* and *logia*.] Bombast.
- TERCE** *f.* [*terce*, Fr. n.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe.
- TEREBINTHINATE** } *a.* [*terebinthine*, Fr.
TEREBINTHINE } [*terebinthium*, Lat.]
Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine *Flyer*.
- To **TEREBRATE** *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Brown, Derb.*
- TEREBRATION** *f.* [from *terebrate*] The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon*.
- TERGEMINOUS** *a.* [*tergemini*, Lat.] Three-fold.
- TERGIVERSATION** *f.* [*tergum* and *versio*, Lat.] 1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion. *Bramb.* 2. Change; fickleness. *Clarendon*.
- TERM** *f.* [*terminus*, Lat.] 1. Limit; boundary. *Bacon*. 2. The word by which a thing is expressed. *Bacon, Burnet, Swift*. 3. Words; language. *Shakspp. 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. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called *Hilary term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twelfth 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.* [type and *magant*, Sax.] 1. Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shakspp.* 2. Quarrelsome; kolking; furious. *Arbutnot*.
- TERMAGANT** *f.* A cold; a sprawling turbulent woman. *Hudibras, Tatler*.
- TERMER** *f.* [from *term.*] One who travels up the term. *Ben. Johnson*.
- TERMINABLE** *a.* [from *terminare*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To **TERMINATE**. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *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 it. *e. d. South, Dryden.*

TERMINATION. *f.* [from *terminate*] 1. The act of limiting or bounding. 2. Bound: to limit. *Brown*. 3. End; conclusion. 4. End-words as varied by their significations. *Watt*. 5. Word; term. *Shakespeare.*

TERMINTHUS. *f.* [*τάρμινθος*] A tumour. *Wiseman.*

TERMLESS. *a.* [from *term*.] Unlimited. boundless. *Raleigh.*

TERMLY. *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term. *Bacon.*

TERNARY. } *f.* *ternarius, ternis*, Lat.] The

TERNION. } number three. *Holder.*

TERRACE. *f.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terracca*, Ital.] A small mount of earth covered with grass. *Temp Dryden.*

TERRAQUEOUS. *a.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water. *Woodward.*

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.* [*terrens*, Lat.] Earthly; consisting of earth. *Glanville, Brown.*

TERRRESTRIAL. *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*, Lat.] Terreous; earthly; consisting of earth. *Brown.*

TERRIBLE. *a.* [*terribilis*, Fren. 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; dreadfulnes. *Sidney.*

TERRIBLY. *f.* [from *terrible*.] 1. Dreadfully formidable; 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 under ground. *Dryden*. 2. A survey or register of lands. *Ayliffe*. 3. A wimble, auger or borer. *Amis.*

TERRIFICK. *a.* [*terrificus*, Latin.] Dreadful: causing terror. *Milton, Philips.*

To **TERRIFY**. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid. *Knollys, South, Blackmore.*

TERRITORY. *f.* [*territorium*, low Latin] Land; country; dominion; district. *Haywood, Denham.*

TERROUR. *f.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, Fren.] 1. Fear communicated. *Milton*. 2. Fear received. *Knollys, Blackmore*. 3. The cause of fear. *Prior, Milton.*

TERSE. *a.* [*tersus*, Lat.] 1. Smooth. *Brown*. 2. Cleanly written; neat. *Dryden, Swift.*

TERTIAN. *f.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days. *Hawney.*

To **TERTIATE**. *v. a.* [*tertio, tertius*, Latin.] To do any thing the third time.

TESSELLATED. *a.* [*tesella*, Lat.] Variegated by squares. *Woodward.*

TEST. *f.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Ital.] 1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals. 2. Trial; examination: as, by the cupel. *Shak: Clarend.* 3. Means of trial. *Ben Jonson*. 4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness. *Pope*. 5. Discriminative; characteristic. *Dryden*. 6. Judgment; distinction. *Dryden*. 7. It seems to signify any vessel that holds fire. *Dryden.*

TESTACEOUS. *a.* [*testaceus*, Latin.] 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. *Atterbury.*

TESTATE. *a.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having made a will. *Ayliffe.*

TESTATOR. *f.* [*testator*, Latin] One who leaves a will. *Hooker, Taylor.*

TESTATRIX. *f.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED. *a.* [from *test*.] Tried by a test. *Shak.*

TESTER. *f.* [*teste*, French, a head] 1. A sixpence. *Loche, Pope*. 2. The cover of a bed.

TESTICLE. *f.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone. *Brown, Wiseman.*

TESTIFICATION. *f.* [*testificatio*, Lat. from *testify*.] The act of witnessing. *Hooker, South.*

TESTIFICATOR. *f.* [from *testificor*, Latin.] One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER. *f.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies.

To **TESTIFY**. *v. n.* [*testificor*, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence. *John, Mit.*

To **TESTIFY**. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point. *John.*

TESTY. *adv.* [from *testy*] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMONIAL. *f.* [*testimonial*, Fr. *testimonium*, 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 evidence. *Milton*. 3. Open attestation; profession. *Milton.*

To **TESTIMONY**. *v. a.* To witness. *Shakespeare.*

TESTINESS. *f.* [from *testy*] Moroseness. *Loc.*

TESTUDINATED. *a.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Rooted; arched.

TESTUDINEOUS. *a.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTY. *a.* [*testis*, Fr. *testudo*, Ital.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry. *Locke, Tatler.*
TETCHY. *a.* Forward; peevish. *Shakeſp.*
TELEATELE. *f.* [French] Cneek by jowl. *Prior.*
TETHER. *f.* [See **TEDDER**] A string by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide. *Shakeſp. Swift.*
TO TETHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.
TETRAGONAL. *a.* [τετραγωνος] Four cornered. *Brown.*
TETRAPETALOUS. *a.* [τετραπεταλος and πεταλον] Are ſuch flowers as conſiſt of four leaves round the ſtyle. *Miller.*
TETRARCH. *f.* [tetarcha, Lat.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province. *Ben. Johnson.*
TETRARCHATE. *f.* [τετραρχια] A Roman government.
TETRARCHY. *f.* man government.
TETRASTICK. *f.* [τετραστιχος] An epigram or Parza of four verſes. *Pope.*
TETRICAL. *a.* [tetivus, Lat.] Froward;
TETRICOUS. *a.* perverse; four. *Kneller.*
TETTER. *f.* [tetton, Sax.] A ſcab; a kurf; a ringworm. *Shakeſp. Dryden.*
TEW. *f.* [teve, a heuſon rope, Dutch] 1. Materials for any thing. *Seymer.* 2. An iron chain. *Junius.*
TO TEW. *v. a.* [topan, Sax.] To work.
TEWEL. *f.* [teyau or tyau.] In the back of the forge, againſt the fire-plate, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tevel*, which comes through the back of the forge. *Mixon.*
TO TEWTAW. *v. a.* To beat; to break. *Mortimer.*
TEXT. *f.* [textus, Lat.] 1. That on which a comment is written. *Waller.* 2. Sentence of ſcripture. *South.*
TEXTILE. *a.* [textilis, Lat.] Woven; capable of being woven. *Wilkins.*
TEXTMAN. *f.* [text and man] A man ready in quotation of texts. *Sanderſon.*
TEXTURINE. *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, Fren.] One
TEXTUARY. *f.* ready in the text of ſcripture; a divine well verſed in ſcripture.
TEXTURE. *f.* [textus, Latin] 1. The act of weaving. *Brown.* 2. A web; a thing woven. *Johnson.* 3. Manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter. *Milton, Pope.* 4. Diſpoſition of the parts of bodies. *Milt. Newton.*
THAN. *adv.* [ðanac, Sax.] A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adjective. *Ben. Johnson. Congreve.*
THANE. *f.* [ðegn, Saxon] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron. *Shakeſp.*
TO THANK. *v. a.* [ðancan, Saxon; dancen, Dutch.] 1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs. *Shakeſp. Dryden.* 2.

It is uſed often in a contrary or ironical ſenſe. *Milton, Dryden.*
THANK. *f.* [ðancan, Sax. dancke, Dutch.]
THANKS. Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindneſs; expreſſion of gratitude. *Shakeſp. Bacon, Milton.*
THANKFUL. *a.* [ðancful, Sax.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received. *Bacon, Dryden.*
THANKFULLY. *adv.* [from thankful] With lively and grateful ſenſe or ready acknowledgement of good received. *Shakeſp. Taylor.*
THANKLESS. *a.* [from thank] 1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgement. *Spencer, Pope.* 2. Not deſerving, or not likely, to gain thanks. *Watson, Craſhaw.*
THANKLESSNESS. *f.* [from thank'leſs.] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received. *Dante.*
THANKOFFERING. *f.* [thank and offering.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy. *Mattis.*
THANKSGIVING. *f.* [thanks and give.] Celebration of mercy. *Hacker, Nieb. Teſtation.*
THANKWORTHY. *a.* [thank and worthy.] Deſerving gratitude. *Davies.*
THARM. *f.* [ðearm, Sax darm, Dutch, the [gut] Intefline-twiſted for ſeveral uſes.
THAT; pronoun [thata, Gothick; ðet, Sax. dat, Dutch] 1. Not this, but the other. *Shak.* 2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing. *Shakeſp. Cowley.* 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 *ſic* or *cetera* to the former. 7. Such as. *Tillotſon.* 8. That which; what. *Shakeſp.* 9. The thing. *Numbers.* 10. The thing which then was. *Cowley.* 11. By way of eminence. *Cowley.* 12. In **THAT.** Aſiencing. *Hoſker.*
THAT, conjunſtion. 1. Be cauſe. *Waller, Cowl.* 2. Not a conſequence. *Locke.* 3. Noting indication. *Bacon.* 4. Noting a final end. *Cowl.*
THATCH. *f.* [ðace, Sax. ſtraw. Skinner.] Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather. *Swift, Watts.*
TO THATCH. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To cover as with ſtraw. *Bacon, Dryden.*
THATCHER. *f.* [from thack] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw. *Swift.*
TO THAW. *v. a.* [ðipan, Sax. degen. Dutch] 1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt. *Dante, Milton, Boyle.* 2. To remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.
TO THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congelated. *Shakeſp. Granville.*
THAW. *f.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congelated; warmth ſuch as liquifies congelation. *Shakeſp. Wilkins, Dryden.*
THE art. cle. [de, Dutch] 1. The article noting a particular thing. *Shakeſp. Cowley.* 2.

Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.

3. Sometimes *ee* is cut off. *Cowley*.

THEATRICAL. *a.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE. *f.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Latin]

1. A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse *Shaksp. Bacon*. 2. A place tiled by steps like a theatre. *Milton, Dryden*.

THEATRICK. } *a.* [*theatrum*, Lat.] See

THEATRICAL. } nick; tating a theatre; pertaining to a theatre. *Decay of Pity, Pope*

THEATRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*]

In a manner suiting the stage *Scott*

THEE, the oblique singular of *thou*. *Cowley*.

THEFT. *f.* [from *thief*] 1. The act of stealing

Cowell. 2. The thing stolen. *Exodus*.

THEIR. *f.* [*heira*, of *them*, Sax.] 1. Of them:

the pronoun possessive from *they* *Dryden*. 2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive. *Hoker, Rofcomm*

THEM, the oblique of *they*. *Watkins*.

THEME. *f.* [*theme*, Fr. *thema*.] 1. A subject on

which one speaks or writes. *Shaksp. Rofcomm*.

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 *Hoker*. 2. The oblique case of *they* and *schers* *Locke*

THEN *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; *þan*, Sax; *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. *adv.* 1. From that place. *Milton*. 2.

From that time *Luak*. 3. For that reason.

Milton.

THE NCE FORTH *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*]

From that time. *Genier, Milton*.

THENCE FORWARD. *adv.* [*thence* and *for-*

ward.] On from that time.

THEOCRACY. *f.* [*theocratie*, Fr. *θεοκρατία* and

αρχαία.] Government immediately superin-

tended by God. *Burnet*.

THEOCRATICAL. *a.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from

theocracy] Relating to a government adminis-

tered by God. *Burnet*

THEODOLITE. *f.* A mathematical instru-

ment for taking heights and distances.

THEOGONY. *f.* [*θεογονία*.] The generation of

the gods.

THEOLO'GIAN. *f.* *theologus*, Lat.] A divine;

a professor of divinity. *Milton*.

THEOLOGICAL. *a.* [*theologia*, Lat.] Relating

to the science of divinity. See *fr*.

THEOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *theological*]

According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST. } *f.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine;

THEOLOGUE. } one studious in the science of

divinity *Bacon, Dryden*.

THEOLOGY. *f.* [*theologie*, Fr. *θεολογία*.]

Divinity. *Hayward, T. hotjen*.

THEOMACHIST. *f.* He who fights against the gods.

THEOMACHY. *f.* [*θεομαχία* and *μαχη*.] The fight against the gods by the giants.

THEORBO. *f.* [*theorba*, Italian.] A large lute

for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bayly*

THEOREM. *f.* [*θεωρημα*] A position laid down

as an acknowledged truth. *Hoker, Graunt*.

THEOREMATICAL. } *a.* [from *theorem*.]

THEOREMATICK. } Comprised in theo-

THEOREMICK. } rems; consisting in

theorems. *Green*

THEORETICAL. } } [*theoretique*, Fr.

THEORETICK. } } [*θεωρητικος*, Fr.

THEORICAL. } } [*thorique*, Fr. from

THEORICK. } } [*θεορία*.] Specula-

tive; depending on theory or speculation;

termining in theory or speculation. *Shaksp.*

Bayle, Burnet.

THEORICK. *f.* [from the adjective.] A specu-

latist; one who knows only speculation, not

practice. *Shaksp*.

THEORETICALLY. *adv.* [from *theorick*.]

Speculatively; not practically.

THEORICALLY. *adv.* [from *theorick*.] Spe-

culatively; not practically.

THEORIST. *f.* [from *theory*] A speculatist;

one given to speculation. *Addison*

THEORY. *f.* [*theorie*, Fr. *θεορία*.] Specula-

tion; not practice; scheme; plan or system

yet subsisting only in the mind *Hoker, Bacon,*

South.

THERAPEUTICK. *a.* [*θεραπευτικος*.] Curative;

teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

H utt.

THERE. *adv.* [*thar*, Gothick; *þer*, Sax; *daer*,

Dutch.] 1. In that place. *Pope*. 2. It is

opposed to *here* *Locke, Milton*. 3. An ex-

clamation directing something at a distance.

Dryden.

THEREABOUT. } *adv.* [*there* and *about*;

THEREABOUTS. } *thereabouts* is therefore

less proper.] 1. Near that place. *Shaksp*. 2.

Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Davies, Suckling, Newton. 3. Concerning

that matter. *Lu.e*.

THEREAFTER. *adv.* [*there* and *after*.] Ac-

ording to that; accordingly. *Peacbam*.

THEREAT. *a.* [*there* and *at*] 1. At that: on

that account. *Hoker*. 2. At that place. *Matt*.

THEREBY. *adv.* [*there* and *by*.] By that; by

means of that. *Herbert*

THEREFOR. *adv.* [*there* and *for*] 1. For

that; for this; for this reason; in consequence,

Lucas, Wells. 2. In return for this; in com-

pense for this or for that. *Matthew*.

THEREFROM. *adv.* [*there* and *from*] From

that; from this *Jof*

THEREIN. *adv.* [*there* and *in*.] In that; in

this *Bacon*.

THEREINTO. *adv.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that;

into this. *Luce, Bacon*.

THEREOF. *adv.* [*there* and *of*] Of that; of

this. *Hoker, Swift*.

THERLON,

THEREON. *adv.* [*there and on.*] On that. *Mark, Woodward.*

THEREOUT. *adv.* [*there and out.*] Out of that. *Spenser.*

THERE'FO. } *adv.* [*there and to, or unto.*]
THEREUNTO. } To that. *Hooker, Tillotson.*

THEREUPON. *adv.* [*there and upon.*] 1. Upon that; in consequence of that. *Hooker, Shakesp. Davies, Locke, Swift.* 2. Immediately.

THEREUNDER. *adv.* [*there and under.*] Under that. *Raleigh.*

THERewith. *adv.* [*there and with.*] 1. With that. *Hooker, Davies.* 2. Immediately.

THERewithAL. *adv.* [*there and withal.*] 1. Over and above. *Daniel.* 2. At the same time. *Shakesp.* 3. With that. *Spenser.*

THERIACAL. *a.* [*Σηριακῆ*] Medicinal; physical. *Bacon.*

THERMOMETER. *f.* [*thermometre, Fren. Σερμῆς and μετρησ*] 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.*

THERMOSCOPE. *f.* [*thermoscope, Fr. Σερμῆς and σκοπεῖν.*] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered. *A bushnot.*

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.*

THEISIS. *f.* [*these, Fren. Σῆσις*] A position; something laid down affirmatively or negatively. *Prior.*

THESMOTHETE. *f.* [*Σημοθετις*] A lawgiver.

THEURGY. *f.* [*Σευπυια*] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEW. *f.* [*ἤε. p. Saxon*] 1. Quality; manner. *Spenser.* 2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify brawn, or bulk.

THEWED. *a.* [*from thew.*] Educated; habituated. *Spenser.*

THEY. *f.* In the oblique case *them,* the plural of *he* or *she,* [*δι, Saxon*] 1. The men, the women; the persons. *Shakesp. Ben. Johnson.* 2. Those men; those women; opposed to some others. *Prior.*

THICK. *a.* [*ἄεε, Sax dick, Dutch*] 1. Not thin. 2. Dense, not rare; gross; crass. *Ralei. Arbuthnot.* 3. Not clear; not transparent; murky; opulent. *Temple.* 4. Great in circumference; not slender. *Deuteron.* 5. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission. *Knolles, Wotton, Spelman, Rejessum.* 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. *Shakesp.*

THICK. *f.* [*from the adj. & give.*] 1. The thickest part or time when any thing is thickest. *Knolles.* 2. **THICK and thin.** Whatever is in the way. *Huilibras.*

THICK. *adv.* 1. Frequently; fast. *Denham.* 2.

2. Closely. *Dryden, Norris.* 3. To a great depth. *Addison.* 4. **THICK and threesfid.** 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. *Arbuthnot.* 4. To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakesp.* 5. To make frequent. 6. To make close or numerous.

To THICKEN. *v. n.* 1. To grow thick. 2. To grow dense or muddy. *Shakesp.* 3. To concreate, to be consolidated. *Prior.* 4. To grow close or numerous. *Taster.* 5. To grow quick. *Addison.*

THICKET. *f.* [*ἄεε, Saxon*] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood. *Chapman, Raleigh.*

THICKLY. *adv.* [*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. Spirititude. *Bacon.* 5. Imperviousness; closeness. *Addison.* 6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness. *Holds.*

THICK SCULLED. *a.* Dull; stupid. *Dryden.*

THICKSET. *a.* [*thick and set.*] Close planted. *Dryden, Grew.*

THICKSKIN. *f.* [*thick and skin*] A coarse gross man. *Shakesp.*

THIEF. *f.* [*ἄεε, Saxon; dief, Dutch*] 1. One who takes what belongs to another. *Shakesp. John.* 2. An excrecence in the snuff of a candle. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } *f.* } [*thief and catch.*]
THIEF-LEADER. } } [*thief and lead.*]
THIEF-TAKER. } } [*thief and take.*]
 One whose business is to detect thieves. *L'Estr. 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. *Shakesp.*

THIEVISH. *a.* [*from thief.*] 1. Given to stealing; practising theft. *Shakesp.* 2. Secret; sly. *Shakesp.*

THIEVISHLY. *adv.* [*from thievish.*] Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS. *f.* [*from thievish.*] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. *f.* [*ἄεε, Saxon; die, Dutch*] The *thigh* includes all between the buttock and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body. *Quincy, Genius.*

THILL. pronoun. [*ἄεε, Saxon.*] That same. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

THILL. *f.* [*ἄεε, Saxon.*] The shafts of a wagon. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } *f.* } [*thill and horse.*] The last
THILLER. } } horse; the horse that goes
 between the shafts. *Tuffer, Shakesp.*

THIMBLE. *f.* [*from thumb bell.*] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle. *Shakesp. Cheyne.* **THIME.**

THIME. *f.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fren.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. *Spenser*.

THIN. *a.* [*ῥῖν*, Saxon; *dunn*, Dutch] 1. Not thick. *Excelsus*. 2. Rare, not dense. *Wisdom*, *Bacon*. 3. Not close: separate by large spaces. *Reverend*. 4. Not closely compact or accumulated. *Milton*. 5. Exile; small. *Dryden*. 6. Not coarse; not gross in substance. 7. Not abounding. *Lacon*. 8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender. *L'Estrange*.

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly. *Milton*.

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To make thin or rare, not to thicken. *Arbuthnot*. 2. To make less close or numerous. *Dryden*. 3. To attenuate. *Blackmore*.

THINLY. *adv.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly; not closely. *Bacon*.

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; *ῥῖν*, Sax *dijn*, Dutch] Belonging or relating to thee. *Shakespeare*.

THING. *f.* [*ding*, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.] 1. Whatever is: 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 honour.

To THINK. *v. n.* *pieter*. *thought* [*ῥῖν*-cean, Sax. *denken*, Dutch] 1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate. *Locke*, *Dryden*. 2. To judge; to conclude; to determine. *Daniel*. 3. To intend. *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. *Silney*. 3. **To THINK much.** To grudge. *Milton*, *Tillotson*. 4. **To THINK scorn.** To disdain. *Ezra*.

THINKER. *f.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke*.

THINKING. *f.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment. *Shakespeare*, *Addison*.

THINLY. *adv.* [from *thin*.] 1. Not thickly. 2. Not closely; not numerously. *Dryden*.

THINNESS. *f.* [from *thin*.] 1. The contrary to thickness; exile; tenuity. *Dante*, *Newton*. 2. Paucity; scarcity. *Dryden*. 3. Rareness; not sp. *Sut*.

THIRD. *a.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, 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-constable.

THIRDIY. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the third place. *Bacon*.

To THIRL. *v. a.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Saxon. To pierce; to perforate. *Ainsworth*.

THIRST. *f.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Saxon; *dorst*, Dutch] 1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of

drink. *Denham*, *Arbuthnot*. 2. Eagerness; vehement desire. *Fairfax*. 3. Draught. *Milton*.

To THIRST. *v. n.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Sax. *dersten*, Dutch.] 1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst. *Excelsus*, *Milton*. 2. To have a vehement desire for any thing. *Parnassus*.

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior*.

THIRSTINESS. *f.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty. *Watson*.

THIRSTY. *a.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Sax] 1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Shakespeare*, *Judges*, *Rowe*. 2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, *blood* thirsty.

THIRTEEN. *a.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Sax.] Ten and three. *Bacon*.

THIRTEENTH. *a.* [from *thirteen*; *ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Saxon] The third after the tenth. *Gaunt*.

THIRTIETH. *a.* [from *thirty*; *ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Sax.] The tenth thrice told. *Hale*.

THIRTY. *a.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Saxon] Thrice ten. *Shakespeare*.

THIS. *pronoun.* [*ῥῖν*, Sax] 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 part. *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. *Hesker*. 7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other*. *Dryden*.

THISTLE. *f.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Sax *diestel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields. *Milner*, *Shakespeare*.

THISTLE. *garden.* A plant. *Milner*.

THISTLY. *a.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles. *Thomson*.

THITHER. *adv.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Sax.] 1. To that place: it is opposed to *hither*. *Denham*. 2. To that end; to that point.

THITHERTO. *adv.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; to far.

THITHERWARD. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Towards that place. *Milton*.

THO. *adv.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Saxon] 1. Then. *Spenser*. 2. *Tho'* contracted for *though*.

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait a while. *Ainsworth*.

THONG. *f.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Sax] A strap or string of leather. *Addison*, *Dryden*.

THORACICK. *a.* [from *thorax*.] Belonging to the breast. *Arbuthnot*.

THORAL. *a.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe*.

THORN. *f.* [*ῥῖν*-ῥῖν, Gothick.] 1. A prickly tree of several kinds. *Genesis*. 2. A prickle growing on the thorn bush. *Milton*. 3. Any thing troublesome. *Southern*.

THORNAPEE. *f.* A plant. *Mercimer*.

THORNBACK. *f.* A sea-fish. *Arbuthnot*.

THORNBUT. *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.

THOROUGH. *preps.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables] 1. By way of making passage or penetration. 2. By means of *Shakep.*

THOROUGH. *a.* 1. Complete; full; perfect. *Spenser, Clarendon.* 2. Passing through. *Bacon*

THOROUGHFARE. *f.* [through and fare.] A passage through; a passage without any stop or let *Shakep.*

THOROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough*.] Completely; fully. *Shakep. Dryden.*

THOROUGH-PED. *a.* [thorough and sped.] Finished in principles; thorough-paced *Swift.*

THOROUGH-PACED. *f.* [thorough and pace.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTITCH. *adv.* [thorough and stitch.] Completely; fully. *L'Estrange*

THORP. *f.* From the Saxon *þorp*, signifies a village. *Gibson.*

THOSE. *pron.* The plural of *that*. *Shakep. Denham.*

THOU. *f.* [ðu, Saxon; *du*, Dutch; in the oblique cases singular *tece*, *ðu*, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, *ge*, Saxon; in the oblique case plural *you*, *cap.* Saxon] 1. The second pronoun personal. *Shakep.* 2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

To **THOU** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with familiarity. *Shakep.*

THOUGH. *conjunction.* [ðeah, Saxon *thauk*, 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. *Shakep.* 5. Conception; preconceived notion. *Milton.* 6. Opinion; judgment. *Job, Dryden, Pope.* 7. Meditation; serious consideration. *Rajcorman.* 8. Design; purpose. *Jeremiab.* 9. Silent contemplation. *Shakep.* 10. Sollicitude; care; concern. *Milton.* 11. Expectation. *Shakep.* 12. A small degree; a small quantity. *Swift.*

THOUGHTFUL. *a.* [thought and full.] 1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden.* 2. Attentive; careful. *Philips.* 3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing *Pope.* 4. Anxious; sollicitous. *Prior.*

THOUGHTFULLY. *adv.* [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. 2. Negligent; careless *Rogers.* 3. Stupid; dull. *Dryden.*

THOUGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thought*.]

Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth.*

THOUGHTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *thoughtless*.] Want of thought; absence of thought.

THOUGH-SICK. *a.* [thought and sick.] Uneasy with reflection. *Shakep.*

THOUSAND. *a. ce.* [þousand, Saxon; *duysend*, Dutch] 1. The number of ten hundred. 2. Proverbially, a great number. *Steen.*

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. *A newb.*

THRALL. *f.* [þræl, Saxon.] 1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. *Shakep. Dav. Milton.* 2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement. *Hudibras.*

To **THRALL.** *v. a.* To enslave; to bring into the power of another. *Shakep. Donne.*

THRALDOM. *f.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude. *Shelley, Sandys.*

THRAPPLE. *f.* The windpipe of any animal.

To **THRASH.** *v. a.* [þraschen, Saxon; *draschen*, Dutch.] 1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Shakep. Ray.* 2. To beat; to drub. *Shakep.*

To **THRASH.** *v. n.* To labour; to drudge. *Dryden.*

THRASHER. *f.* [from *thrash*.] One who thrashes corn. *Locke.*

THRASHINGFLOOR. *f.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden.*

THRASONICAL. *a.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging. *Shakep.*

THRAVE. *f.* [þraf, Saxon] 1. A herd; a drove. Out of use. 2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *f.* [þrad, Sax. *draed*, Dutch.] 1. A small line; a small twill. *Boyle, Scorb.* 2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform *tecur.* *Burnet, Arbuthnot.*

THRETBARE. *a.* [thread and bare.] 1. Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked threads. *Spenser, Shakep.* 2. Worn out; tried. *Swift, Child.*

To **THREAD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To pass through with a thread. *Sharp.* 2. To pass through; to pierce through. *Shakep.*

THREABEN. *a.* [from *thread*.] Made of thread. *Shakep.*

To **THREAP.** *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsworth*

THREAT. *f.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

To **THREAT.** } *v. a.* [þreatian, Sax] 1.

To **THREATEN.** } To menace; to denounce evil. *Milton.* 2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify. *Milton, Pope.* 3. To menace by action. *Dryden.*

THREATENER. *f.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that threatens. *Shakep. Milton.*

THREA-

THREATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten*] With menace; in a threatening manner. *Shakeſp.*

THREATFUL. *a.* [*threat* and *full*.] Full of threats; menacing. *Spenser.*

THREE. *a.* [*Three*, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch.] 1. Two and one. *Creech, Pope.* 2. Proverbially a small number. *Shakeſp.*

THREEFOLD. *a.* [*Three* and *fold*, Sax.] Thrice repeated: conſiſting of three. *Raleigh, Pope.*

THREEPENNY. *f.* [*three* and *pence*] A ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny. *Wiſeman.*

THREEPENNY. *a.* [*tri-b-laris*, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

THREEPILE. *f.* [*three* and *pile*] An old name for good velvet. *Shakeſp.*

THREEPILED. *a.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another. *Shakeſp.*

THREESCORE. *a.* [*three* and *ſcore*] Thrice twenty; ſixty. *Shakeſp. Proſer, Dryden.*

THRENODY. *f.* [*Threnos*, Gr.] A ſong of lamentation.

THRESHER. *f.* properly *thr-aſher*

THRESHOLD. *f.* [*Threſ*, Gr.; *paid*, Sax.] The ground or ſtep under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Shakeſp. Brown, Dryden.*

THREW, preterite of *throw* *Pope*

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three*] 1. Three times. *Spenser.* 2. A word of amplifications. *Shakeſp. Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*.] To ſlide through a narrow paſſage. *Pope*

THRIFT. *f.* [from *thrive*.] 1. Profit; gain; riches gotten. *Sidney, Shakeſp.* 2. Parsimony; frugality; good huſbandry. *Raleigh, Dryden.* 3. A plant. *Miller*

THRIFTILY. *adv.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugally; parsimoniously. *Swift.*

THRIFTNESS. *f.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugality; huſbandy. *Spenser, Walton.*

THRIFTLESS. *a.* [from *thrift*] Profuſe; extravagant. *Spenser.*

THRIFTY. *a.* [from *thrift*.] 1. Frugal ſparing; not profuſe. *Shakeſp. Swift.* 2. Well huſbanded. *Shakeſp.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [*Thryllan*, Sax.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. To paſs with a tingling ſenſation. *Shakeſp. Addison.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, *thrived*, part. *thriven*. To proſper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing deſired. *Sidney, Watts.*

THRIVER. *f.* [from *thrive*.] One that proſpers; one that grows rich. *Hayward*

THRIVINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving*.] In a proſperous way.

THROAT. *f.* [*Throte*, 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. *LEſtrange.*

THROATPIPE. *f.* [*throat* and *pipe*.] The weaſon; the windpipe.

THROATWORT. *f.* [*throat* and *wort*] A plant.

To THROB. *v. n.* 1. To heave; to beat; to riſe as the breath. *Addison, Smith.* 2. To beat; to palpitate. *Wiſeman.*

THROB. *f.* [from the verb] Heave; beat ſtroke of palpitation. *Addison.*

THROE. *f.* [from *Thre*, Gr.; *to ſuffr*, Sax.] 1. The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children. *Milton, Dryden, Rogers.* 2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle. *Spenser, Shakeſp.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To put in agonies. *Shakeſp.*

THRONE. *f.* [*thronus*, Lat. *Thron*, Gr.] 1. A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king. *Milton, Dryden.* 2. The ſeat of a biſhop. *Milton.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To enthroned; to ſet on a royal ſeat. *Shakeſp. Milton, Pope.*

THRONG. *f.* [*Thrang*, Sax.] A crowd; a multitude preſſing againſt each other. *Craſhaw, Water.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Shakeſp. Taylor.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppreſs or incommode with crowds or tumults. *Shakeſp. Luke, Milton.*

THROSTLE. *f.* [*Throſtle*, Sax.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird. *Shakeſp. Walton.*

THROTTLE. *f.* [from *throat*] The windpipe. *Brown.*

To THROTTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath. *Dryden, Swift.*

THROVE, the preterite of *thrive*. *Locke.*

THROUGH. *prep.* [*Throh*, Saxon; *door*, Dutch.] 1. From end to end of. *Dryden.* 2. Noting paſſage. *Dryden, Newton.* 3. By tranſmiſion. *Temple, Chaucer.* 4. By means of. *Eccluſ. Whitgift, Prior.*

THROUGH. *adv.* 1. From one end or ſide to the other. *Exc 7, Oldham.* 2. To the end of any thing. *South.*

THROUGHBERED. *a.* [*through* and *bred*] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*

THROUGHLIGHTED. *a.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both ſides. *Watton.*

THROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *through*] 1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Spenser. Tillotſon.* 2. Without reſerve; ſincerely. *Tillotſon.*

THROUGHOUT. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of. *Hooker. Bacon, Ben. Johnson.*

THROUGHOUT. *adv.* Every where; in every part. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CEID. *a.* [*through* and *face*.] Perfect; complete. *Mare.*

To THROW. *preter. thrown, part. passive thrown. v. a.* [*þr-þan* Sax.] 1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force. *Knolles.* 2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. *Addison, Berkeley.* 3. To lay carelessly, or in haste. *Clarendon.* 4. To venture at dice. *Shakesp.* 5. To cast; to strip off. *Shakesp.* 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. *Shakesp.* 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, Denham.* 15. To reject. *Taylor.* 16. To THROW by. To reject; to lay aside as of no use. *Ben. Johnson, Locke.* 17. To THROW down. To subvert; to overturn. *Addison.* 18. To THROW off. To expel. *Arbutnot.* 19. To reject; to renounce. *Dryden, Spratt.* 20. To THROW out. To exert; to bring forth into act. *Spenser, Addi.* 21. To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.* 22. To eject; to expel. *Swift.* 23. To reject, to exclude. *Swift.* 24. To THROW up. To resign angrily. *Collier.* 25. 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 calling or throwing. *Addison.* 2. A call of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast. *Shakesp. South, Bentley.* 3. The space to which any thing is thrown. *Shakesp. Addison.* 4. Stroke; blow. *Spenser.* 5. Effort; violent fall. *Addison.* 6. The agony of childbirth: in this sense it is written *three South, Dryden.*

THROWER. *f.* [from *throw.*] One that throws. *Shakesp.*

THRUUM. *f.* [*thraum*, Islandick.] 1. The ends of weavers threads. 2. Any coarse yarn. *Shakesp. Bacon, King.*

To THRUUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarsely. *Dryden.*

THRUOSH. *f.* [*þr-þus*, Sax.] 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. *Arbutnot.*

To THRUST. *v. a.* [*truffits*, Lat.] 1. To push any thing into matter, or between bodies. *Revelations.* 2. To push; to remove with violence, to drive. *Spenser, Shakesp. Dryden.* 3. To stab. *Numbers.* 4. To compress. *Judges.*

5. To impel; to urge. *Shakesp.* 6. To intrude; to intrude. *Shakesp. 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. *Rowe.* 4. To push forward; to come violently; to throng. *Chapman, Knolles.*

THRUST. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon. *Sidney, Dryden.* 2. Assault; attack. *Mare.*

THRU'STER. *f.* [from *thrust.*] He that thrusts. *Gay.*

To THRYFA'LOW. *v. a.* [*þrice* and *fal-law.*] To give the third plowing in summer. *Tupper.*

THUMB. *f.* [*þuma*, Sax.] The short strong finger answering to the other four. *Dryden, Biome.*

THUMB BAND. *f.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mercimer.*

To THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMBSTAL. *f.* [*thumb* and *stall.*] A thimble.

THUMP. *f.* [*thumbo*, Italian.] A hard, heavy, dead, dull, blow with something blunt. *Hudib. Dryden, Tatter.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows. *Shakesp.*

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.* [*þunden*, Dunop. Saxon; *dender*, 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. *Shakesp. Milton.* 2. In popular and poetick language thunder is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though thunder is sometimes taken for both. *Shakesp. Milton.* 3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence. *Spenser, Rowe.*

To THUNDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make thunder. *Shakesp. Sidney, Pope.*

To THUNDER. *v. a.* 1. To emit with noise and terrour. *Dryden.* 2. To publish any denunciation or threat. *Aylffe.*

THUNDERBOLT. *f.* 1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *King Charles, Denham.* 2. Fulmination; denunciation: properly ecclesiastical. *Halewell.*

THUNDERCLAP. *f.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] Explosion of thunder. *Spenser, Dryden.*

THUNDERER. *f.* [from *thunder.*] The power that thunders. *Waller.*

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; thundebolt. *Shakesp.*

To THUNDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike.*] To blast or hurt with lightning. *Sida.*

Addison. THURI-

THURIFEROUS. *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION. *f.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense *Stillingfleet*.

THURSDAY. *f.* [*thorsdag*, 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. *adv.* [*þus*, Sax] 1. In this manner; in this wise. *Hesker*, *Hale*, *Dryden*. 2. To this degree; to this quantity. *Bacon*, *Tillotson*, *Wake*.

To THWACK. *v. a.* [*þaccian*, Sax.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang. *Shakespeare*, *Arbutnot*.

THWACK. *f.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow. *Hudibras*, *Addison*.

THWART. *a.* [*þwyr*, Saxon; *þwars*, 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*, *Tillotson*. 2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse. *Shakespeare*, *South*, *Addison*, *Pope*.

To THWART. *v. n.* To be opposite. *Locke*.

THWARTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition

THY. *pronoun.* [*þin*, Sax] Of thee; belonging to thee. *Cowley*, *Milton*.

THYNE. *wood. f.* A precious wood. *Revelations*.

THYSELF. *pronoun reciproc.* [*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*.

THYME. *f.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant. *Milker*.

TIAR. } *f.* [*tiara*, Lat.] A dress for the
TIARA. } 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 lair 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 truit; to score. *Arbutnot*.

TICKEN. } *f.* The same with *sick*. A
TICKING. } sort of strong linen for bedding.
Barley.

TICKET. *f.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admittance is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Spenser*, *Collier*.

To TICKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat] 1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches. *Bacon*, *Dryden*. 2. To please by slight gratifications. *Sidney*, *Dryden*, *Locke*.

To TICKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation. *Spenser*.

TICKLE. *a.* Tottling; unfix'd; unstable. *Spenser*, *Shakespeare*.

TICKLISH. *a.* [from *tickle*] 1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled. *Bacon*. 2. Tottling; uncertain; unfix'd. *Woodward*. 3. Difficult; nice. *Swift*.

TICKLISHNESS. *f.* [from *ticklish*.] The state of being ticklish.

TICKTACK. *f.* [*tricotac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey*.

TID. *a.* [*tyðden*, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

To TIDDLE. } *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To vie ten-
To TIDDER. } derly; to fondle.

TIDE. *f.* [*tyð*, Saxon; *tijd*, Dutch and Islandick.] 1. Time; season; while. *Spenser*, *Wotton*.

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 that 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 make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke*. 3. Flood. *Bacon*. 4. Stream; course. *Shakespeare*, *Milton*, *Phillips*.

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. *Virgils*.

TIDEGATE. *f.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

TIDESMAN. [*tide* and *man*.] A tidewaiter or customhouse 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. *adv.* [from *tidy*] Neatly; readily.

TIDINESS. *f.* [from *tidy*.] Neatness; readiness.

TIDINGS. *f.* [*tyðan*, Sax. to happen.] News; an account of something that has happened. *Spenser*, *Milton*, *Rogers*.

TIDY. *a.* [*tidi*, Islandick.] 1. Seasonable. *Tupper*. 2. Neat; ready. *Gay*.

To TIE. *v. a.* [*tyan*, *tygan*, Saxon.] 1. To bind; to fasten with a knot. *Knolles*. 2. To knit; to complicate. *Burmet*. 3. To hold; to fasten. *Fairfax*. 4. To hinder; to obstruct. *Blake Waller*. 5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. *Hesker*, *Stillingfleet*, *Atterbury*.

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.* [*tierts*, *tiercier*, Fr.] 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 revivfulness or fullness; 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. *Baity*

TIGER. *f.* [*tigrz*, French, *tigris*, Lat.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind. *Shaksf*, *east*, *Peacock*.

TIGHT. *a.* [*dicht*, Dutch] 1. Tense; close; not loose. *Alexan*, *Swift*. 2. Free from fluttering rags; lets than neat. *Gay*, *Swift*.

To **TIGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *tight*] To straiten; to make close.

TIGHTER. *f.* [from *tighten*] A ribbard or string by which women straiten their cloaths.

TIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *tight*] 1. Closely; not loosely. 2. Nearly; not idly. *Dryden*.

TIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *tight*] Closeness; not to jerk. *Woodward*.

TIGRESS. *f.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger. *Addison*.

TIKE. *f.* [*teie*, Dutch] 1. The leuse of dogs of the sp. *Bacon*. 2. It is in *Shakespeare* the name of a dog.

TILE. *f.* [*teile*, Sax. *te-el*, 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. *Danne*.

TILER. *f.* [*tailer*, 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. *See fit*

TILL. *prep.* [til, Sax.] To the time of. *Cowley*.

TILL now. To the present time. *Milton*.

TILL then. To that time. *Warton*.

TILL. *conjunction* 1. To the time. *Milton*, *Dryden*. 2. To the degree that. *Taylor*, *Pope*.

To **TILL.** *v. a.* [*tyllan*, Sax. *tenlen*, 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 art or practice of plowing or culture. *Bacon*, *Woodward*.

TILLER. *f.* [from *till*] 1. Husbandman; ploughman. *Carew*, *Genfis*, *Prior*. 2. A till or small shaver. *Lryden*.

TILLYVALLY. } *a.* A word used for-
TILLYVALLEY. } merly when any thing
said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Shaksf*.

TILMAN. *f.* [*til* and *man*] One who tills; an husbandman. *Tyler*.

TILT. *f.* [*ty'ld*, Saxon.] 1. A tent; any covering over head. *Deobam*. 2. The cover of a boat. *Sandy*, *Gay*. 3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback. *Shaksf* *Katles*. 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. [*Tilden*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out.

To **TILT.** *v. n.* 1. To run in tilts. *Milton*. 2. To fight with rapiers. *Shaksf* *Collier*. 3. To rush as in combat. *Collier*. 4. To play unsteadily. *Milton*, *Pope*. 5. To fall on one side. *Grew*.

TILTER. *f.* [from *tilt*] One who tilts; one who fights. *Hudibras*, *Gauvier*.

TILTH. *f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; culture. *Shaksf*.

TILTH. *a.* [from *till*] Arable; tilled. *Milton*.

TIMBER. *f.* [*ty'm'ber*, Saxon, *to build*.] 1. Wood fit for building. *Bacon*, *Woodward*. 2. The main trunk of a tree. *Shaksf*. 3. The main beams of a fabric. 4. Materials ironically. *Bacon*.

To **TIMBER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. *L'Estrange*.

To **TIMBER.** *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.

TIMBERED. *a.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, French.] Built; formed; contrived. *Warton*, *Brown*.

TIMBERSON. *f.* A worm in wood. *Bacon*.

TIMBRIL. *f.* [*timbre*, French.] A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation. *Sandy*, *Pope*.

TIME. [*ty'ma*, Saxon, *ty'm*, Eris] 1. The measure of duration. *Locke*, *Grew*. 2. Space of time. *Daniel*, *Milton*, *Swift*. 3. Interval. *Bacon*. 4. Season; proper time. *Conclus*. 5. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time. *Dryden*, *Woodward*. 6. Age; particular part of time. *Brown*, *Dryden*. 7. Part time. *Shaksf*. 8. Early time. *Bacon*, *Rogers*. 9. Time considered as affording opportunity. *Clar. n. d. n.* 10. Particular quality of the present. *South*. 11. Particular time. *Dryden*, *Addison*. 12. Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon*. 13. Repetition of anything, or mention with reference to repetition. *Milton*, *Bentley*, *Swift*. 14. Musical measure. *Shaksf*, *Waller*, *Deobam*.

To **TIME.** *v. a.* [from the noun] 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. *Shaksf*.

TIMELY. *a.* Seasonable; timely; early. *Raleigh*.

TIMELY. *a.* [from *time*.] 1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time. *Pope*. 2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shaksf*.

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TIMELY. *a.* [from *time*.] Seasonable; sufficiently early *Shaksp. Dryden.*
TIMELY. *adv.* [from *time*] Early; soon. *Shaksp. Prior.*
TIMEPLEASER. *f.* [*time* and *please*] One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be. *Shaksp.*
TIMESERVING. *a.* [*time* and *serve*.] Meanly complying with the present power. *South.*
TIMID. *a.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage *Thomson.*
TIMIDITY. *f.* [*timiditas*, Fr. from *timid*.] Fearfulness, timoroulness, habitual cowardice *Brown.*
TIMOROUS. *a.* [*timor*, Lat] Fearful; full of fear and scruple *Brown, Prior.*
TIMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *timorous*] Fearfully; with much fear. *Shaksp. A. Phillips.*
TIMOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfulness. *Sw ft.*
TIMOUS. *a.* [from *time*.] Early; timely *Bacon.*
TIN. *f.* [*ten*, Dutch] 1. One of the primitive metal called by the chemists of 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 borax is made of. *Woodward.*
To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat *teint*, 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 *Shaksp. Thomson.*
TINCTURE. *f.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Lat] 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. *Aitkenbary.*
To TIND. *v. a.* [*tendan*, Gothick; *tendan*, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.
TINDER. *f.* [*tý dne*, Sax] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Aitkenbary.*
TINE. *f.* [*tinne*, Islandick] 1. The tooth of a harrow; the spoke of a tock. *Alarmer.* 2. Trouble; distrels.
To TINE. *v. a.* [*týnan*, Sax] 1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire *Spenfer.* 2. *tinan*, Saxon, *týst*] To shut
To TINE. *v. n.* 1. To rage; to smart. *Spenfer.* 2. To fight. *Spenfer.*
To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste. *Addison.*
TINGENT. *a.* [*tingens*, Lat] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*
TINGLASS. *f.* [*tin* and *glass*.] Bismuth.
To TINGLE. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.] 1. To feel a bound, or the continuance of a bound. *Brown.* 2. To feel a sharp quick

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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. *Shaksp.*
To TINKLE. *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Lat] 1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink. *Ijziah, Dryden.* 2. To hear a low quick noise. *Dryden.*
TINMAN. *f.* [*tin* and *man*] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over. *Prior.*
TINPENNY. *f.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithing men. *Bailey.*
TINWORM. *f.* An insect. *Bailey.*
TINNER. *f.* [from *tin*; *tin*, Sax.] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*
TINSEL. *f.* [*etincelz*, Fr.] 1. A kind of shining cloth *Fa-fax.* 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.* [*tinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Italian] A dye; a colour. *Pope.*
TINY. *a.* [*tint, tynd*, Danish] Little; small; puny. *Shaksp. 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. *Dryden, Swift.*
TIPPET. *f.* [*tip pet*, Sax.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon.*
To TIPPLE. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup. *Shaksp.*
To TIPPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleveland.*
TIPPLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor. *L'Estrange.*
TIPPLED. *a.* [from *tipple*.] Tipply; drunk. *Dryden.*
TIPPLEER. *f.* [from *tipple*.] A sottish drunkard.
TIPSTAFF. *f.* [*tip* and *staff*.] 1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal. 2. The staff itself to tip. *Bacon.*
TIPSY. *a.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk *Shaksp. Milton.*
TIPTOE. *f.* [*tip* and *toe*] The end of the toe. *Shaksp. Herbert.*
TIRE. *f.* [*tyr*, Dutch] 1. Rank; row. 2. A head dress. *Shaksp. Crafove.* 3. Furniture; apparatus *Phillips.*
To TIRE. *v. a.* [*tyran*, Sax] 1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass. *Dryden.* 2. It has often *out* added to intend the signification *Bacon, Tichel.* 3. To dress the head. *2 Kings.*
To TIRE. *v. n.* To fail with weariness.
TIREDNES. *f.* [from *tired*] State of being tired; weariness. *Hakewill.*

TIRE-

TIRE SOME. *a.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing: tedious. *Addison*.

TIRE SOMENESS. *f.* [from *tire some*.] Act or quality of being tire some.

TIRE WOMAN. *f.* A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head. *Locke*.

TIRING HOUSE. } *f.* [*tire* and *house*, or
TIRING ROOM. } *room*] The room in which players dress for the stage. *Shakesp. Watton*.

TIRWIT. *f.* A bird.

TIS. contracted for *it is*. *Shakesp.*

TISICK. *f.* [corrupted from *phthisick*] Consumption.

TISICAL. *a.* [for *phthisical*] Consumptive.

TISSUE. *f.* [*tissue*, Fr. *tejan*, to weave, Norman, Sax.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver. *Dryden*.

To TISSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate. *Watton*.

TIT. *f.* 1. A small horse: generally in contempt. 2. A woman; in contempt. *Dryden*. 3. A titmouse or *tsmit*. A bird.

TITBIT. *f.* [properly *tidbit*.] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbutnot*.

TITHEABLE. *a.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes. *Swift*.

TITHE. *f.* [*teoda*, Sax.] 1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. *Shakesp.* 2. The tenth part of any thing. *Shakesp.* 3. Small part; small portion. *Bacon*.

To TITHE. *v. a.* [*teodan*, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part. *S; enter, Deuter*.

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe. *Tuffer*.

TITHER. *f.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.

TITHYMAL. *f.* [*tithymalle*, Fr. *tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainworth*.

TITHING. *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. *Cornell*. 2. Tithe, tenth part due to the priest. *Tuffer*.

TITHINGMAN. *f.* [*tithing* and *man*] A petty peace officer. *Spenser*.

To TITILLATE. *v. n.* [*titilla*, Lat.] To tickle. *Pope*.

TITILLATION. *f.* [*titillation*, French: *titillatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of tickling. *Bacon*. 2. The state of being tickled. *Arbutnot*. 3. Any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville*.

TITLARK. *f.* A bird. *Watton*.

TITLE. *f.* [*titulus*, Lat.] 1. A general head comprising particulars. *Hale*. 2. An appellation of honour. *Milton*. 3. A name; an appellation. *Shakesp.* 4. The first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject. *Swift*. 5. A claim of right. *South*.

To TITLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton*.

TITLELESS. *a.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. *Shakesp.*

TITLEPAGE. *f.* [*title* 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.

TITTLE. *f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot. *Clarendon, Milton, South, Swift*.

TITTLETATTLE. *f.* Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior*

To TITTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idle. *Sidney*.

TITUBATION. *f.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

TITULAR. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fren.] Nominal; having only the title. *Bacon*.

TITULARITY. *f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular. *Brown*.

TITULARY. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] 1. Consisting in a title. *Bacon*. 2. Relating to a title. *Bacon*.

TITULARY. *f.* [from the adjective.] One that has the title or right. *Ayliffe*.

TIVY. *a.* [A word expressing speed, from *tauntiv*, the note of a hunting horn.] *Dryden*.

To. *adv.* [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, he raised a war to call me back. *Dryden*. 3. After an adjective it notes its object; as, born to beg. *Sawdy*. 4. Noting futurity; as, we are still to seek. *Bentley*. 5. To and again; to and fro. Backward and forward.

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. *Deak*. 4. Noting attention or application. 5. Noting addition or accumulation. *Denham*. 6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes; as, a-way to horse. *Shakesp.* 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. *Steele*. 13. In comparison of; as, no fool to the banner. *Taylor*. 14. As far as. *Arbutnot*. 15. After an adjective it notes the object. *Steele*. 16. Noting obligation. *Dryden*. 17. Respecting. *Shakesp.* 18. Noting consequence. *Dryden*. 19. Towards. *Dryden*. 20. Noting presence. *Swift*. 21. Noting effect. *Wolfe, Clarendon*. 22. After a verb to notes the object. *Shakesp.* 23. Noting the degree. *Boyle*.

TOAD. *f.* [*toe*, Saxon.] An animal resembling a frog: but the frog leaps, the toad crawls:

- 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 edulent. *Bacon*.
- TO TOAST** *v. a.* [*tostrum*, 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*.
- TOBACCO** *f.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago*, in America.] The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf. *Miller*.
- TOBACCONIST** *f.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.
- TOD** *f.* [*totte haar*, 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*.
- TO FORE** *adv.* [*toporan*, Saxon.] Before. *Shakespeare*.
- TOFT** *f.* [*toftum*, low Latin] A place where a messuage has stood. *Cowell*.
- TOGED** *a.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns. *Shakespeare*.
- TOGETHER** *adv.* [*togetere*, Sax.] 1. In company. *Milton*. 2. Not apart; not in separation. *Bacon*. 3. In the same place. *Davies*. 4. In the same time. *Dryden*. 5. Without intermission. *Dryden*. 6. In concert. *Addison*. 7. In continuity. *Milton*. 8. **TOGETHER WITH**. In union with. *Dryden*.
- TO TOIL** *v. n.* [*tilian*, Sax. *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour. *Shakespeare* *Prior*.
- TO TOIL** *v. a.* 1. To labour; to work at. *Milton*. 2. To weary; to over-labour. *Shakespeare*.
- TOIL** *f.* [from the verb] 1. Labour; fatigue. *Milton*. 2. Any net or snare woven or meshed. *Shakespeare* *Knolles*.
- TOILET** *f.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing-table. *Pope*.
- TOILSOME** *a.* [from *tail*.] Laborious; weary. *Pope*.
- TOILSOMENESS** *f.* [from *toilsome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.
- TO'KEN** *f.* *taen*, Saxon; *trycken*, Dutch.] 1. A sign. *PJAms*. 2. A mark. *South*. 3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance. *Shakespeare* *Drayton*.
- 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*.
- TOLERABLE** *a.* [*tolerabilis*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.] 1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported. *Hooker*, *Tillotson*. 2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable. *Swift*.
- TOLERABLENESS** *f.* [from *tolerabilis*.] The state of being tolerable.
- TOLERABLY** *adv.* [from *tolerabilis*.] 1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured. 2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward*, *Addison*.
- TOLERANCE** *f.* [*tolerantia*, Lat.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. *Bacon*, *Hammond*.
- To TOLERATE** *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *toleror*, Fr.] To allow for as not to hinder; to suffer. *Hooker*.
- TOLERATION** *f.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South*.
- TOLL** *f.* [*toll*, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch.] An excise of goods. *Cowell*, *Bacon*, *Arbutnot*.
- To TOLL** *v. n.* [from the noun] 1. To pay toll or tallage. *Hudibras*. 2. To take toll or tallage. *Tupper*. 3. To found as a single bell. *Shakespeare* *Stirlingfleet*, *Swft*.
- To TOLL** *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.] 1. To ring a bell. *Graunt*. 2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. *Ayliffe*. 3. To take away. *Bacon*.
- TO LLBOOTH** *f.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A prison.
- To TOLLBOOTH** *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth. *Corbet*.
- TOLLGATHERER** *f.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll.
- TO LSEY** *f.* The same with *tollbooth*.
- TOLUATION** *f.* [*toluto*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown*.
- TOMB** *f.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed. *Shakespeare* *Peach* *Dryden*, *Prior*.
- To TOMB** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *May*.
- TOMBLESS** *a.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument. *Shakespeare*.
- TOMBOY** *f.* A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl. *Shakespeare*.
- TOME** *f.* Fr. [*tomus*.] 1. One volume of many. 2. A book. *Hooker*.
- TOMTIT** *f.* [See **TITMOUSE**.] A titmouse; a small bird. *Spectator*.
- TON** *f.* [*tonne*, Fr. See **TUN**.] A measure or weight. *Bacon*.
- TON** } In the names of places, are derived
TUN } from the Saxon *tun*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *dun*, a hill. *Gibson*.
- TONE** *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. *Arbutnot*.
- TONG** *f.* [See **TONGS**.] The catch of a buckle. *Spenser*.

TONGS. *f.* [*tang*, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing. *Dryden, Mortimer.*

TONGUE. *f.* [*zung*, Sax. *tonghe*, Dutch.] 1. The instrument of speech in human beings. *Shakep. Milton, Dryden.* 2. The organ by which animals lick. *Milton.* 3. Speech; fluency of words. *Dryden, Locke.* 4. Speech, as well or ill used. *Shakep. Milton.* 5. A language. *Milton, Watts.* 6. Speech as opposed to thoughts. 1 *Jhn.* 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. *Addison.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold. *Shakep.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Shakep.*

TONGUED. *a.* [from *tongue*.] Having a tongue. *Donne.*

TONGUELESS. *a.* [from *tongue*.] 1. Wanting a tongue; speechless. *Shakep.* 2. Unnamed; not spoken of. *Shakep.*

TONGUEPAD. *f.* [*tongue* and *pad*.] A great talker. *Tatler.*

TONGUED. *a.* [*tongue* and *tie*.] Having an impediment of speech. *Shakep. Holder.*

TONICK. } *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.] 1. Being

TONICAL. } extended; being elastic. *Brown.* 2. Relating to tones or sounds.

TONNAGE. *f.* [from *ton*.] A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowell, Carenden.*

TONSIL. *f.* [*tonsilla*, 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 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.* [*tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair. *Addison.*

TOO. *adv.* [*to*, Sax.] 1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. *Spratt, Watts.* 2. Like-wise; also. *Oldham.*

TOOK. The preterite, and sometimes the participle passive of *take*. *Scath, Swift.*

TOOL. *f.* [*tol*, *tool*, 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*. [*tooth*, 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 *denticuliferae*. *Quincy, Shakep. Ray.* 2. Tail; palate. *Dryden.* 3. A tine, prong, or blade. *Newton.* 4. The prominent part of wheels. *Mexon, Ray.* 2. **TOOTH and nail.** With one's utmost violence. *L'Estrange.* 6. **THE TEETH.** In open opposition. *Shakep. Dryden.* 6. To *chew* in the **TEETH.** To insult by open exprobation. *Hacker.* 8. In spite of the **TEETH** Notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. *Shakep. L'Estrange.*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furnish with teeth; to indent. *Grew, Mart.* 2. To lock in each other. *Mexon.*

TOOTHACH. *f.* [*tooth* and *ach*.] Pain in the teeth. *Shakep. Temple.*

TOOTHDRAWER. *f.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth. *Cleveland, Wijeman.*

TOOTHED. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth.

TOOTHLESS. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. *Dryden, Ray.*

TOOTHPICK. } [*tooth* and *pick*.] An

TOOTHPICKER. } instrument by which the teeth are cleaned. *Hewel, Sandys.*

TOOTH-SOME. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste. *Carew.*

TOOTH-SOMENESS. *f.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTHWORT. *f.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TOP. *f.* [*topp*, Welsh; *top*, Saxon; *top*, Dutch.] 1. The highest part of any thing. *Shakep. Cowley.* 2. The surface; the superficies. *Bacon, Dryden.* 3. The highest place. *Locke, Swift.* 4. The highest person. *Shakep.* 5. The utmost degree. *Spratt.* 6. The highest rank. *Locke.* 7. The crown of the head. *Shak.* 8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shakep.* 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. *Shakep.* 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. *Shakep. 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. *Shakep. Watts, Swift.*

TOPGALLANT. *f.* [*top* and *gallant*.] 1. The highest sail. 2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated. *Bacon.*

TOPHE'AVY. *a.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. *Wotton.*

TO'PKNOT. *f.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head. *L'Estrange.*

TOPMAN. *f.* [*top* and *man.*] The fawer at the top. *Moxon.*

TOPMOST. *f.* Uppermost; highest. *Dryden, Addison.*

TO'PROUD. *a.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the highest degree. *Shakesp.*

TOPSA'IL. *f.* [*top* and *fail.*] The highest sail. *Knolles, Dryden.*

TOPARCH. *f.* [*τον* and *αρχη*] The principal man in a place. *Brown.*

TOPARCHY. *f.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a small district.

TOPAZ. *f.* [*topaze,* Fr. *topazius,* low Lat.] A yellow gem. *Bacon, Sandys.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*topeu,* Dutch; *topeu,* Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess. *Dryden.*

TO PER. *f.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

TOPHACEOUS. *a.* [from *tophus,* Lat.] Gritty; stony. *Arbuthnot.*

OPHET. *f.* [𐤀𐤑𐤕] 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. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *adv.* [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 that are externally applied to any particular part. *Wiseman.*

TO'PLESS. *a.* [from *top.*] Having no top. *Chapman.*

TO'POGRAPHER. *f.* [*τόπος* and *γραφω*] One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TO'POGRAPHY. *f.* [*topographie.* Fr. *τόπος* and *γραφω.*] Description of particular places. *Cromwell.*

TOPPING. *a.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *a.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant. *Tatler.*

To TO PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down. *Shakesp.*

TOPSYTURVY. *adv.* With the bottom upward. *Spenser, South, Swift.*

TOR. *f.* [*top,* Sax] 1. A tower; a turret. 2. A high pointed rock or hill.

TORCH. *f.* [*torche,* French; *torcia,* Ital. *intortitum,* low Lat.] A wax light bigger than a candle. *Sidney, Milton, Dryden.*

TORCHBEAKER. *f.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*

TORCHLIGHT. *f.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun. *Bacon.*

TORCHER. *f.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light. *Shakesp.*

TORRE. *Præterite,* and sometimes participle passive of *tear.* *Spenser.*

To TORMENT v. a. [*tourmenteur,* Fr.] 1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate. *Shakesp.* 2. To teaze; to vex with impertunity. 3. To put into great agitation. *Milton.*

TORMENT. *f.* [*tourment,* Fr.] 1. Any thing that gives pain. *Matthew.* 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.*

TORMENTIL. *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. *Garib.*

TORPEDO. *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.

TORPENT. *a.* [*torpens,* Lat.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active. *Evelyn.*

TORPID. *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,* Lat.] 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. *Raleigh, Clarendon.*

TORRENT. *a.* [*torrent,* Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream. *Milton.*

TORRID. *a.* [*torridus,* Lat.] 1. Parched; dried with heat. *Harvey.* 2. Burning; violently hot. *Milton.* 3. It is particularly applied to the regions of the zone between the tropicks. *Dryden, Prior.*

TORSEL. *f.* [*torse,* Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form. *Moxon.*

TORSION. *f.* [*torzio,* Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT. *f.* [*tort,* Fr. *tortum,* low Lat.] Mischief; injury; calamity. *Fairfax.*

TORTILE. *a.* [*tortilis,* Latin.] Twisted; wreathed.

TORTION. *f.* [from *tortus,* Lat.] Torment; pain.

TORTIOUS. *a.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser.*

TORTIVE. *a.* [from *tortus,* Lat.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shakesp.*

T O T

T O U

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*.

TORTUOSITY. *f.* [from *tortuosus*.] Wreath; flexure *Brown*.

TORTUOUS. *a.* [from *tortuosus*, Lat.] 1. Twisted; wreathed; winding. *Milton*, *Boyle*. 2. Mischievous. *Spenser*.

TORTURE. [*tortura*, Lat.] 1. Torments judicially inflicted: pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted. *Dryden*. 2. Pain; anguish; pang. *Shakesp.*

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: tormentor. *Shakesp* *Bacon*.

TORTVITY. *f.* [*tortivitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance.

TORTVOUS. *a.* [*tortvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance.

TORY. *f.* [A cant term, an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the antient 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 *tease*] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* [*toffen*, Dutch] 1. To throw with the hand, as a ball as 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 disturb. *Spenser*, *Milton*. 6. To keep in play; to tumble over. *Ajcham*.

To TOSS. *v. a.* 1. To sting; to winch; to be in violent commotion. *Milton*, *Harvey*, *Tilghson*, *Addison*. 2. To be tossed. *Shakesp.* 3. *To Toss up.* To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall. *Bramston*.

TOSS. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of tossing. *Addison*. 2. An affected manner of raising the head. *Dryden*, *Swift*.

TOSSER. *f.* [from *toss*.] One who throws; one who stings and writhes.

TOSSPOT. *f.* [*tojs* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard

TOST. preterite and part. pass. of *toss*. *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. *adv.* [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. *Shakesp.* *Psalms*, *Dryden*

TOTTERY. } *a.* [from *totter*.] Shaking; un-

TOTTY. } Ready; dazy. *Spenser*.

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *toetsen*, 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. *Shakesp.* 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. *Mason*. 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 act of touching. *Sidney*, *Shakesp.* *Milton*. 4. Examination as by a stone. *Shakesp.* *Hayward*. 5. Test; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew*. 6. Proof; tried qualities. *Shakesp.* 7. Single act of a pencil upon the picture. *Dryden*. 8. Feature; lineament. *Shakesp.* *Dryden*. 9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument. *Shakesp.* 10. Power of exciting the affections. *Shakesp.* *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'Arrange*. 16. A small quantity intermingled. *Shakesp.* *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.

TOUCHOLE. *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. *adv.* [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. *Huvel*.

TOUCHY.

- TOUCHY.** *a.* [from *touch*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. A low word. *Collier*.
- TOUGH.** *a.* [toh, Sax.] 1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle. *Bacon*. 2. Stiff; not easily flexible. *Dryden*. 3. Not easily injured or broken. *Shakespeare*. 4. Viscous; clammy; rosy.
- 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. *Abb*. 3. Firmness against injury. *Shakespeare*.
- TOUPEE.** *f.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair. *Swift*.
- TOUR.** *f.* [tour, Fren.] 1. Ramble; roving journey. *Addison*, *Arbutnot*. 2. Turn; revolution. *Blackmore*.
- TOURNAMENT.** *f.* [tournamentum, low Lat.] 1. Tilt; juit; military sport; mock encounter. *Daniel*, *Temple*. 2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter.
- To TOURNAY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists. *Spenser*.
- TOURNIQUET.** *f.* [Fr.] 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 *tauser*. *Spenser*, *Swift*.
- TOW.** *f.* [top, Sax.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.
- To TOW.** *v. a.* [toon, teohan, Sax. *toeben*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shakespeare*.
- TOWARD.** } *prep.* [topard, Sax.] 1. In
TOWARDS. } 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.** } *adv.* Near; at hand; in a
TOWARDS. } state of preparation. *Shakespeare*.
- TOWARD.** *a.* Ready to do or learn; not forward.
- To WARDLINESS.** *f.* [from *towardly*.] Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn. *Raleigh*.
- To WARDLY.** *a.* [from *toward*.] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon*.
- TOWARDNESS.** *f.* [from *toward*.] Docility. *Saith*.
- TOWEL.** *f.* [touaille, Fr. *tuaglia*, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Dryden*.
- TOWER.** *f.* [top, Sax. *tour*, Fr.] 1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice. *Gen*. 2. A fortress; a citadel. 3. A high headress. *Hudib*. 4. High flight; elevation.
- To TOWER.** *v. a.* To soar; to fly or rise high. *Dryden*.
- TOWER-MUSTARD.** *f.* [turritis, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
- To WERED.** *a.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton*.
- To WERY.** *a.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope*.
- TOWN.** *f.* [tun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch.] 1. Any walled collection of houses. *Job*. 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*.
- To WNCLEK.** *f.* [town and clerk.] An officer who manages the publick business of a place. *Abb*.
- 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.
- To WNTALK.** *f.* [town and talk.] Common prattle of a place. *L'Esrange*.
- To XICAL.** *a.* [toxicum, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.
- TOY.** *f.* [toyen, *toeghen*, Dutch.] 1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Abbot*. 2. A plaything; a bawble. *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 *toys*.] Nugacity; wantonness. *Glaw*.
- TOYSHOP.** *f.* [toy and shop.] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold. *Pope*.
- To TOZE.** *v. a.* [See *TOWSE* and *TRAZE*.] 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 *trasser*, Fren.] Harness for beasts of draught. *Milton*, *Pope*.
- To TRACE.** *v. a.* [tracer, Fren. *tracciare*, Italian.] 1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks. *Bur*, *Tem*. 2. To follow with exactness. *Den*. 3. To mark out. *Locke*, *Swift*.
- TRACER.** *f.* [from *trace*.] One that traces. *How*.
- TRACK.** *f.* [trac, old French; *traccia*, Ital.] 1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise. *Milt*, *Dryd*, *Bent*. 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*.

- Speare for track.* 6. A treatise; a small book *Swift.*
- TRACTABLE.** *a.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *tractabile*, Fr.] 1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable. *Shakesp. Tillotson.* 2. Palpable; such as may be handled. *Holder.*
- TRACTABLENESS.** *f.* [from *tractable*.] The state of being tractable; complinice; 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.* [*tratto*, Italian.] 1. Traffick; commerce; exchange *Raleigh, Temple.* 2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile *Spenser, Dryden, Arbuthnot.* 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, Arbuthnot.* 2. To act merely for money. *Shakesp.* 3. Having a trading wind. *Milton.*
- To **TRADE.** *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce. *Fzeisel.*
- TRADE WIND.** *f.* [*trade and wind*] The motion; the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Dryden, Arbuthnot, Cheyne*
- TRADED.** *a.* [from *trade*.] Versed; practised. *Shakesp.*
- TRADER.** *f.* [from *trade*.] 1. One engaged in merchandize or commerce. *Shakesp. Dryd 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 shop-keeper. *Prior, Swift.*
- TRADEPUL.** *a.* [*trade and full*.] Commercial-busy in traffick. *Spenser.*
- TRADITION.** *f.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.] 1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials. *Hooker.* 2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Milton, Pope.*
- TRADITIONAL.** *a.* [from *tradition*.] 1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication. *Tillotson.* 2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. *Shakesp.*
- TRADITIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *traditional*.] 1. By transmission from age to age. *Burnet.* 2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*
- TRADITIONARY.** *a.* [from *tradition*.] Delivered by tradition. *Dryden, Tillotson.*
- TRADITIVE.** *a.* [from *trads*, Lat.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age. *Dryd.*
- To **TRADUCE.** *v. a.* [*traduce*, Lat. *tradire*, 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. *Shakesp.*
- 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.* [*traffique*, Fr. *traffico*, Ital.] 1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade. *Shakesp. Addison.* 2. Commodities; subject of traffick. *Gay.*
- To **TRAFFICK.** *v. n.* [*traffiquer*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.] 1. To practise commerce; to merchandize *Bacon.* 2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shakesp. Rowe.*
- TRAFFICKER.** *f.* [*traff*, near, Fr. from *traffick*] Trader; merchant. *Shakesp.*
- TRAGACANTH.** *f.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A sort of gum; it proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called.
- TRAGEDIAN.** *f.* [*tragædus*, Lat.] 1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillingfleet.* 2. An actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*
- TRAGEDY.** *f.* [*tragædia*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of a serious action. *Taylor, Rymer.* 2. Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shakesp. K. Charles.*
- TRAGICAL.** *a.* [*tragicus*, Lat.] 1. **TRAGICK.** } relating to tragedy. *Spenser.* 2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. *Shakesp. Sandys, Rowe.*
- TRAGICALLY.** *adv.* [from *tragic*.] 1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. *Dryden.* 2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.
- TRAGICALNESS.** *f.* [from *tragic*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness. *Decay of Piety.*
- TRAGICOMEDY.** *f.* [*tragedie comie*, Fr.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. *Denham, Gay.*
- TRAGICOMICAL.** *a.* [*tragicomique*, Fr.] 1. Relating to tragicomedie. *Gay.* 2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.
- TRAGICOMICALLY.** *adv.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a tragicomical manner. *Bacon.*
- To **TRAJECT.** *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] To cast through; to throw. *Glanville, Grew, Newton.*
- TRAJECT.** *f.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. *Shakesp.*
- TRAJECTION.** *f.* [*trajectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of darning through. *Bayle.* 2. Emission. *Brown.*
- To **TRAIL.** *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. *Shakesp. Dryden.* 3. To draw after in a long floating

- floating or waving body. *Pope*. 4. To draw; to drag. *Milton, Swift*.
- To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. *Spenser, Swift*.
- TRAIL. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Track followed by the hunter. *Shakefp.* 2. Any thing drawn to length. *Dryden, Row*. 3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. *Spenser, Pope*.
- To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.] 1. To draw along. *Milton*. 2. To draw; to entice; to invite. *Shakefp.* To draw by artifice or stratagem. *Shakefp.* 4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. *Shakefp.* 5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*. *Shakefp.* 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, Hakewill, Ray*. 3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Shakefp. Bacon*. 4. A series; a consecution. *Locke, Addison, Watts*. 5. Process; method; state of procedure. *Swift*. 6. A retinue; a number of followers. *Shakefp. 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 sluttish manner. *Pope*.
- TRAIT. *f.* [*traite*, Fr.] A stroke; a touch. *Braime*.
- TRAITOR. *f.* [*traître*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who being trusted betrays. *Dryden, Swift*.
- TRAITORLY. *a.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakefp.*
- TRAITOROUS. *a.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel, Ben. Johnson*.
- TRAITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously. *Donne, Clarendon*.
- TRAITRESS. *f.* [from *traitor*.] A woman who betrays. *Dryd. Pope*.
- TRALATIIOUS. *a.* [from *tralatius*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.
- TRALATIIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tralatious*.] Metaphorically; not literally. *Hilder*.
- To TRALINEATE. *v. n.* [*trans and line*.] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden*.
- TRAMMEL. *f.* [*trammil*, Fr.] 1. A net in which birds or fish are caught. *Carew*. 2. Any kind of net. *Spenser*. 3. A kind of shackles in which hoises are taught to pace. *Dryden*.
- To TRAMMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept. *Shakefp.*
- To TRAMPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish. To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation. *Mattkeu, Milton*.
- To TRAMPLE. *v. n.* 1. To tread in contempt. *Gov of the Tongue*. 2. To tread quickly and loudly. *Dryden*.
- TRAMPLER. *f.* [from *trample*.] One that tramples.
- TRANATION. *f.* [*tramo*, Lat.] The act of swimming over.
- TRANCE. *f.* [*transse*, French; *transitus*, Lat.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is wrapt into visions of future or distant things. *Sidney, Milton*.
- TRANCED. *a.* [from *trance*.] Lying in a trance or ecstasy. *Shakefp.*
- TRANGRAM. *f.* [A cant word. An oddly intricately contrived thing. *Arbutnot*.
- TRANNEL. *f.* A sharp pin. *Mexon*.
- TRANQUIL. *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed. *Shakefp.*
- TRANQUILLITY. *f.* [*tranquillitas*, Lat.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Pope*.
- To TRANSACT. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.] 1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs. 2. To perform; to do; to carry on. *Addison*.
- TRANSACTION. *f.* [from *transact*] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management. *Clarendon*.
- TRANANIMATION. *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. *Waller, Denham*. 3. To surmount; to rise above. *Howel*.
- To TRANSCEND. *v. n.* To climb. *Brown*.
- TRANSCENDENCE. } *f.* [from *transcend*.]
TRANSCENDENCY. } 1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence. 2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. *Bacon*.
- TRANSCENDENT. *a.* [*transcendens*, Lat.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others. *Crafsaw, Bp. Sanderfon, Rogers*.
- TRANSCENDENTAL. *a.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.] 1. General; pervading many particulars. 2. Supereminent; passing others. *Greuv*.
- TRANSCENDENTLY. *adv.* from *transcendent*.] Excellently; supereminently. *South*.
- To TRANSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans and colo*, Lat.] To strain through a sieve or colander. *Harvey*.
- To TRANSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcribere*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar. *Clarendon, Reges*.
- TRANSCRIBER. *f.* [from *transcribere*.] A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addison*.
- TRANSCRIPT. *f.* [*transcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; any thing written from an original. *South*.
- TRANSCRIPTION. *f.* [from *transcribitus*, Lat.] The act of copying. *Brown, Brewer: d.*

- TRANSCRIPTIVELY**, *adv.* [from *transcript*] In manner of a copy. *Brown.*
- To TRANSCUR** *v. n.* [*transcurvo*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro. *Bacon.*
- TRANSCURSION** *f.* [from *transcurfus*, Lat.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits. *Bacon, Wolton.*
- TRANSE** *f.* A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy. *Milton.*
- TRANSELEMENTATION** *f.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another. *Burnet.*
- TRANSEXION** *f.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another. *Brown.*
- To TRANSFER** *v. a.* [*transfers*, Lat.] 1. To convey, or make over from one to another. *Spenser, Dryden, Atterbury, Prior.* 2. To remove; to transport. *Bacon, Dryden.*
- TRANSFIGURATION** *f.* [*transfiguration*, Fr.] 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*, Lat.] To transfigure; to change with respect to outward appearance. *Boyle.*
- To TRANSFIX** *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Lat.] To pierce through. *Dryden, Feutz.*
- To TRANSFORM** *v. a.* [*trans* and *forma*, Lat.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form. *Sidney, Daviss.*
- To TRANSFORM** *v. n.* To be metamorphosed. *Addison.*
- TRANSFORMATION** *f.* [from *transform*.] Change of shape; state of being changed with regard to form. *Shakespeare, Watts.*
- TRANSPRETATION** *f.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Lat.] Passage over the sea.
- To TRANSFUSE** *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another. *Milton, Dryden.*
- TRANSFUSION** *f.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] The act of pouring out of one into another. *Boyle, Denham, Dryden, Baker.*
- To TRANSGRESS** *v. a.* [*transgressus*, Lat.] 1. To pass over; to pass beyond. 2. To violate; to break. *Hooker, Wall.*
- To TRANSGRESS** *v. n.* To offend by violating a law. *Wisdom.*
- TRANSGRESSION** *f.* [*transgressio*, Fr. from *transgress*] 1. Violation of a law; breach of a command. *Milton, South.* 2. Offence; crime; fault. *Shakespeare.*
- TRANSGRESSIVE** *a.* [from *transgress*.] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws. *Brown.*
- TRANSGRESSOR** *f.* [from *transgressore*, Fr.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender. *Clarendon.*
- TRANSIENT** *a.* [*transiens*, Lat.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary. *Milton, Swift, Pope.*
- TRANSIENTLY** *adv.* [from *transient*] In passage; with a short passage; not extensively. *Dryden.*
- TRANSIENTNESS** *f.* [from *transient*.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.
- TRANSILIENCE** } *f.* [from *transilio*, Lat.]
- TRANSILIENCY** } Leap from thing to thing. *Granville.*
- TRANSIT** *f.* [*transitus*, Lat.] In Astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixt star; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris.*
- TRANSITION** *f.* [*transitio*, Lat.] 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.*
- TRANSITORILY** *adv.* [from *transitory*] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.
- TRANSITORINESS** *f.* [from *transitory*.] Speedy evanescence.
- TRANSITORY** *f.* [*transitorius*, from *transire*, Lat.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing. *Donne, Tilloson.*
- To TRANSLATE** *v. n.* [*translatum*, Lat.] 1. To transport; to remove. *Hebrews.* 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. Ecclesi. Peacham.* 4. To change. *Shakespeare.* 5. To interpret in another language. *Roscommon, Duke.* 6. To explain. *Shakespeare.*
- TRANSLATION** *f.* [*translatio*, Lat. *translatio*, Fr.] 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. *Denham.* 4. Something made by translation; version. *Hooker.*
- TRANSLATOR** *f.* [from *translate*.] One that turns any thing into another language. *Denham.*
- TRANSLATORY** *a.* [from *translate*.] Transferring. *Arbutnot.*
- TRANSLLOCATION** *f.* [*trans* and *locus*, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places. *Woodward.*
- TRANSLUCENCY** *f.* [from *translucent*.] Diaphaneity; transparency. *Boyle.*
- TRANSLUCENT** } *f.* [*trans* and *lucens* or
- TRANSLUCID** } *lucidus*, Lat.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear. *Bacon, Pope.*
- TRANSMARINE** *a.* [*transmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other-side of the sea; found beyond sea. *Howell.*
- To TRANSMUTE** *v. a.* [*transmuter*, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. *Spenser.*
- TRANSMIGRATION** *f.* [*transmigration*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state. *Bacon.*

To TRANSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another. *Dryden*.

TRANSMIGRATION. *f.* [from *transmigro*.] Passage from one place or state into another. *Hooker, Denham, Dryden*.

TRANSMISSION. *f.* [*transmissio*, Fr. *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another. *Bacon, Hale, Newton*.

TRANSMISSIVE. *a.* [from *transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another. *Prior, Pope, Grawville*.

TRANSMITTAL. *f.* [from *transmit*.] The act of transmitting; transmission. *Swift*.

TRANSMUTABLE. *a.* [*transmutabile*, Fr. from *transmutare*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance. *Brown, Arbuthnot*.

TRANSMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *transmutare*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION. *f.* [*transmutatio*, Fr. from *transmutare*, Lat.] Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy in the transmutation of base metals into gold. *Bacon, Newton, Beutley*.

To TRANSMUTE. *v. n.* [*transmutare*, Lat.] To change from one nature or substance to another. *Raleigh*.

TRANSMUTER. *f.* [from *transmutare*.] One that transmutes.

TRANSON. *f.* [*transenna*, Lat.] 1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door. 2. [Among mathematicians] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides.

TRANSPARENCY. *f.* [from *transparent*.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence. power of transmitting light. *Addison, Arbuthnot*

TRANSPARENT. *a.* [*transparent*, French.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque. *Dryden, Addison, Pope*.

TRANSPICUOUS. *a.* [*trans* and *speciosus*, Lat.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Milton Philips*.

To TRANSPIERCE. *v. n.* [*transpierce*, Fr.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Religh, Dryden*.

TRANSPARATION. *f.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour. *Brown, Sharp*.

To TRANSPIRE. *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Lat.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE. *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.] 1. To be emitted by insensible vapour. *Woodward*. 2. To escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLEASE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place. *Wilkes*.

To TRANSPLEANT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat.] 1. To remove and plant in a new place. *Roscom Beaumont*. 2. To remove. *Milt. Clarendon*.

TRANSPANTATION. *f.* [*transplantation*, Fr.] 1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil. *Sackling*. 2. Conveyance from one to another. *Baker*. 3. Removal of men from one country to another. *Brocme*.

TRANSPANTER. *f.* [from *transplantare*.] One that transplants.

To TRANSPORT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat.] 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 ecstacy; to ravish with pleasure. *Milton, Decay of Piety*.

TRANSPORT. *f.* [*transport*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance. *Arbuthnot*. 2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed. *Dryden, Arbuthnot*. 3. Rapture; ecstacy. *South*.

TRANSPORTANCE. *f.* [from *transport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal. *Shaksp.*

TRANSPORTATION. *f.* [from *transport*.] 1. Removal; conveyance; carriage. *Wotton*. 2. Banishment for felony. 3. Ecstasick violence of passion. *South*.

TRANSPORTER. *f.* [from *transport*.] One that transports. *Carew*.

TRANSPOSAL. *f.* [from *transposse*.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift*.

To TRANSPOSE. *v. a.* [*transposere*, Fren.] 1. To put each in the place of other. *Camden*. 2. To put out of place. *Shaksp.*

TRANSPPOSITION. *f.* [*transposition*, Fren.] 1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another. 2. The state of being put out of one place into another. *Woodward*

To TRANSSHAPPE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *shape*.] To transform; to bring into another shape. *Shaksp.*

To TRANSSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [*transsubstantiare*, Fr.] To change to another substance. *Denne, Milton*.

TRANSSUBSTANTIATION. *f.* [*transsubstantiation*, Fren.] 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. *Lodge*

TRANSUDATION. *f.* [from *transudare*.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any instrument. *Boyle*.

To TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Lat.] To pass through in vapour. *Harvey*.

TRANSVERSAL. *a.* [*transversal*, Fr.] Running crosswise. *Hale*

TRANSVERSELY. *adv.* [from *transversal*.] In a cross direction. *Wilkins*

TRANSVERSE. *a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] Being in a cross direction. *Blackmore, Bentley*

TRANSVERSELY. *adv.* [from *transverse*.] In a cross direction. *Steele, fleet*.

TRANSUMPTION. *f.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Lat.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP.

TRAP. *f.* [τραπε, Sax. *trape*, Fren. *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. *K.ing*.
 To TRAP. *v. a.* [τραππαν, Saxon.] 1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush. *Shakefp. Dryden*. 2. To adorn; to decorate. *Spenser, Shakefp.*
 TRAPDOOR. *f.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly. *Ray*.
 To TRAPE. *v. n.* To run idly and stultishly about.
 TRAPES. [I suppose from *trape*] An idle flatteringly woman. *Gay*.
 TRAPSTICK. *f.* [*trap* and *stick*] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spectator*.
 TRAPEZIUM. *f.* [τραπεζιον; *trapeze*, Fren.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Woodwa.*
 TRAPEZOID. *f.* [τραπεζιον and *sidez*.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.
 TRAPPINGS. *f.* 1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle. *Milton*. 2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments. *Shakefp. Dryden, Swift*.
 TRASH. *f.* [τρος, Islandick; *drusen*, German.] 1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs. *Shakefp. Donne*. 2. A worthless person. *Shakefp.* 3. Matter improper for food. *Garth*.
 To TRASH. *v. a.* 1. To lop; to crop. *Shakefp.* 2. To crush; to humble. *Hammond*
 TRASHY. *a.* [from *trash*.] Worthless; vile; useless. *Dryden*.
 To TRAVEL. *v. n.* [*travailier*, Fr.] 1. To labour; to toil. 2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Isaiah, South*.
 To TRAVAIL. *v. a.* To harass; to tire. *Hayward, Milton*.
 TRAVAIL. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Labour; toil; fatigue. *Hooker, Spenser*. 2. Labour in childbirth. *Bacon*.
 TRAVE, TRAVEL, or TRAVISE. *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. *Shakefp. Pope*. 3. To make journeys of curiosity. *Watts*. 4. To labour; to toil. *Hooker, Shakefp.*
 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. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey. *Brown, Watts*.
 TRAVELLER. *f.* [*tra-valeur*, Fr.] 1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenser*. 2. One who visits foreign countries. *Bacon, Locke*.
 TRAVELTAIN. *D. a.* [*travel* and *tainted*] Harassed; fatigued with travel. *Shakefp*
 TRIVERS. *adv.* [French] Athwart; across. *Shakefp.*
 TRAVERSE. *adv.* [*a travers*, Fr.] Crosswise;

athwart. *Bacon, Hayward*.
 TRAVERSE. *prep.* Through; crosswise. *Milt.*
 TRAVERSE. *a.* [*transversus*, Lat. *travers*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart. *Hayward, Wotton*.
 TRAVERSE. *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. *Shakefp. Dryden*. 2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles. *Wotton, Dryden, Arbuthnot*. 3. To oppose so as to annul. *Baker*. 4. To wander over; to cross. *Milton, Prior*. 5. To survey; to examine thoroughly. *South*.
 To TRAVERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing. *Shakefp.*
 TRAVESTY. *a.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.
 TRAUMATICK. *a.* [τραπεζικη] Vulnerary. *Weseman*.
 TRAY. *f.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried. *Moxon, Gay*.
 TRAYTRIP. *f.* A kind of play. *Shakefp.*
 TREACHEROUS. *a.* [from *treachery*] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deinting or betraying. *Swift*.
 TREACHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *treacherous*] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by stratagem. *Donne, Orway*.
 TREACHEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *treacherous*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.
 TREACHERY. *f.* [*tricherie*, Fren.] Perfidy; breach of faith.
 TREACHER. } *f.* [from *tricher*, *tricheur*,
 TRECHOUR. } Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. *Spenser*.
 TRIACLE. *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* [*truden*, Goth. *trudan*, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch] 1. To set the foot. *Shakefp. Milton*. 2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice. *Shakefp.* 3. To walk with form or state. *Shakefp. Milton*. 4. To copulate as birds. *Bacon, Dryden*.
 To TREAD. *v. a.* 1. To walk on; to feel under the foot. *Shakefp, Prior*. 2. To press under the foot. *Swift*. 3. To beat; to track. *Shakefp.* 4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner. 5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. *Psalms*. 6. To put in action by the feet. *Job*. 7. To love as the male bird the female. *Dryden*.
 TRIAD. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Footing; step with the foot. *Shakefp. Milton, Dryden*. 2. Way; track; path. *Shakefp.* 3. The cock's part in the egg.

TRE

TREADER. *f.* [from *tread*.] He who treads. *Vaiah.*

TREADLE. *f.* [from *tread*] 1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Mason.* 2. The sperm of the cock. *Brown, Derham*

TREASON. *f.* [*trahison*, Fr.] 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 lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cotuit*

TREASONABLE. } *a.* [from *treason*.] Having
TREASONOUS. } the nature or guilt
of *treason* *Shaksp. Clarendon.*

TREASURE. *f.* [*tresor*, Fr.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated. *Shaksp. Bacon. Locke.*

TO TREASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to deposit; to lay up. *Soubt, Rowe.*

TREASURER. *f.* [from *treasure*, *tresorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure. *Shaksp. Raleigh.*

TREASURERSHIP. *f.* [from *treasure*.] Office or dignity of treasurer. *Haleswell.*

TREASUREHOUSE. *f.* [*treasure* and *house*.] Place where hoarded riches are kept. *Hooker, Taylor.*

TREASURY. *J.* [from *treasure*, *tresorerie*, Fr.] A place in which riches are accumulated. *Watson, Temple, Watts.*

TO TREAT. *v. a.* [*traster*, Fr. *tractis*, Latin.] 1. To negotiate; to settle. *Dryden* 2. [*Tracte*, Lat.] To discourse on 3. To use in any manner, good or bad. *Spectator* 4. To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden* 5. To entertain with expence.

TO TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, From *tractian*, Sax] 1. To discourse; to make discourses. *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. *Dryden, Collier.* 2. Something given as an entertainment. *Dryden.*

TREATABLE. *a.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent. *Hooker, Temple.*

TREATISE. *f.* [*tractus*, Latin.] Discourse; written tractate. *Shaksp. Dryden.*

TREATMENT. *f.* [*traitement*, Fr.] Usage; manner of using good or bad. *Dryden.*

TREATY. *f.* [*traite*, Fr.] 1. Negotiation; act of treating. *Spenser.* 2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. *Bacon.* 3. For entreaty; supplication; petition. *Spenser, Shaksp.*

TREBLE. *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplus*, *triplex*, Lat.] 1. Threefold; triple. *Shaksp. Sandys.* 2. Sharp of sound. *Bacon.*

TO TREBLE. *v. a.* [*tripler*, Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much. *Spenser, Creech.*

TO TREBLE. *v. n.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

TREBLE. *f.* A sharp sound. *Bacon, Dryden.*

TREBLENESS. *f.* [from *treble*.] The state of being treble. *Bacon.*

TREBLY. *adv.* [from *treble*] Thrice told: in threefold number or quantity. *Dryden, Ray.*

TREE. *f.* [*tree*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.] 1. A large vegetable rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height. *Burnet, Locke.* 2. Anything branched out. *Dryden.*

TREE. *germander.* *f.* A plant.

TREE. *of life.* *f.* [*ligrum vita*, 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*, Lat.] A plant. *Peacham.*

TREILLAGE. *f.* [French] A contexture 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 osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux*

TO TREMBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.] 1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder. *Shaksp. Clar. Rowe.* 2. To quiver; to totter. *Burnet.* 3. To quaver; to shake as a sound. *Bacon.*

TREMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver. *Pope.*

TREMEMDOUS. *a.* [*tremendus*, Lat.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible. *Pope.*

TREMOUR. *f.* [*tremor*, Lat.] 1. The state of trembling. *Harvey, Arbuthnot.* 2. Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton.*

TREMULOUS. *a.* [*tremulus*, Lat.] 1. Trembling; tearful; *Dec. of Picty.* 2. Quivering; vibratory. *Holder.*

TREMULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *tremulus*] The state of quivering.

TREN. *f.* A fish spear.

TO TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trencher*, Fr.] 1. To cut. *Shaksp.* 2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Milton, Evelyn.*

TRENCH *f.* [*tranche*, Fr.] 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. *Shakesp. Prior.*

TRENCHANT. *a.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp. *Butler.*

TRENCHER. *f.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, Fr.] 1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *Shakesp. More. Dryden.* 2. The table. *Shak. 3* Food; pleasures of the table. *South.*

TRENCHERFLY. *f.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*

TRENCHERMAN. *f.* [*trencher* and *man*.] A feeder; an eater. *Sidney, Shakesp.*

TRENCHERMATE. *f.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite. *Hosker.*

TO TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. *Dryden.*

TRENTALS. *f.* [*trente*, Fren.] A number of maffes, to the tale of thirty. *Aylffe.*

TRENDLE. *f.* [*trendel*, Sax.] Any thing turned round.

TREPAN. *f.* [*trepan*, Fr.] 1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull. 2. A snare; a stratagem. *Rofcorn South.*

TO TREPAN. *v. a.* 1. To perforate with the trepan. *Wifeman, Arbuthnot.* 2. To catch, to entare. *Butler, South.*

TREPHINE. *f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wifeman*

TREPIDATION. *f.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.] 1. The state of trembling. *Bacon, Donne, Milton.* 2. State of terrour. *Watson.*

TO TRESPASS. *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.] 1. To transgress; to offend. *Lev. Norris.* 2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Prior.*

TRESPASS. *f.* [*trespassi*, Fren.] 1. Transgression; offence. *Shakesp. Milton.* 2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER. *f.* [from *trespass*.] 1. An offender; a transgressor. 2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Watson.*

TRESSED. *a.* [from *treffe*, Fren.] Knotted or curled. *Spenser.*

TRESSES. *f.* without a singular. [*treffe*, Fr.] A knot or curl of hair. *Shakesp. Milton.*

TRESLE. *f.* [*trejeau*, Fr.] 1. The frame of a table. A movable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET. *f.* [Probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for walle or retule or a commodity. *Barly.*

TRETFINGS. *f.* Taxes; imposts.

TREVE. *f.* [*Spreeet*, Sax. *treped*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY. *f.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fren.] A three at cards. *Shakesp.*

TRETABLE. *a.* [from *try*] Possible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle.* 2. Such as may be judicially examined. *Aylffe.*

TRIAD. *f.* [*tritus*, Lat. *tride*, Fren.] Three unit ed.

TRIAL. *f.* [from *try*.] 1. Test; examination. *Shakesp.* 2. Experience; act of examining by experience. *Bacon.* 3. Experiment; experimental knowledge. *Hebrews.* 4. Judicial examination. *Cowel, Shakesp.* 5. Temptation; test of virtue. *Milton, Rogers.* 6. State of being tried. *Shakesp.*

TRIANGLE. *f.* [*triangle*, Fren.] A figure of three angles. *Locke.*

TRIANGULAR. *a.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles. *Spenser, Ray.*

TRIBE. *f.* [*tribus*, Lat.] 1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. It is often used in contempt. *Rofcommon.*

TRIBLET, or TRIBOULET. *f.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Answorth.*

TRIBULATION. *f.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life. *Hosker, Milton, Atterbury.*

TRIBUNAL. *f.* [*tribunal*, Lat. and Fren.] 1. The seat of a judge. *Shakesp. Waller.* 2. A court of justice. *Milton.*

TRIBUNE. *f.* [*tribunus*, Lat.] 1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people. *Shakesp.* 2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNITIAL. *a.* [*tribunitius*, Latin.]

TRIBUNITIOUS. *f.* Suing a tribune; relating to a tribune. *Bacon.*

TRIBUTARY. *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.] 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. *Duaries.*

TRIBUTE. *f.* [*tribus*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; subjection. *Numbers, Milton.*

TRICE. *f.* A short time; an instant; a stroke. *Suckling, Swift, Bentley.*

TRICOMANES. *f.* A plant.

TRICHOTOMY. *f.* Division into three parts. *Watts.*

TRICK. *f.* [*treck*, Dutch.] 1. A sly fraud. *Raleigh, South.* 2. A dexterous artifice. *Pope.* 3. A vicious practice. *Dryden.* 4. A juggle; an antic; any thing done to cheat jocosely. *Prior.* 5. An unexpected effect. *Shakesp.* 6. A practice; a manner; a habit. *Shakesp.* 7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play.

TO TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, Fr.] 1. To cheat; to impole on; to deiraud. *Stephens.* 2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn. *Drayton, Shakesp. 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. *Shakesp.*

TRICKISH. *a.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly artful;

ful; 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. *Shakesp*.

TRICORPORAL. *a.* [*tricorporus*, Lat.] Having three b. dies.

TRIDE. *a.* [among hunters; *tride*, Lat.] 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.* [*tridīnga*, Sax.] The third part of a country or thire.

TRIDUAN. *a.* [from *triduum*, Lat.] 1. Lasting three days. 2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL. *a.* [*triennis*, Latin; *triennial*, Fr.] 1. Lasting three years. *K. Char. Howell*. 2. Happening every third year.

TRIER. *f.* [from *try*.] 1. One who tries experimentally. *Bayle*. 2. One who examines judicially. *Hale*. 3. Test; one who brings to the test. *Shakesp*.

To TRIFALLOW. *v. a.* To plow land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer*.

TRIFID. *a.* Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFFSTULARY. *a.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Lat.] Having three pipes.

To TRIFLE. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.] 1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity. *Hester*. 2. To mock; to play the fool. *Shakesp*. 3. To indulge in light amusement. 4. To be of no importance. *Spenser*.

To TRIFLE. *v. n.* To make of no importance. *Shakesp*.

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. *adv.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Locke*.

TRIFORM. *a.* [*triformis*, Lat.] 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*.

TRIGINFALS. *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 intercolumniations. *Harris*.

TRIGON. *f.* [*trigone*, Fr.] A triangle. *Hale*.

TRIGONAL. *a.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward*.

TRIGONOMETRY. *f.* [*trigonometrie*, Fren.] *Trigonometry* is the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangles sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris*.

TRIGONOMETRICAL. *a.* [from *trigone*

try] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILATERAL. *a.* [*trilateral*, Fr. *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

TRILL. *f.* [*trillo*, Ital.] Quaver; tremulousness of music. *Addison*.

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun] To utter quavering. *Thomson*.

To TRILL. *v. n.* 1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. *Shakesp*. 2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. *Dryden*.

TRILION. *f.* A million of millions of millions.

TRILUMINAR. *a.* [*triluminaris*, Latin.]

TRILUMINOUS. } Having three lights.

TRIM. *a.* [*getrymmet*, Sax.] Nice; snug; dressed up. *Tupper, Dryden*.

To TRIM. *v. a.* [*trymmen*, Sax. *to build*.] 1. To fit out. *Shakesp*. 2. To dress; to decorate. *Bacon, Walton, Dryden*. 3. To shave; to clip. *Sam. Howell*. 4. To make neat; to adjust. *Shakesp. Eccl. 7. b. f. 5.* To balance a vessel. *Spectator*. 6. It has often *up* emphatical. *Shakesp*.

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South, Dryden*.

TRIM. *f.* Dress; gear; ornaments. *Shakesp. Dryden*.

TRIMLY. *adv.* [from *trim*.] Nicely; neatly. *Spenser, Alcham*.

TRIMMER. *f.* [from *trim*.] 1. One who changes sides to balance parties; a turn coat. *L'Estrange, Swift*. 2. A piece of wood inserted. *Maxon*.

TRIMMING. *f.* [from *trim*.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. *Garth*.

TRINAL. *a.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold. *Spenser*.

TRINE. *f.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Lat.] 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 dress. *Sidney, Swift*. 2. Things of no great value; tackle, tools. *L'Estrange*.

TRIOBOLAR. *a.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthless. *Cheyne*.

To TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dutch.] 1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion. *Shakesp*. 2. To catch; to detect. *Shakesp*.

To TRIP. *v. n.* 1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet. *Dryden*. 2. To fall; to err; to be deficient. *Hester, South, Addison*. 3. To stumble; to triabate. *Locke*. 4. To run lightly. *Shakesp. Crabbe, 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*,

TRI

tus, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies. *Shakefp.*

TRIFE *f.* [*tribe*, Fr. *trippa*, Ital. and Span.] 1. The intestines; the guts. *Kings.* 2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL *a.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS *a.* [*tres* and *πτερον*.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHONG *f.* [*triphongue*, Fren. *tres* and *φωσφον*] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: *us*, *ean*; *eye*.

TRIPLE *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Lat.] 1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoining *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. *Saunders.* 2. Three verses rhyming together. *Dryden.*

TRIPPLICATE *a.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much. *Harris.*

TRIPPLICATION *f.* [from *triplicate*] The act of trebling or adding three together. *Glauw.*

TRIPPLICITY *f.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold. *Bacon*, *Watts.*

TRIPMADAM *f.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

TRIPPOD *f.* [*tripus*, Lat.] A feat with three feet, such as that from which the priests of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRIPOLY *f.* A sharp cutting sand. *Newton.*

TRIPPOS *f.* A tripod. *Ben. Johnson.*

TRIPPER *f.* [from *trip*] One who trips.

TRIPPING *a.* [from *trip*.] Quick; nimble. *Milton.*

TRIPPINGLY *f.* [from *trip*.] Light dance. *M. L.*

TRIPNOTE *f.* [*tripnoten*, Lat.] *Triptote* is a noun used in but in three cases. *Clark.*

TRIPUDIARY *a.* [*tripudium*, Latin] Performed by dancing. *Brown.*

TRIPUDIATION *f.* [*tripudium*, Latin] Act of dancing.

TRIPPINGLY *adv.* [from *tripping*] With agility; with swift motion. *Shakefp.*

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*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy. *Shakefp.*

TRISULC *f.* [*trijulus*, Lat.] A thing of three points. *Brown.*

TRISYLLABICAL *a.* [from *trisyllable*.] Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE *f.* [*trisyllaba*, Lat.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE *a.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common; not new. *Rogers.*

TRITENESS *f.* [from *trite*.] Staleness; commonness.

TRITHIEM *f.* [*τρεῖς* and *θεῖς*.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.

TRO

TRITURABLE *a.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *triturate*.] 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 *a.* [*trivialis*, Lat.] 1. Vile; worthless; vulgar. *Roscommon.* 2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. *Dryden*, *Rogers.*

TRIVIALITY *adv.* [from *trivial*.] 1. Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon.* 2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS *f.* [from *trivial*.] 1. Commonness; vulgarity. 2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRIUMPH *f.* [*triumphus*, Latin.] 1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated. *Bacon.* 2. State of being victorious. *Milton*, *Dryden.* 3. Victory; conquest. *Milton*, *Pope.* 4. Joy for success. *Milton.* 5. A conquering card now called trump.

To **TRIUMPH** *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat.] 1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Job*, *Dryden.* 2. To obtain victory. *Kneller.* 3. To insult upon an advantage gained. *Shakefp.*

TRIUMPHAL *a.* [*triumphalis*, Latin.] Used in celebrating victory. *Bacon*, *Swift.*

TRIUMPHAL *f.* [*triumphalia*, Lat.] A token of victory. *Milton.*

TRIUMPHANT *a.* [*triumphans*, Lat.] 1. Celebrating a victory. *Shakefp South.* 2. Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton.* 3. Victorious; graced with conquest. *Pope.*

TRIUMPHANTLY *adv.* [from *triumphant*.] 1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Granville.* 2. Victoriously; with success. *Shakefp.* 3. With insolent exultation. *South.*

TRIUMPHER *f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs. *Shakefp*, *Peacham.*

TRIUMVIRATE *f.* [*triumviratus* or *triumviri*, Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Shakefp*, *Swift.*

TRIFUNE *a.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one. *Burnet.*

To **TROAT** *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time.

TROCAR *f.* [*trois quarts*, Fr.] A surgical instrument. *Sharp.*

TROCHICAL *a.* [*trochique*, Fr. *trochicus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.

TROCHANTERS *f.* [*τροχαντήρες*.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate.

TROCHEE *f.* [*trocheus*, Lat. *τροχαιος*.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHILICKS *f.* [*τροχιλις*.] The science of rotatory motion. *Brown.*

TROCHINGS *f.* The branches on a deer's head.

TRICHISCH

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TROCHYSCH. *f.* [τροχίον^α.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*
TRODE, the preterite of *tread.* *Judges.*
TRODE. *f.* [from *trod*, pret. of *tread.*] Footing. *Spenser.*
TROD. } Participle passive of *tread.*
TRODDEN. } *Luke, Milton, Addison.*
TROGLODYTE. *f.* [τρογλοδιται.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbutnot.*
To TROLL. *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about. *Ben. Jonson.*
To TROLL. *v. n. 1.* To roll; to run round. *Swift.* 2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pully towards the bottom. *Gay.*
TROLLUP. *f.* A flatteringly, loose woman.
TROOP. *f.* [*troope*, Dutch.] 1. A company; a number of people collected together. *Shakespeare.* 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 horse soldier. *Greene.*
TROPE. *f.* [τροπή^α.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds foretel rain, for foretrew. *Hudibras.*
TROPHIEB. *a.* [from *trophy*] Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*
TROPHY. *f.* [*trophaeum*, Latin.] 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*, Latin.] 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.*
TROPOLOGICAL. *a.* [τροπος^α and γίγ^α.] Varied by tropes; change from the original import of the words.
TROPOLOGY. *f.* [τροπος^α and γίγ^α.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning. *Brown.*
TROSSERS. *f.* [*trousses*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. *Shakespeare.*
To TROT. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.] 1. To move with a high jolting pace. *Shakespeare. Dennis.* 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.* [τροθ^α, Sax.] Truth; faith; fidelity. *Shakespeare. Daniel, Addison.*
TROTHLESS. *a.* [from *troth*] Faithless; treacherous. *Fairfax.*
TROTHPLIGHT. *a.* [*troth* and *flight*.] Betrothed; affianced. *Shakespeare.*
To TROUBLE. *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.] 1. To disturb, to perplex. *Shakespeare. Locke.* 2. To afflict; to grieve. *Sidney, Telleson.* 3. To dis-

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trouble; to make uneasy. *Milt. 1. 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. *Shakespeare. John, Dav. 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 make-bate. *Daniel.*
TROUBLER. *f.* [from *trouble.*] Disturber; confounder. *Spenser, Waller, Atterbury.*
TROUBLESOME. *a.* [from *trouble.*] 1. Full of molestation; vexatious; uneasy; afflictive. *Shakespeare. Tillston.* 2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. *Pope. 3.* Full of teizing business. *Sidney. 4.* Slightly harassing. *Milton, Shak. 5.* Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning. *Spenser. 6.* Importunate; teizing. *Arbutnot.*
TROUBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troublesome.*] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately. *Locke.*
TROUBLESOMENESS. *f.* [from *troublesome.*] 1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness. *Bacon. 2.* Importunity; unseasonableness.
TROUBLEOUS. *a.* [from *trouble.*] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. *Spenser, Daniel.*
TROUVER. *f.* [*trouver*, Fren.] In the common law, is an action which a man has against one that having found any of his goods returneth to deliver them.
TROUGH. *f.* [τροχ, τροχ, Sax. *trach*, Dutch.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side. *Abbot, Dryden.*
To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] 1. To move volubly. *Milton. 2.* To utter volubly. *Shakespeare.*
To TROUNCE. *v. a.* To punish by an indictment or information. *Dryden.*
TROUSE. } *f.* [*trouffe*, Fren. *truiß*, Eise.]
TROUSERS. } Breeches; hose. *Spens. Wijem.*
TROUT. *f.* [τραυτ, Saxon.] 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.* [τροωδιαν, Saxon; *troe*, Dan.] To think; to imagine; to conceive. *Sidney, Hooker, Shakespeare. Gay.*
TROW. *interject.* An exclamation of enquiry. *Shakespeare.*
TROWEL. *f.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.] A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks. *Mexou.*
TROY WEIGHT. } *f.* from *Troies*, French.]
TROY. } A kind of weight by which gold, silver, &c. are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 penny-weights; pennyweight

weight = 24 grains. The English physicians make use of *troy weight* after the following manner.

Grains	Scruple	Drachm	Ounce	Pound.
20				
60	3			
480	24	8		
5760	188	96	12	

TRUANT *f.* [*truand*, old Fr. *truwant*, Dut.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to fly from school without leave. *Moe.*

TRUANT *a.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering. *Shakeſp.*

To **TRUANT** *v. n.* To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shakeſp.*

TRUANTS *f.* [from *truant*.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business. *Aſch.*

TRUBAIL *f.* A short squat woman. *Ainſw.*

TRUBS *f.* [*tuber* Lat.] A sort of herb. *Ainſw.*

TRUCE *f.* [*truga*, low Lat.] 1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities. *Hook. Shak. 2 Tim. Dryden.* 2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet. *Milton.*

TRUCIDATION *f.* [from *trucid*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To **TRUCK** *v. n.* [*trouquer*, Fren. *truccare* Ital.] To traffick by exchange.

To **TRUCK** *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange. *L'Eſtrange. Swift.*

TRUCK *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Exchange; traffick by exchange. *L'Eſtrange, Dryden.* 2. Wooden wheels for carriage or cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, or *trundled*. *f.* [properly *trochlebed*, from *trochlea*, Lat. or *τροχλος*.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed. *Shakeſp. Hudibras.*

To **TRUCKLE** *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority. *Cleaveland, Norris.*

TRUCULENCE *f.* [*truculentia* Lat.] 1. Savageness of manners. 2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT *a.* [*truculentus*, Latin] 1. Savage; barbarous. *Ray.* 2. Terrible of aspect. 3. Destructive; cruel. *Harcey.*

To **TRUDGE** *v. n.* [*truggolare*, Ital] To travel laborously; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Shakeſp. Dryden, Locke.*

TRUE *a.* *αληθης, αληθης*, Sax.] 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. *Milton. Aſtebury.* 5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady. *Shakeſp. Roſcomm.* 6. Honest; not fraudulent. *Shakeſp.* 7. Exact; truly conformable to a rule. *Priſt.* 8. Rightful. *Milt.*

TRUEBORN *a.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth. *Shakeſp.*

TRUEBRED *a.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed. *Shakeſp. Dryden.*

TRUEHEARTED *a.* [*true* and *heart*.] Honest; faithful. *Shakeſp.*

TRUELOVE *f.* An herb, called *berba Paris*.
TRUELOVEKNOT. } *f. true, love, and*
TRUELOVERSKNOT. } *knot*] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hudibras.*

TRUENESS *f.* [from *true*.] Security; unartfulness. *Bacon.*

TRUEPENNY *f.* [*true* and *penny*] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Shakeſp.*

TRUFFLE *f.* [*truffe, truffe*, Fr.] In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubers terrea*, 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. *Shakeſp.*

TRULY *adv.* [from *true*] 1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully. *Sidney, Hester.*

2. Really; without fallacy. 3. Exactly; justly. *Scott.* 4. Indeed. *Warton.*

TRUMP *f.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old French; *tromba*, Ital] 1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music. *Shakeſp. Wally.* 2. A winning card; a card that has particular privilege 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 devile; to forge.

TRUMPERY *f.* [*tromperie*, Fren.] 1. Something fallaciously splendid. *Shakeſp.* 2. Falshood; empty talk. *Raleigh.* 3. Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRUMPET *f.* [*trompette*, Fren. and Dutch] 1. An instrument of martial music founded by the breath. *Milton, Roſcomm.* 2. In military stile, a trumpeter. *Clarendon.* 3. One who celebrates; one who praises. *Bac Dryd.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER *f.* [*bignonia*, Latin.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

To **TRUMPET** *v. a.* [*trompeter*, Fren] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. *Shakeſp. Bacon.*

TRUMPETER *f.* [from *trumpet*] 1. One who sounds a trumpet. *Shakeſp. Hayward.* 2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. *Bacon, South.* 3. A fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED *a.* [*trumpet* and *tongue*.] Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shakeſp.*

To **TRUNCATE** *v. a.* [*trunca*, Latin] To maim; to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCATION *f.* [from *truncate*] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON *f.* [*truncon*, Fren.] 1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Shakeſp. Hayward.* 2. A staff of command. *Shakeſp.*

To **TRUNCHEON** *v. a.* [from the noun] To beat with a truncheon. *Shakeſp.*

TRUNCHEONER *f.* [from *truncheon*.] One armed with a truncheon. *Shakeſp.*

To TRUNDLE. *v. n.* [trɛndɒl, a bowl, Sax.] To row; to bowl along *Addison*.
TRUNDLE *f.* [trɛndɒl, Sax.] Any round rolling thing.
TRUNDLE-TAIL. *f.* Round tail. *Shakeſp.*
TRUNK. *f.* [trɔncus, Lat. *trunc*, Fr.] 1. The body of a tree. *Bentley*. 2. The body without the limbs of an animal. *Shakeſp.* 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.* [truncō, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. *Spenser*.
TRUNKED. *a.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk. *Howel*.
TRUNK-HOSE. *f.* [trunk and hoſe.] 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. *Bailey*.
TRUSION. *f.* [truds, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing. *Bentley*.
TRUSS. *f.* [trouſſe, Fr.] 1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing *Wiſem*. 2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together. *Spenser, Addison*. 3. Trousers; breeches.
To TRUSS. *v. a.* [trouſſer, Fr.] To pack up close together. *Spenser*.
TRUST. *f.* [trauſt, Runick.] 1. Confidence; reliance on another. *Shakeſp.* 2. Charge received in confidence. *Dryden*. 3. Confident opinion of any event. 4. Credit given without examination *Locke*. 5. Credit without payment *Raleigh*. 6. Something committed to one's faith. *Bacon*. 7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given. *Swift*. 8. Fidelity; supposed honesty. *Tobit*. 9. State of him to whom something is entrusted *Clarendon, Dentam*.
To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To place confidence in; to confide in. *Ben. Johnson* 2. To believe; to credit. *Shakeſp.* 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 *John*. 2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. *Iſaiah, Milton*. 3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence. *Shakeſp.* 4. To expect. *L'Eſtr*.
TRUSTEE. *f.* [from *trauſt*.] 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 *trauſt*] One who trusts. *Shakeſp.*
TRUSTINESS. *f.* [from *trauſty*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness. *Greav*.
TRUSTLESS. *a.* [from *trauſt*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. *Spenser*.
TRUSTY. *a.* [from *trauſt*.] 1. Houelt; faith-

ful; true; fit to be trusted *Shakeſp. Addison*.
 2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail. *Spenser, Dryden*.
TRUTH. *f.* [trɔpɒθi, Sax.] 1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things. *Locke*. 2. Conformity of words to thoughts. *Milton*. 3. Purity from falsehood. *Shakeſp.* 4. Fidelity; constancy. *Song*. 5. Honesty; virtue. *Shakeſp.* 6. It is used sometimes by way of conclusion. *Matthew* 7. Exactness; conformity to rule. *Mortimer*. 8. Reality. *Hooker*. 9. Of a TRUTH, or in TRUTH. In reality. 2 *Kings*.
TRUTINATION. *f.* [trutina, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale. *Brown*.
To TRY. *v. a.* [trier, Fr.] 1. To examine; to make experiment of. *Shakeſp.* 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 *cut* emphatical. *Dryden*. 6. To act on as a test. *Shakeſp.* 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.* [tobbe, tubbe, Dutch.] 1. A large open vessel of wood. *Milton*. 2. A state of salvation. *Shakeſp.*
TUBE. *f.* [tubus, Latin] A pipe; a siphon; a long body. *Rescommon*.
TUBERCLE. *f.* [tuberculum, Latin.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. *Harvey*.
TUBEROSE. *f.* A flower *Mortimer*.
TUBEROUS. *a.* [tubereux, Fren. from *tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excrescences. *Woodward*.
TUBULAR. *a.* [from *tubus*, Latin.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular. *Greav*.
TUBULE. *f.* [tubulus, Lat.] A small pipe, or fistular body. *Woodward*.
TUBULATED. } *a.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fis-
TUBULOUS. } tular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham*
TUCK. *f.* 1. A long narrow sword. *Shak. Hud.* 2. A kind of net. *Carew*.
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 contrast. *Sharp*.
TUCKER. *f.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women. *Addison*.
TUCEL. *f.* [tuceau, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner*.
TUESDAY. *f.* [trɛspɔr, Saxon; tɔw, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week
TUFTAFFETY. *f.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*] A villous kind of silk. *Downe*
TUFT. *f.* [tuft, Fr.] 1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together. *Morre, Dryden*. 2. A cluster; a plump. *Sidney, Milton*.
To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. *Thomſ.*
 TUFTED.

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TUFTED. *a.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or clusters. *Milton, Pope.*
TUFTY. *a.* [from *tufted*.] Adorned with tufts.
To TUG. *v. a.* [teogan, Sax.] 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. *Shakspeare, Hows, Crabaw.*
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*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care. *Sidney, Locke.*
TULIP. *f.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower. *Hakewill.*
TULIPTREE. *f.* A tree.
To TUMBLE. *v. n.* [tomber, Fren. *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Ital.] 1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground. *Shakspeare.* 2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously. *Prior.* 3. To roll about. *Sidney.* 4. To play tricks by various libations of the body. *Roxe.*
To TUMBLE. *v. a.* 1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Collier.* 2. To throw by chance or violence. *Locke.* 3. To throw down. *Dryden.*
TUMBLE. *f.* [from the verb] A fall. *L'Esfr.*
TUMBLER. *f.* [from *tumble*.] One who shews postures or feats of activity. *Wilkins.*
TUMBREL. *f.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] A dung-cart. *Congreve.*
TUMEFACCTION. *f.* [*tumefactio*, Latin] Swelling. *Arbutnot.*
To TUMEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Latin.] To swell; to make to swell. *Sharp.*
TUMID. *a.* [*tumidus*, Lat.] 1. Swelling; puffed up. 2. Protuberant; raised above the level. *Milton.* 3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime. *Boyle.*
TUMOUR. *f.* [*tumor*, Lat.] A morbid swelling. *Wifeman.* 2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur. *L'Esfrange.*
TUMOROUS. *a.* [from *tumour*] 1. Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.* 2. Fatuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent. *Wotton.*
To TUMP, amo g gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.
To TUMULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Lat.] To swell. *Boyle.*
TUMULOSE. *a.* [*tumulofus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*
TUMULT. *f.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.] 1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude. *Leffe.* 2. A multitude put into wild commotion. 3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Milton, Addison.*
TUMULTUARILY. *adv.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.
TUMULTUARINESS. *f.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions. *K Charles.*
TUMULTUARY. *a.* [*tumultuarius*, Fr. from *tu-*

mult.] 1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused. *Bacon, Glanville.* 2. Restless; put into irregular commotion. *Atterbury.*
To TUMULTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.
TUMULTUATION. *f.* [from *tumultuate*.] Irregular and confused agitation. *Boyle.*
TUMULTUOUS. *a.* [from *tumult*; *tumultuosus*, Fr.] 1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated. *Milt. Addis.* 2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes. *Spenser.* 3. Turbulent; violent. *Shakspeare, Kestles.* 4. Full of tumults. *Sidney.*
TUMULTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tumultuosus*.] 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 hogheads. 3. Any large quantity proverbially. *Shakspeare.* 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. *Shakspeare, Milton, Holder.*
TUNABLENESS. *f.* [from *tunable*.] Harmony; melodiousness.
TUNABLY. *adv.* [from *tunable*.] Harmoniously; melodiously.
TUNE. *f.* [toon, Dutch.] 1. *Tune* is a diversity of notes put together. *Locke, Milton, Dryden.* 2. Sound; note. *Shakspeare.* 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. *Shakspeare.*
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 *full*] Musical; harmonious. *Milton, Dryden.*
TUNELESS. *a.* [from *tune*] Unharmonious; unmusical. *Spenser, Cowley.*
TUNER. *f.* [from *tune*.] One who tunes. *Shak.*
TUNICK. *f.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.] 1. Part of the Roman dress. *Arbutnot.* 2. Covering; integument; tunic. *Harvey, Derbam.*
TUNICLE. *f.* [from *tunick*] Cover; integument. *Roy, Bentley.*
TUNNAGE. *f.* [from *tun*.] 1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun. *Arbutnot.* 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, Wotton.* 2. A tunnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

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. *Derbam*. 2. To catch in a net.

TUNNEY. *f.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *tbynnus*, 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 cover
TURBANT. } worn by the Turks on their
TURBAND. } heads. *Bacon*, *Hewel*, *Dryden*
TURBANED. *a.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban. *Shakefp.*

TURBARY. *f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat.] The right of digging turf.

TURBID. *a.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear. *Bacon*, *Philips*

TURBIDNESS. *f.* [from *turbid*.] Muddiness; thickness.

TURBINATED. *a.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.] 1. Twisted; spiral. *Bentley*. 2. Among botanists plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Di&*.

TURBINATION. *f.* [from *turbinated*.] The art of spinning like a top.

TURBITH. *f.* [*turpethus*, Lat.] Yellow precipitate. *Wiseman*.

TURBOT. *f.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch] A delicate fish. *Peacham*, *Dryden*.

TURBULENCE. } *f.* [*turbulence*, Fr. *tur-*
TURBULENCY. } *bulentia*, Lat.] 1. Tumult; confusion. *Milton*, *Dryden*. 2. Tumultuousness; liableness 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. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuously; violently.

TURCISM. *f.* [*turcismus*, low Lat.] The religion of the Turks. *Dr. Maine*, *Atterbury*.

TURCOIS. *f.* [*turcois*, Dutch.] A precious stone.

TURD. *f.* [*turd*, Sax.] Excrement.

TURF. *f.* [*turf*, Sax. *torf*, Dutch.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground. *Shakefp.* *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 *turfs*.] Full of turfs.

TURGENT. *a.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid. *Thomson*.

TURGESCENTE. } *f.* [*turgescence*, Lat.]
TURGESCENTY. } The act of swelling; the state of being swollen. *Brown*.

TURGID. *a.* [*turgidus*, Lat.] 1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before. *Boyle*.

Philips. 2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent. *Watts*.

TURGIDITY. *f.* [from *turgid*] State of being swollen. *Arbuthnot*.

TURKEY. *f.* [*gallina turicca*, Lat.] A large domestick fowl brought from Turkey. *Bacon*, *Gay*.

TURKOIS. *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.* [*turma*, Lat.] A troep. *Milton*.

TURMERICK. *f.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMOIL. *f.* Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness. *Spenser*, *Dan*.

To TURMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To harass with commotion. *Spenser*, *Dryden*. 2. To weary; to keep in inquietude. *Milton*.

To TURN. *v. a.* [*turnan*, Sax. *turner*, Fr. from *torno*, Lat.] 1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion. *Shakefp.* *Milton*. 2. To put the upper side downwards. *Addison*. 3. To change with respect to position. *Milton*. 4. To change the state of the balance. *Shakefp.* 5. To bring the inside out. *Shakefp.* *Milton*. 6. To change as to the posture of the body. *Milton*, *Pope*. 7. To turn on a lathe by moving round. 8. To form; to shape. *Taylor*. 9. To transform, to metamorphose; to transmute. *Taylor*. 10. To make of another colour. *Flyer*. 11. To change; to alter. *Shakefp.* 12. To make a reverse of fortune. *Dryden*. 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 nauseate. *Pope*. 21. To make giddy. *Pope*. 22. To insatiate; to make mad. *Dryden*. 23. To direct to, or from any point. *Milton*, *Locke*. 24. To direct to a certain purpose or propension. *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. *Deuter*. 31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick. *Temple*, *Collier*. 32. To adapt the mind. *Addison*. 33. To put towards another. *Excidus*. 34. To retort; to throw back. *Atterbury*. 35. To TURN away. To dismiss from service; to discard. *Sidney*, *Arbuth*. 36. To TURN back. To return to the hand from which it was received. *Shakefp.* 37. To TURN off. To dismiss contemptuously. *Shakefp.* 38. To give over; to resign. *Dec. of Pity*.

39. To deflect. *Addison*. 40. To TURN over. To transfer. *Sidney*. 41. To TURN to. To have recourse to a book. *Grew*, *Locke*. 42. To be TURNED of. To advance to an age beyond. *Addison*. 43. To TURN over. To reter. *Knolles*, *Dryden*. 44. To examine one leaf of a book after another. *Swift*. 45. 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 show 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. *Chevre*. 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. *Shakefp.* 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. *J* [from the verb.] 1. The act of turning; gyration. 2. Meander; winding way. *Dryden*, *Addison*. 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. *E. Strange*. 8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done. *Bacon*, *Denham*. 9. Actions of kindness or malice. *Fairfax*, *South*. 10. Reigning inclination. *Swift*. 11. A step of the ladder at the gallows. *Butler*. 12. Convenience. *Spenser*, *Clarendon*. 13. The form; the cast; shape; manner. *Dryden*, *Addison*, *Watts*. 14. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. *Addison*, *Arbutnot*. 15. By TURNS. One after another. *Dryden*, *Prior*.
- TURNBENCH. *f.* [from *turn* and *bench*.] A term of turners. *Moxon*.
- TURNCOAT. *f.* [from *turn* and *coat*.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shak*.
- 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. *Milner*.
- TURNPIKE. *f.* [from *turn* and *pike*, or *pique*.] 1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering. 2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed. *Arbutnot*.
- TURNSICK. *a.* [from *turn* and *sick*.] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon*.
- TURNSOIL. *f.* [*heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant. *Milner*.
- TURNSPIT. *f.* [from *turn* and *spit*.] He that assiduously turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. *Swift*.
- TURNSTILE. *f.* [from *turn* and *stile*.] A turnpike. *Butler*.
- TURPENTINE. *f.* [*terpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Eclus.* *Peacham*.
- TURQUOISE. *f.* See TURKISH. *Shakefp.*
- TURPITUDE. *f.* [*turpitude*, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileness; badness. *Shakefp.* *South*.
- TURRET. *f.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. *Fairfax*, *Pope*.
- TURRETED. *a.* [from *turret*.] Formed like tower; rising like a tower. *Bacon*.
- TURTLE. } *f.* *turtile*, Saxon; *tor-*
TURTLEDOVE. } *torella*, Italian; *turtur*,
Lat.] 1. A species of dove. *Shakefp.* *Gen.* *Wiseman*. 2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.
- TUSH. *interj.* An expression of contempt. *Psalms*, *Camden*.
- TUSK. *f.* [*tyxas*, Saxon; *tesken*, old Frisick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. *Bacon*, *Dryden*, *Smith*.
- TUSKED } *a.* [from *tusk*.] Furnished with
TUSKEY. } tusks. *Dryden*, *Grew*.
- TUSSUCK. *f.* [diminutive of *tuzz*.] A tuft of grass or twigs. *Grew*.
- TUT. *interj.* A particle noting contempt. *Shakefp.*
- TUTANAG. *f.* The Chinese name for spelter. *Woodward*.
- TUTELAGE. *f.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian. *Drummond*.
- TUTELAR. } *a.* [*tutela*, Lat.] Having the
TUTELARY. } charge or guardianship of
any person or thing; protecting; detentive; guardian. *Tem.* *Dryd*.
- TUTOR. *f.* [*tutor*, Lat; *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals. *Shakefp.* *Butler*.
- To TUTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To instruct; to teach; to document. *Shakefp.* *Hale*. 2. To treat with superiority or severity. *Addison*.
- TUTORAGE. *f.* [from *tutor*.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor. *Government of the Tongue*.
- TUTORESS. *f.* [from *tutor*.] Directress; instructor; governess.
- TUTTY. *f.* [*tutta*, low Latin; *tutia*, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Junyent*.

TUTSAN, or *parkleaves*. *f.* A plant.
TUZ. *f.* A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden*.
TWAIN. *a.* [τρεῖς, *baups*, both twain, Sax.]
 Two. *Shakeſp. Dryden*.
To TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the
 found.] To found with a quick ſharp noiſe.
Shakeſp. Philips, Pope
To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to found ſharply.
Shakeſp.
TWANG. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſharp
 quick found. *Butler, Pope*. 2. An affected
 modulation of the voice. *South, Arbuthnot*.
TWANG. *interj.* A word making a quick ac-
 tion, accompanied with a ſharp found. *Prior*.
TWANGLING. *a.* [from *twang*.] Con-
 temptibly noiſy. *Shakeſp.*
To TWANK. *v. n.* To make to found. *Addiſon*.
TWAS. Contracted from *it was*. *Dryden*.
To TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ſchwatzen*, Ger.] To
 prate; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Eſtrange*.
TWAY. For **TWAIN**. *Spencer*.
TWAYBLADE. *f.* [*Ophrys*, Latin] A poly-
 petalous flower. *Miller*.
To TWEAG. } *v. a.* To pinch; to ſqueeze
To TWEAK. } betwixt the fingers. *Butler*.
TWEAGUE. } *f.* Perplexity; ludicrous di-
TWEAK. } ſtreſs. *Arbuthnot*.
To TWEEDLE. *v. a.* To handle lightly.
Addiſon.
TWEEZERS. *f.* [*ctuy*, Fr.] Nippers, or ſmall
 pincers, to pluck off hairs. *Pope*.
TWELFTH. *a.* [τρεῖς, Saxon] Second
 after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve
 1 *Kings*.
TWELFTHTIDE. *f.* The twelfth day after
 Chriſtmas. *Tuſſer*.
TWELVE. *a.* [τρεῖς, Saxon] Two and ten
Shakeſp. Dryden.
TWELVEMONTH. *f.* A year, as conſiſting
 of twelve months. *Hilder, Evelyn*.
TWELVEPENCE. *f.* [*twelve* and *pence*] A
 ſhilling.
TWELVEPENNY. *a.* [*twelve* and *penny*].
 Sold for a ſhilling. *Dryden*.
TWELVESCOKE. *f.* [*twelve* and *ſcore*].
 Twelve times twenty. *Dryden*.
TWENTIETH. *a.* [εἴκοσι, Saxon.]
 Twice tenth. *Den. Johnson*.
TWENTY. *a.* [εἴκοσι, Saxon] 1. Twice
 ten. *Swift*. 2. A proverbial or indefinite
 number. *Bacon*.
TWI BILL. [*twy* for *two* and *bill*.] A halbert.
Airworth.
TWICE. *adv.* [τρεῖς, Sax. *twice*, Dutch]
 1. Two times. *Spencer*. 2. Doubly. *Dryden*
 3. It is often uſed in compoſition. *Shakeſp.*
Creech.
To TWIDLE. *v. a.* To touch lightly. *Wiſem*.
TWIG. *f.* [τρεῖς, τρεῖς, Sax. *twig*, Dutch]
 A ſmall ſhoot of a branch; a ſwitch tough
 and long. *Raleigh, Sandys*.
TWIGGEN. *a.* [from *twig*.] Made of twigs.
Sha'ep. Grece.
TWIGGY. *a.* [from *twig*.] Full of twigs.
TWILIGHT. *f.* [*twilight*, Dutch; τρεῖς

neleht, Sax.] The dubious or faint light be-
 fore ſunſet, and after ſunſet; obſcure light;
 uncertain view. *Donne, Cleaveland*.
TWILIGHT. *a.* 1. Not clearly or brightly il-
 luminated; obſcure; deeply ſhaded. *Milton*,
Pope. 2. Seen by twilight. *Milton*.
TWIN. *f.* [τρεῖς, Sax. *twelingen*, Dutch.] 1.
 One of ſeveral children born at a birth.
Cleaveland, O'way. 2. Gemini, the ſign of
 the zodiack. *Creech*.
To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To
 be born at the ſame birth. *Shakeſp.* 2. To
 bring two at once. *Tuſſer*. 3. To be paired;
 to be ſuited. *Shakeſp. Sand*.
TWINBORN. *a.* [*twin* and *born*.] Born at the
 ſame birth. *Shakeſp.*
To TWINE. *v. a.* [twynan, Saxon; *twynan*,
 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.
Craſſus.
To TWINE. *v. n.* 1. To convolve itſelf; to
 wrap itſelf cloſely about. *Pope*. 2. To unite
 by interpoſition of parts. *Shakeſp.* 3. To wind;
 to make flexures. *Swift*.
TWINE. *f.* [from the verb] 1. A twiſted
 thread. *Spencer, Dryden*. 2. Twiſt; con-
 volution. *Milt*. 3. Embrace; act of convolving
 itſelf round. *Philips*.
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, ſud-
 den, 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.* [twincian, Sax.] 1.
 To ſparkle; to ſhine irregularly; to quaver.
Shakeſp. Fairfax, Boyle, Newton. 2. To open
 and ſhut the eye by turns. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. To
 play irregularly. *Dennis*.
TWINKLE. } *f.* [from the verb] 1.
TWINKLING } A ſparkling, intermitting
 light; a motion of the eye. *Spencer, Dryden*.
 2. A ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a mo-
 tion of the eye. *Swifter, Dryden*.
TWINKLING. *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 *whirl*] To turn
 round; to move by a quick rotation. *Bacon*.
TWIRL. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Rotation;
 circular motion. 2. Twiſt; convolution.
Woodward.
To TWIST. *v. a.* [twetpan, Saxon; *twiſten*,
 Dutch.] 1. To form by complication; to
 form by convolution. *Shakeſp. Taylor, Prior,*
Little. 2. To contort; to writh. *Pope*. 3.
 To wreath; to wind; to encircle by ſomething
 round about. *Burnet*. 4. To form; to
 weave. *Shakeſp.* 5. To unite by intertexture

TYM

TYR

of parts. *Waller*. 6. To unite; to insinuate. *Decay of Piety*.

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved. *Arbutnot, 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. *Arbutnot*.

TWISTER. *f.* [from *twist*.] One who twists. a ropemaker.

To TWIT. *v. a.* [edpitan, Sax.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach. *Spenser, Tillotson*.

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [tipctian, Sax.] To vellecite; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch. *Dryden, Pope*.

TWITCH. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A quick pull; a sudden vellecitation. *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*.

TWITTLEWATTLE. *f.* Tattle; gabble. *L'Estrange*.

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*. *Milton*.

TWO. *a.* [*twai*, Gothick; *tyu*, Sax.] One and one. *Shakesp.*

TWOEDGED. *a.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either side. *Pope*.

TWOFOLD. *a.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double. *Hooker, Prior*.

TWOFOLD. *adv.* Doubly. *Matth.*

TWOHANDED. *a.* [*two* and *hand*.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude. *Dryden*.

TWOPENCE. *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.*

TYMBAL. *f.* [*tymbal*, Fr.] 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.

TYMPANUM. *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*.

TYNY. *a.* Small. *Shakesp.*

TYPE. *f.* [*type*, Fren. *typus*, Lat. *τύπος*.] 1. Emblem; mark of something. *Shakesp. Prior*. 2. That by which something is prefigured. *Milton, Tilletson*. 3. A stamp; a mark. *Shakesp.* 4. A printing letter.

TYPICK. } [*tytique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.]

TYPICAL. } Emblematical; figurative of something else. *Atterbury*.

TYPICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner. *Norris*.

TYPICALNESS. *f.* [from *typical*.] The state of being typical.

To TYPIFY. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to show in emblem. *Hammond*.

TYPOGRAPHER. *f.* [*τυπος* and *γραφω*.] A printer

TYPOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [from *typography*] 1. Emblematical; figurative. 2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [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 the tyrant. *Spenser*.

TYRANNICAL. } *a.* [*τυραννικός*] Suiting a

TYRANNICK. } tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious. *Shakesp Roscommon, Taylor, Denham*.

TYRANNICALLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE. *f.* [*tyrannus*, and *κατος*, Lat.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TYRANNISE. *v. n.* [*tyraniser*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness. *Hooker, Locke*.

TYRANNOUS. *a.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe. *Sidney, Temple*.

TY'RANNY. *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. *Shakesp.*

TYRANT. *f.* [*τυραννος*; *tyrannus*, Latin.] 1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously. 2. A cruel despotick and severe master. *Sidney, South*.

TYRE. *f.* [Properly *tire*.] See *TIRE*. *Hakewill*.

TYRO. *f.* [Properly *tyro*.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. *Ga:th.*

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 *obscure*; the other cloie, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obscure*. *V*, the consonant, has a sound in English, uniform. It is never mute.

VACANCY *f.* [from *vacant*.] 1. Empty space; vacuity. *Shakefp.* 2. Chasm; space unfilled. *Watts.* 3. State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied. *Ayliffe.* 4. Relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. *Watts.* 5. Littlelessness; emptiness of thought. *Watton.*

VACANT *a.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.] 1. Empty; unfilled; void. *Boyle.* 2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. *Mrs. S.* 3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. *Swift.* 4. Being at leisure; disengaged. *Clarendon.* 5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy. *Watton.*

To **VACATE** *v. a.* [*vacare*, Lat.] 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. Intermittion of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. *Cowel.* 2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*

VACCARY *f.* [*vacca*, Lat.] A cowhouse.

VACILLANCY *f.* [*vacillans*, Lat.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *Mrs. S.*

VACILLATION *f.* [*vacillatio*, Lat.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. *Derham.*

VACUIST *f.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum. *Boyle.*

VACUATION *f.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dr. J.*

VACUITY *f.* [from *vacuus*, Lat.] 1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled. 2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied. *Hammond, Milton, Bentley, Rogers.* 3. Inanity; want of reality. *Glanville.*

VACUOUS *a.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacue*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*

VACUUM *f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*

To **VADRE** *v. n.* To vanish; to pass away.

VAGABOND *a.* [*vagabond*, Fr.] 1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home. 2. Wandering; vagrant. *Shakefp.*

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*, Lat.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick. *Milton, Locke.*

VAGINOPEANOUS *f.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard scales.

VAGOUS *a.* [*vagus*, Latin; *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe.*

VAGRANCY *f.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VAGRANT *a.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond. *Prior.*

VAGRANT *f.* Vagabond; a man unsettled in habitation. *Prior, Atterbury.*

VAGUE *a.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.] 1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayward.* 2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined. *Locke.*

VAILE *f.* [*voile*, Fr.] A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wisdom.* 2. A part of female-dress, by which the face is concealed. 3. Money given to servants. See **VALE**.

To **VAILE** *v. a.* To cover.

To **VAILE** *v. a.* [*avaller*, Fr.] 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 least, or for any other interest. *Shakefp.*

To **VAILE** *v. n.* To yield; to give place. *South.*

VAIN *a.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Lat.] 1. Fruitless; ineffectual. *Dryd.* 2. Empty; unreal; shadowy. *Dryd.* 3. Meantly proud; proud of petty things. *Dryd. Swift, Pope.* 4. Showy; 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.*

VAINGLORIOUS *a.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Latin; *vanaglorioso*, Italian.] Boasting without performances; pride in disproportion to desert. *Milton.*

VAINGLORY *f.* [*vanagloria*, Latin] Pride above merit; empty pride. *Taylor.*

VAINLY *adv.* [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. *Shakefp.*

VAIVODE *f.* [*vaiwod*, a governor, Slavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE *f.* [from *Valencia*. *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the teltar and head of a bed. *Swift.*

To **VALANCE** *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. *Shakefp.*

VALE *f.* [*val*, Fr.] A low ground; a valley. *Spenser, Dryden.* 2. [From *aval*, proud;

- profit; or *vale*, farewell. Money given to servants *Dryden*.
- VALEDICTION.** *f.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewell. *Dante*.
- VALEDICTORY.** *a.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewell.
- VALENTINE.** *f.* A sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day. *Wotton*.
- VALERIAN.** *f.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.
- VALET.** *f.* [French] A waiting servant. *Addison*.
- VALETUDINARIAN.** } *a.* [*valeudinaire*,
VALETUDINARY. } Fr. *valeudo*, Lat.
Weakly; sickly; infirm of health. *Brown*.
Derham.
- VALIANCE.** *f.* [*valliance*, Fr.] Valour; personal puifance; bravery. *Spenser*.
- VALIANT.** *a.* [*valliant*, French.] Stout; personally puifant; brave. *Sam*.
- VALIANTLY.** *adv.* [from *valliant*.] Stoutly; with personal strength. *Knolles*.
- VALIANTNESS.** *f.* [from *valliant*.] Valour; personal bravery; puifance. *Knolles*.
- VALID.** *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin] 1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton*. 2. Having force; weighty; conclusive. *Stephens*.
- VALIDITY.** *f.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid*.] 1. Force to convince; certainty. *Pope*. 2. Value. *Shakefp.*
- 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.* [*valeroso*, Italian; from *valor*.] Brave; stout; valiant. *Spenser*.
- VALOUR.** *f.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puifance; stoutnefs. *Hewel*, *Temple*.
- VALUABLE.** *a.* [*valuable*, Fr.] 1. Precious; being of great price. 2. Worthy; deferving regard. *Atterbury*.
- VALUATION.** *f.* [from *valere*.] 1. Value fet upon any thing. *Bacon*. 2. The act of fetting a value; appraifement. *Ray*.
- VALUATOR.** *f.* [from *valere*] An appraifer; one who fetts upon any thing its price. *Swift*.
- VALUE.** *f.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.] 1. Price; worth. *Job*. 2. High rate. *Addison*. 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. *Spenser*, *Milton*. 2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem. *Atterbury*, *Pope*. 3. To appraife; to estimate. *Lev*. 4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shakefp.* 5. To take account on. *Bacon*. 6. To reckon at. *Shakefp.* 7. To confider with respect to importance; to hold important. *Clarendon*. 8. To equal in value; to compare. *Job*. 9. To raife to estimation. *Temple*.
- VALUELESS.** *a.* [from *valere*.] Being of no value. *Shakefp.*
- VALUER.** *f.* [from *valere*.] He that values.
- VALVE.** *f.* [*valva*, Latin.] 1. A folding door. *Pope*. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vefel. *Boyle*. 3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vefels to admit the blood, and fhuts to prevent its regrefs. *Arbuthnot*.
- VALVULE.** *f.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A fmall valve.
- VAMP.** *f.* The upper leather of a fhoe.
- To **VAMP.** *v. a.* To piece an old thing with fome new part. *Bentley*.
- VAMPER.** *f.* [from *vamp*] One who pieces out an old thing with fomething new.
- VAN.** *f.* [from *avant*, Fr. or *vanguard*.] 1. The front of an army; the firft line. *Dryden*. 2. [*Vannus*, Lat.] Any thing fpread wide by which a wind is raifed; a fan. *Brome*. 3. A wing with which the wind is beaten. *Milt*. *Dryden*.
- VANCOURIER.** *f.* [*avant courier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor.
- VANE.** *f.* [*vaens*, Dutch] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakefp.*
- VANGUARD.** *f.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] The front or firft line of the army. *Milton*.
- VANILLA.** *f.* [*vanille*, French] A plant. The fruit of thofe plants is ufed to fcent chocolate. *Miller*.
- To **VANISH.** *v. n.* [*vanefco*, Lat.] 1. To lofe perceptible exiftence. *Sidney*. 2. To pais away from the fight; to difappear. *Shakefp*, *Pope*. 3. To pais away; to be loll. *Atterbury*.
- VANITY.** *f.* [*vanitas*, Lat.] 1. Emptinefs; uncertainty; inanity. 2. Fruitlefs defire; fruitlefs endeavour. *Sidney*. 3. Trifling labour. *Raleigh*. 4. Falshood; untruth. *Davies*. 5. Empty pleafore; vain purfuit; idle fhew. *Hooker*, *Pope*. 6. Offentation; arrogance. *Raleigh*. 7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon flight 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 *vainquifh*.] Conqueror; fubduer. *Shakefp.*
- VANTAGE.** *f.* [from *advantage*.] 1. Gain; profit; *Sidney*. 2. Superiority. *South*. 3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakefp.*
- To **VANTAGE.** *v. u.* [from *advantage*] To profit. *Spenser*.
- VANTBRASS.** *f.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm. *Milton*.
- VAPID.** *a.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the fpirit evaporated; fpiritlefs. *Arbuthnot*.
- VAPIDNESS.** *f.* [from *vapid*.] The ftate of being fpiritlefs or mawkifh.
- VAPORATION.** *f.* [*vaporatio*, Lat.] The act of efcaing in vapours.
- VAPPOURER.** *f.* [from *vapour*.] A boafter; a braggart. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- VAPPOURISH.** *a.* [from *vapour*] Vapourous; fplenetic; humeurifome. *Swift*.
- VAPPOUROUS.**

VAPOUROUS. *a.* [*vaporeaux*, Fr.] 1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fummy. *Sandys*. 2. Windy; flatulent. *Arbuthnot*.

VAPOUR. *f.* [*vapor*, Lat.] 1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air. *Milton*. Wind; flatulence. *Bacon*. 3. Fume; steam. *Newton*. 4. Mental fume; vain imagination. *Hammond*. 5. Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy; spleen. *Addison*.

To **VAPOUR.** *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.] 1. To pass in a vapour or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations. *Donne*. 2. To bully; to brag. *Glanville*.

To **VAPOUR.** *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour. *Donne*.

VARIABLE. *a.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant. *Shakeſp. Milton*.

VARIABLENESS. *f.* [from *variable*.] 1. Changeableness; mutability. *Addison*. 2. Levity; inconstancy.

VARIABLELY. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VARIANCE. *f.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissent. *Sprat*.

VARIATION. *f.* [*variatio*, Lat.] 1. Change; mutation; difference from itself. *Bentley*. 2. Difference; change from one to another. *Woodward*. 3. Successive change. *Shakeſp*. 4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns. *Watts*. 5. Change in natural phenomena. *Wotton*. 6. Deviation. *Dryden*. 7. *Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetick needle from parallel with the meridian.

VARICOUS. *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] Disease with dilatation. *Sharpe*.

To **VARIEGATE.** *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Lat.] To diversify; to stain with different colours. *Woodward*.

VARIATION. *f.* [from *variegata*.] Diversity of colours. *Evelyn*.

VARIETY. *f.* [*varietas*, Lat.] 1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture. *Newton*. 2. One thing of many by which variety is made. *Raleigh*. 3. Difference; dissimilitude. *Atterbury*. 4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. *Hale*.

VARIOUS. *a.* [*varius*, Lat.] 1. Different; several; manifold. 2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. *Locke*. 3. Unlike each other. *Dryden*. 4. Variegated & diversified. *Milton*.

VARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *various*.] In a various manner. *Bacon*.

VARIX. [Lat. *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein. *Sharpe*.

VARLET. *f.* [*varlet*, old Fr.] 1. Anciently a servant or footman. *Spenser*. 2. A scoundrel. a rascal. *Dryden*.

VARLETRY. *f.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble; croud; populace. *Shakeſp*.

VARNISH. *f.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat.] 1

A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine. *Bacon*, *Pope*. 2. Cover; palliation.

To **VARNISH.** *v. a.* [*verniffer*, Fr.] 1. To cover with something shining. *Shakeſp*. 2. To cover; to conceal with something ornamental. *Dryden*. 3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric. *Denham*.

VARNISHER. *f.* [from *varnish*.] 1. One whose trade is to varnish. *Boyle*. 2. A dilguiter; an adorer. *Pope*.

VARVELS. *f.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk.

To **VARY.** *v. a.* [*vario*, Lat.] 1. To change; to make unlike itself. *Milt*. 2. To change to something else. *Waller*. 3. To make of different kinds. *Brown*. 4. To diversify; to variegate. *Milton*.

To **VARY.** *v. n.* 1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms. *Milton*. 2. To be unlike each other. *Collier*. 3. To alter; to become unlike itself. *Pope*. 4. To deviate; to depart. *Locke*. 5. To succeed each other. *Addison*. 6. To disagree; to be at variance. *Davies*. 7. To shift colours. *Pope*.

VARY. *f.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. *Shakeſp*.

VASCULAR. *a.* [from *vasculum*, Lat.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels. *Arbuthnot*.

VASCULIFEROUS. *a.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, besides the common calix, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed. *Quincy*.

VASE. *f.* [*vase*, Fr. *vasa*, Lat.] A vessel. *Pope*.

VASSAL. *f.* [*vassal*, Fr. *vassallo*, Italian] 1. One who holds by the will of a superiour lord. *Addison*. 2. A subject; a dependant. *Hooker*, *Davies*, *Raleigh*. 3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another. *Shakeſp*. 4. A slave; a low wretch. *Shakeſp*.

VASSALAGE. *f.* [*vassalage*, Fr.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery. *Raleigh*, *Dryden*.

VAST. *a.* [*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Lat.] 1. Large; great. *Ciarendon*. 2. Viciously great; enormously extensive. *Ben. Johnson*, *Milton*.

VAST. *f.* [*vastum*, Lat.] An empty walk. *Milt*.

VASTATION. *f.* [*vastatio*, Lat.] Waste; depopulation. *Decay of Ptey*.

VASTITY. *f.* [*vastitas*, Lat.] Wideness; immensity. *Shakeſp*.

VASTLY. *adv.* [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*, Sax.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state. *Thripp*.

VATICIDE. *f.* [*vates* and *caedo*, Lat.] A murderer of poets. *Pope*.

To **VATICINATE.** *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin] To prophesy; to practise prediction. *Havel*.

VAVA-

VA'VASOUR. *f.* [*vavasseur*, Fren.] One who himself holding of a superiour lord, has others holding under him.

VAUDEVIL. *f.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar; a ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT. *f.* [*voulte*, Fren. *volta*, Italian.] 1. A continued arch. *Burnet*. 2. A cellar. *Shakefp.* 3. A cave; a cavern. *Sandys*. 4. A repository for the dead. *Shakefp.*

To **VAULT.** *v. a.* [*vuiter*, Fren.] 1. To arch; to shape as a vault. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.*

VAULTED. *a.* [from *vault*] Arched; concave. *Pope*.

VAULTER. *f.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VAULTY. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. *Shakefp.*

VAUNMURE. *f.* [*avant mur*, Fren.] 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 *avanant*, Fr.] The first part. *Shakefp.*

VAUNTER. *f.* [*vanteur*, Fr.] Boaster; braggart. *Dryden*.

VAUNTFUL. *a.* [*vaunt and full*.] Boastful; ostentatious. *Spenser*.

VAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting*] Boastfully; ostentatiously. *Shakefp.*

VAWARD. *f.* [*van and ward*.] Fore part. *Shakefp*, *Knolles*.

UBERTY. *f.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

UBICATION. } *f.* [from *ubi*, Lat.] Local re-
UBIETY. } lation; wherenels. *Glanville*.

UBIQUITARY. *f.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Existing every where. *How*.

UBIQUITARY. *f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exists every where. *Hall*.

UBIQUITY. *f.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Omnipresence; exsistence at the same time in all places. *Hosier*, *Ben. Johnson*, *South*.

UDDER. *f.* [Judea, Sax. *uder*, Dutch.] The breast or dug of a cow, or other large animal. *Prior*.

VEAL. *f.* [*veel*, a calf, old Fr.] The flesh of a calf; killed for the table. *Guy*.

VECTION. } *f.* [*vectio*, *veclito*, Lat.]
VECTITATION. } The act of carrying or being carried. *Arbutnot*.

VECTURE. *f.* [*veclura*, Lat.] Carriage. *Bacon*.

To **VEER.** *v. n.* [*vairer*, Fr.] To turn about. *R. Jackson*.

To **VEER.** *v. a. i.* To let out. *Ben. Johnson*.

2. To turn; to change. *Brown*.

VEGETABILITY. *f.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature. *Brown*.

VEGETABLE. *f.* [*vegetabilis*, school Latin.] 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*, Lat.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation. *Woodward*, *Pope*.

VEGETATION. *f.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] 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 *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE. *a.* [from *vegetus*, Lat.] Vigorous; active; spritely. *South*.

VEGETIVE. *a.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable. *Tusser*.

VEGETIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE. } *f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.] 1.
VEHEMENCY. } Violence; force. *Milton*.
2. Ardour, mental violence; arrou. *Hooker*, *Clarendon*.

VEHEMENT. *a.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.] 1. Violent; forcible. *Greew*. 2. Ardent; eager; fervent. *Milton*.

VEHEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.] 1. Forcibly. 2. Pathetically; urgently. *Tiltsif*.

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 p table. *Brown*. 3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

To **VEIL.** *v. n.* [*velo*, Lat.] 1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. *Boyle*. 2. To cover; to inveil. *Milton*. 3. To hide; to conceal. *Pope*.

VELL. *f.* [*velum*, Lat.] 1. A cover to conceal the face. *Waller*. 2. A cover; a disguise. *Dryden*.

VEIN. *f.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Lat.] 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. *Newot*. 3. Course of metal in the mine. *Swift*. 4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. *Dryden*. 5. Favourable moment. *Hosier*. 6. Humour; temper. *Bacon*. 7. Continued disposition. *Temple*. 8. Current; continued production. *Swift*. 9. Strain; quality. *Spens*. 10. Streak; variegation.

VEINED. } *a.* [*veineux*, Fr.] 1. Full of veins.
VEINY. } 2. Streaked; variegated. *Thom*.
VELLEITY.

VELLEITY. *f.* [*velletas*, from *velle*, Lat.] The lowest degree of desire. *Locke*.
To VELLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation. *Bac*.
VELLICATION. *f.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation. *Watts*.
VELLUM. *f.* [*velin*, Fren.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer. *Wise man*.
VELO'CIDTY. *f.* [*velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion. *Bentley*.
VELVET. *f.* [*willus*, Lat. *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. a.* To paint velvet. *Peacocks*.
VELURE. *f.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. *Shakespeare*.
VENAL. *a.* [*venal*, Fr.] *venalis*, Lat.] 1. Mercenary; prostitute. *Pope*. 2. Contained in the veins. *Ray*.
VENALITY. *f.* [from *venal*.] Mercenariness; prostitution.
VENA'TICK. *a.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Used in hunting.
VENATION. *f.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting. *Brown*.
To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vende*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale. *Boyle*.
VENDEE. *f.* [from *vend*] One to whom any thing is sold. *Asht*.
VENDER. *f.* [*vendeur*, Fr.] A seller. *Graunt*.
VENDIBLE. *a.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] Saleable; marketable. *Carew*.
VENDIBLENESS. *f.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.
VENDITATION. *f.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Boastful display. *Ben Johnson*.
VENDITION. *f.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale; the act of selling.
To VENEER. *v. a.* To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.
VENEFICE. *f.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.
VENEFICIAL. *a.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] Acting by poison; bewitching. *Brown*.
VENE'FICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poison. *Brown*.
VENEMOUS. *a.* [from *venis*, Fr.] Poisonous. *Asht*.
To VENENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Lat.] To poison; to infect with poison. *Woodward*.
VENENATION. *f.* [from *venenate*.] Poison; venom. *Brown*.
VENENE. } *a.* [*veneneux*, Fr.] Poisonous;
VENENOSE. } venomous. *Harvey*, *Ray*.
VENERABLE. *a.* [*venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence. *Hosker*, *Fairfax*, *Dryden*.
VENERABLY. *adv.* [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites reverence. *Adison*.
To VENERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe. *Herbert*.
VENERATION. *f.* [*veneration*, Fren. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect. *Addison*.

VENERA'TOR. *f.* [from *venerate*.] Reverence. *Hale*.
VENEREAL. *a.* [*venereus*, Lat.] 1. Relating to love. *Addison*. 2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists. *Boyle*.
VENERIOUS. *a.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous; lustful. *Derham*.
VENERY. *f.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fren.] 1. The sport of hunting. 2. The pleasures of the bed. *Grew*.
VENEY. *f.* A bout; a turn. *Shakespeare*.
VENESECTION. *f.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Latin.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. *Wise man*.
To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] To avenge; to punish. *Shakespeare*.
VENGEABLE. *a.* [from *venge*] Revengeful; malicious. *Spenser*.
VENGEANCE. *f.* [*vengeance*, Fr.] 1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement. *King Charles*, *Dryden*, *Addison*. 2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*; *is to do with vehemence*; *what a vengeance*, emphatically what?
VENGEFUL. *a.* [from *vengeance* and *full*] Vindictive; revengeful. *Milton*, *Prior*.
VENIABLE. } [*veniel*, Fren. from *venia*,
VENIA. } Lat.] 1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable. *Shakespeare*, *Roscommon*. 2. Permitted; allowed. *Milton*.
VENIALNESS. *f.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.
VENISON. *f.* [*venaison*, Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Shakespeare*, *Dryden*.
VENOM. *f.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poison. *Dryden*.
To VENOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom.
VENOMOUS. *a.* [from *venom*] 1. Poisonous. 2. Malignant; mischievous. *Addison*.
VENOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly. *Dryden*.
VENOMOUSNESS. *f.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; malignity.
VENT. *f.* [*vente*, Fr.] 1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle. *Shakespeare*, *Milton*. 2. Passage out of secrecy to public notice. *Wotton*. 3. The act of opening. *Jb. lps*. 4. Emission; passage. *Addison*. 5. Discharge; means of discharge. *Milton*, *Mortimer*. 6. Sale. *Temple*, *Pope*.
To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr.] 1. To let out at a small aperture. 2. To let out; to give way to. *Denham*. 3. To utter; to report. *Steph*. 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 *ventail*, 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*.
VENTILUCT. *f.* [*ventus* and *luctus*, Lat.] A passage for the wind. *Boyle*.

5 L To

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.] 1. To fan with wind *Harvey, Woodward.* 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*, Fren. *ventriculus*, Lat.] 1. The stomach. *Hale.* 2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heat. *Donne.*

VENTRILOQUIST. *f.* [*ventrilogue*, Fr. *venter* and *logor*, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly

VENTURE. *f.* [*aventure*, Fr.] 1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *South, Locke.* 2. Chance; hap. *Bacon.* 3. The thing put to hazard; a state. *Shakesp.* 4. At a VENTURE, At hazard; without much consideration; without anything 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, on* or *upon.* To engage in or make attempts without any security of success. *Bacon, Atterbury.*

To VENTURE. *v. a.* 1. To expose to hazard. *Shakesp.* 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.*

VENTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VENTROUSNESS. *f.* [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willingness to hazard. *Boyle.*

VENUS' *bafin.*
VENUS' *comb.*
VENUS' *hair.*
VENUS' *looking-glass.*
VENUS' *navel wort.* } *f.* Plants.

VERACITY. *f.* [*verax*, Lat.] 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*, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. *Clarke.*

VERBAL. *a.* [*verbalis*, Lat.] 1. Spoken, not written. 2. Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shakesp.* 3. Consisting in mere words. *Milton, Gianv. South.* 4. Verbote; full of words. *Shakesp.* 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. *adv.* [from *verbal*.] 1. In words; orally. *South.* 2. Word for word. *Dryden.*

VERBATIM. *adv.* [Lat.] Word for word. *Hak.*

To VE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] To beat; to strike.

VERBERATION. *f.* [from *verberate*.] Blows; beating. *Arbutnot.*

VERBOSE. *a.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Prior.*

VERBOSITY. *f.* [from *verbosus*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Broom.*

VE'RDANT. *f.* [*viridans*, Lat.] Green. *Mil.*

VE'RDERER. *f.* [*verder*, Fr.] An officer in the forest.

VERDICT. *f.* [*verum dictum*, Lat.] 1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenser.* 2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion. *Hooker, South.*

VERDIGRISE. *f.* The rust of brais. *Peacomb.*

VERDITURE. *f.* The faintest and palest green. *Peacomb.*

VERDURE. *f.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*

VERDUROUS. *a.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; decked with green. *Mil.*

VERECU'ND. *a.* [*verecundus*, Latin.] Modest; bashful.

VERGE. *f.* [*verge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.] A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean. *Swift.* 2. The brink; the edge; the utmost border. *Shakesp.* 3. In law, *verge* is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. *Cowell.*

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. *Farquhar.*

VERIDICAL. *a.* [*veridicus*, Latin.] Telling truth. *Dick.*

VERIFICATION. *f.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*

To VERIFY. *v. n.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To justify against the charge of falshood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker, Swift.*

VE'RILY. *adv.* [from *very*.] 1. In truth; certainly. *Shak.* 2. With great confidence. *Swift.*

VERISIMILAR. *a.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.] Probable; likely.

VERISIMILITUDE. } *f.* [*verisimilitudo*, Lat.]
VERISIMILITY. } Probability; likelihood, resemblance of truth. *Brown, Dryden.*

VERITABLE. *a.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. *Brown.*

VE'RITY. *f.* [*veritas*, Lat.] 1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things. *Hooker, South.* 2. A true assertion; a true tenet. *Sidn. Dav.* 3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE. *f.* [*verjus*, Fren.] Acid liquor expressed from crab apples. *Dryden.*

VERMICE LLI. *f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken into the form of worms. *Prior.*

VERMICULAR. *a.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. *Chayne.* To

To VERMICULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Lat.] 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*, Latin.] A little grub. *Derham.*
 VERMICULOUS. *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs.
 VERMIFORM. *a.* [*vermiforme*, Fren. *vermis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.
 VERMIFUGE. *f.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.
 VERMIL. } *f.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, Fr.]
 VERMILION. } 1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant. 2. Fastidious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. *Peach.* 3. Any beautiful red colour. *Spenser.*
 To VERMILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red. *Granville.*
 VERMINE. *f.* [*vermine*, Fren. *vermis*, Latin.] Any noxious animal. *Shakeſp.* *Bacon*, *Taylor.*
 To VERMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermine*.] To breed vermine.
 VERMINATION. *f.* [from *verminats*.] Generation of vermine. *Derham.*
 VERMINOUS. *a.* [from *vermine*.] Tending to vermine; disposed to breed vermine. *Harv.*
 VERMIPAROUS. *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms. *Brown.*
 VERNA'CLAR. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native; of one's own country. *Addison.*
 VERNAL. *a.* [*vernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the spring. *Milton.*
 VERNANT. *f.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring. *Milton.*
 VERNILITY. *f.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage. *Bailey.*
 VERSABILITY. } *f.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] Apt-
 VERSABLENESS. } ness 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*.] The
 VERSATILITY. } quality of being versatile.
 VERSE. *f.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Lat.] 1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables. *Shakeſp.* 2. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book. *Burnet.* 3. Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Dennis*, *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.* [*verser* and *man*] A poet; a writer in verse. *Prior.*
 VERSICLE. *f.* [*versiculus*, Lat.] A little verse.
 VERSIFICATION. *f.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify*] The art or practice of making verses. *Bayly*, *Granville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR. } *f.* [*versificator*, Lat.] A
 VERSIFIER. } versifier; a maker of
 verses with or without the spirit of poetry. *Watts.*
 To VERSIFY. *v. n.* [*versificor*, Lat.] To make verses. *Sidney*, *Afcham*, *Dryden.*
 To VERSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verse. *Dan.*
 VERSION. *f.* [*versio*, Fren. *verso*, Latin.] 1. Change; transformation. *Bacon.* 2. Change of direction. *Bacon.* 3. Translation. *Dryden.* 4. The act of translating.
 VERT. *f.* [*vert*, Fr.] Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. *Cowell.*
 VERTEBRAL. *a.* [from *vertebra*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the spine. *Ray.*
 VERTEBRE. *f.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back. *Ray.*
 VERTEX. *f.* [Latin.] 1. Zenith; the point over head. *Creech.* 2. A top of a hill. *Derham.*
 VERTICAL. *a.* [*vertical*, French.] 1. Placed in the zenith. *Thomson.* 2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne.*
 VERTICALITY. *f.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being in the zenith. *Brown.*
 VERTICALLY. *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith. *Brown.*
 VERTICILATE. *a.* *Verticilate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls. *Quincy.*
 VERTICITY. *f.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Glanv.*
 VERTIGINOUS. *a.* [*vertiginosus*, Lat.] 1. Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley.* 2. Giddy. *Woodward.*
 VERTIGO. *f.* [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head. *Arbuthnot.*
 VERVAIN. } *f.* [*verbena*, Latin.] A plant.
 VERVINE. } *Drayton.*
 VERVAIN mallow. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
 VERVELESS. *f.* [*vervelle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
 VERY. *a.* [*vrai*, Fr.] 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. *Shakeſp.* 4. Same. *Spratt.*
 VERY. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree. *Addison.*
 To VESICATE. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To blister. *Wise man*
 VESICATION. *f.* [from *vesicate*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle. *Wise man.*
 VESICATORY. *f.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Latin.] A blistering medicine.
 VESICLE. *f.* [*vesicula*, Latin.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated. *Ray.*
 VESICULAR. *a.* [from *vesicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of small interstices. *Cheyne.*
 VESPER. *f.* [Latin.] The evening star; the evening. *Shakeſp.*
 VESPER. *f.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Lat.] The evening service.
 VESPERTINE. *a.* [*vesperinus*, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening.

VESSEL. *f.* [*vasselle*, Fr.] 1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. *Burnet*.
2. The containing parts of an animal body. *Arbutus*. 3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water. *Raleigh*. 4. Any capacity; any thing containing. *Milton*.
TO VESSFL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel. *Bacon*.
VESSETS. *f.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk.
VESSIGNON. *f.* [Among horsemen] A wind-gall. *Diſt*.
VEST. *f.* [*vestis*, Lat.] 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. *Clarendon*, *Leche*.
VESTAL. *f.* A pure virgin. *Pope*.
VESTAL. *a.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity. *Shakeſp*.
VESTIBULE. *f.* [*vestibulum*, Lat.] The porch or first entrance of a house.
VESTIGE. *f.* [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing. *Harvey*.
VESTMENT. *f.* [*vestmentum*, Lat.] Garment; part of dress. *Waller*.
VESTRY. *f.* [*vestiarium*, Lat.] 1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacred garments, and consecrated things are deposited. *Dryden*. 2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry. *Clarendon*.
VESTURE. *f.* [*vesture*, old Fr.] 1. Garment; robe. *Fairfax*, *Shakeſp*. 2. Dress; habit; external form. *Shakeſp*.
VETCH. *f.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower. *Dryden*.
VETCHY. *a.* [from *vetch*] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches. *Spenser*.
VETERAN. *f.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old soldier; a man long practised. *Hooker*, *Addison*.
VETERAN. *a.* Long practised in war; long experienced. *Bacon*.
VETERINARIAN. *f.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle. *Brown*.
TO VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Lat.] 1. To plague; to torment; to harass. *Prior*. 2. To disturb; to disquiet. *To*, *a.* 3. To trouble with slight provocations.
VEXATION. *f.* [from *vex*] 1. The act of troubling. *Shakeſp*. 2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow. *Temple*. 3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness. *Shakeſp*. 4. An act of harassing by law. *Bacon*. 5. A slight teasing trouble.
VEXATIOUS. *a.* [from *vexation*.] 1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble. *South*, *Prior*. 2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness. *Digby*. 3. Teazing; slightly troublesome.
VEXATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomely; uncaſily.
VEXATIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomeness; uneasiness.
VEXER. *j.* [from *vex*] He who vexes.
UGLY. *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Fittily; with deformity.

UGLINESS. *f.* [from *ugly*.] 1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Dryden*. 2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity. *South*.
UGLY. *a.* Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful. *Shakeſp*, *Milton*.
VIAL. *f.* [*φιάλη*.] A small bottle. *Shakeſp*, *Wilkins*, *Addison*.
TO VIAL. *v. a.* To inclose in a vial. *Milton*.
VIA'ND. *f.* [*vivanda*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dressed. *Shakeſp*.
VIA'VICUM. *f.* [Lat.] 1. Provision for a journey. 2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.
TO VIBRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Lat.] 1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion. 2. To make to quiver. *Holder*.
TO VIBRATE. *v. r.* 1. To play up and down, or to and fro. *Boyle*, *Newton*. 2. To quiver. *Pope*.
VIBRATION. *f.* [from *vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns. *South*, *Newt*, *Tobin*.
VICAR. *f.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] 1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Dryden*, *Swift*. 2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute. *Ayliffe*.
VICARAGE. *f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar. *Swift*.
VICARIOUS. *a.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] Deputed; delegated, acting in the place of another. *Hale*, *Norris*.
VICARSHIP. *f.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.
VICE. *f.* [*vitium*, Lat.] 1. The course of action opposite to virtue. *Milton*, *Locke*. 2. A fault; an offence. *Milton*. 3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows. *Shakeſp*. 4. [*Vizs*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen. 5. Gripe; grasp. *Shakeſp*. 6. It is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command: as, a viceroi, vice chancellor.
TO VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw. *Shakeſp*.
VICEADMIRAL. *f.* [*vice* and *admiral*] 1. The second commander of a fleet. *Knellet*. 2. A naval officer of the second rank.
VICEADMIRALTY. *f.* [from *vice-admiral*] The office of a vice admiral. *Carew*.
VIC'AGENT. *f.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker*.
VICED. *a.* [from *vice*.] Vicious; corrupt. *Stak*.
VICEGERENT. *f.* [*vicem gerens*, Latin] A lieutenant; one who is entrusted with the power of the superior. *Bacon*, *Sparr*.
VICEGERENT. *a.* [*vicegerens*, Lat.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution. *Milton*.
VICEGERENCY. *f.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenantcy; deputed power. *South*.
VIC'CHANCELLOR. *f.* [*vicechancellor*, Lat.] The second magistrate of the university.
VICENARY. *a.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] Relating to twenty. **VICEROY**

VILLOUS. *a.* [*villosus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough. *Arbutus*.

VIMINEOUS. *a.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] Made of twigs. *Prior*.

VINCIBLE. *a.* [from *vincio*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable. *Norris*.

VINCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be overcome.

VINCTURE. *f.* [*vincitura*, Lat.] A binding.

VINDE'MIAL. *a.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn*.

VINDEMIATION. *f.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Grape-gathering.

To VINDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.] 1. To justify; to support; to maintain. *Watts*. 2. To revenge; to avenge. *Bacon*, *Pearson*. 3. To assert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden*. 4. To clear; to protect. *Hammond*.

VINDICATION. *f.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicare*.] Defence; assertion; justification. *Broom*.

VINDICATIVE. *a.* [from *vindicare*.] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Howell*, *Spratt*.

VINDICATOR. *f.* [from *vindicare*.] One who vindicates; an assertor. *Dryden*.

VINDICATORY. *a.* [from *vindicator*.] 1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramhall*. 2. Deifensory; justificatory.

VINDICTIVE. *a.* [from *vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden*.

VINE. *f.* [*vinca*, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape. *Pope*.

VINEGAR. *f.* [*vinaigre*, Fr.] 1. Wine grown sour. *Bacon*, *Pope*. 2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. *Shakespeare*.

VINNEWED, or **VINNEY.** *a.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth*.

VINEYARD. *f.* [*winigard*, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakespeare*.

VINOUS. *a.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine. *Boyle*, *Philips*.

VINTAGE. *f.* [*vintage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon*, *Waller*.

VINTAGER. *f.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER. *f.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] One who sells wine. *Howe*.

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*, Lat.] Resembling violets.

To VIOLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Lat.] 1. To injure; to hurt. *Milton*, *Pope*. 2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable. *Hooker*. 3. To injure by irreverence. *Brown*. 4. To ravish; to deflower. *Prior*.

VIOLATION. *f.* [*violatio*, Lat.] 1. Infringement or injury of something sacred. *Addison*. 2. Rape; the act of deflowering. *Shakespeare*.

VIOLATOR. *f.* [*violator*, Latin] 1. One who

injures or infringes something sacred. *South*. 2. A ravisher. *Shakespeare*.

VIOLENCE. *f.* [*violentia*, Latin.] 1. Force; strength applied to any purpose. *Shake. Mil.* 2. An attack; an assault; a murder. *Shakespeare*. 3. Outrage; unjust force. *Milton*. 4. Begeriness; 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 assailant; murderous. *Shakespeare*, *Milton*. 5. Unseasonably vehement. *Hooker*. 6. Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton*.

VIOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Shakespeare*, *Taylor*.

VIOLET. *f.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Latin.] A flower. *Shakespeare*, *Milton*, *Locke*.

VIOLIN. *f.* [*violin*, Fr. from *viol*.] A fiddle; a stringed instrument. *Sandys*.

VIOLIST. *f.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.

VIGLONCELLO. *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*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS. *a.* [*viperinus*, Lat. from *viper*.] Having the qualities of a viper. *Daniel*.

VIPER'S bugloss. *f.* [*echium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*.

VIPER'S grass. *f.* [*scorzonera*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

VIRAGO. *f.* [Lat.] A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacock*.

VIRELAY. *f.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A sort of ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses. *Dryden*.

VIRENT. *a.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded. *Brown*.

VIRGE. *f.* [*virga*, Latin.] A dean's mace. *Swift*.

VIRGIN. *f.* [*virgo*, Lat.] 1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Genesis*. 2. A woman not a mother. *Milton*. 3. Any thing untouched or unmingled. *Derham*. 4. The sign of the 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 put; to strike as on the virginal. *Shakespeare*.

VIRGINAL. *f.* [more usually *virginale*.] A musical instrument so called, because used by young ladies. *Bacon*.

VIRGINITY. *f.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man. *Taylor*.

VIRILE. *f.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man.

VIRILITY. *f.* [*virilitas*, Lat.] 1. Manhood; character of a man. *Rambler*. 2. Power of procreation. *Brown*.

VIRMIION. *f.* Properly *vermilion*.

VIRTUAL. *a.* [from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the sensible part. *Bacon, Milton, Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUALITY. *f.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy. *Brown.*

VIRTUALLY. *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not formally. *Hammond.*

To VIRTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious. *Harvey.*

VIRTUE. *f.* [*virtu*, Lat.] 1. Moral goodness. *Pope.* 2. A particular moral excellence. *Addis.* 3. Medicinal quality. *Bacon.* 4. Medicinal efficacy. *Addison.* 5. Efficacy; power. *Atterb.* 6. Acting power. *Mark.* 7. Secret agency; efficacy. *Davies.* 8. Bravery; valour. *Raleigh.* 9. Excellence; that which gives excellence. *Ben. Johnson.* 10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Tickell.*

VIRTUELESS. [from *virtue*.] Not having efficacy; without operating qualities. *Raleigh, Fairfax, Hakerwill.*

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. *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner. *Hooker, Denham.*

VIRTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *virtuous*.] The state or character of being virtuous. *Spenser.*

VIRULENCE. } *f.* [from *virulent*.] Mental
VIRULENCY. } poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness. *Addison, Swift.*

VIRULENT. *a.* [*virulentus*, Lat.] Poisonous; venomous. 2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VIRULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VISAGE. *f.* [*visago*, Italian] Face; countenance; look. *Shakespeare, Milton, Waller.*

To VICERATE. *v. a.* [*vicera*, Latin] To embowel, to exenterate.

VISCID. *a.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCIDITY. *f.* [from *viscid*.] 1. Glutinousness; tenacity, ropiness. *Arbutnot.* 2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

VISCOSITY. *f.* [*viscosité*, Fr.] 1. Glutinousness; tenacity; *Arbutnot.* 2. A glutinous substance. *Brown.*

VISCOUNT. *f.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.] *Viscount* 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. *Cowell.*

VISCOUSNESS. *f.* The lady of a viscount.

VISCOUS. *a.* [*viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous, sticky; tenacious. *Bacon.*

VISIBILITY. *f.* [*visibilité*, French; from *visibile*] 1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye. *Boyle.* 2. State of being ap-

parent or openly discoverable. *Stillingfleet, Rogers.*

VISIBLE. *f.* [*visibile*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.] 1. Perceptible by the eye. *Bacon, Dryden.* 2. Discovered to the eye. *Shakespeare.* 3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. *Clarend.*

VISIBLNESS. *f.* [from *visibile*] State or quality of being visible.

VISIBLY. *adv.* [from *visibilis*] In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*

VISION. *f.* [*visio*, Fr. *visio*, Lat.] 1. Sight; the faculty of seeing. *Newton.* 2. The act of seeing. *Hamm.* 3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom. *Milton.* 4. A dream; something shown in a dream. *Locke.*

VISIONARY. *a.* [*visionaire*, Fr.] 1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. *Pope.* 2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream. *Swift.*

VISIONARY. } *f.* [*visionaire*, French.] One
VISIONIST. } whole imagination is disturbed.

To VISIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.] 1. To go to see. *Pope.* 2. To send good or evil judicially. *Judith, Swift.* 3. To salute with a present. *Judges.* 4. To come to a survey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe.*

To VISIT. *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 *visite*.] Liable to be visited. *Ayliffe.*

VISITANT. *f.* [from *visite*.] One who goes to see another. *South, Pope.*

VISITATION. *f.* [*visita*, Lat.] 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 *visiter*.] Belonging to a judicial visiter. *Ayliffe.*

VISITER. *f.* [from *visite*.] 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.*

VISTA. *f.* [Italian] View; prospect through an avenue. *Addison.*

VISUAL. *a.* [*visuel*, Fr.] 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. *Shakespeare.* 3. Containing life. *Milton.* 4. Being the seat of life. *Pope.* 5. So disposed as to live. *Brown.* 6. Essential; chiefly necessary. *Corbet.*

VITALITY. *f.* [from *vital*] Power of subsisting in life. *Raleigh, Ray.*

VITALLY. *adv.* [from *vital*.] In such a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*

VITALS.

- VITALS.** *f.* [Without the singular.] Parts essential to life. *Philips.*
- VITELARY.** *f.* [from *vitellus*, Lat.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.
- To VITIATE.** *v. a.* [*vitio*, Lat.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure. *Evelyn, Garth.*
- VITIATION.** *f.* [from *vitiate*.] Depravation; corruption. *Harvey.*
- To VITILIGATE.** *v. n.* To contend in law.
- VITILIGATION.** *f.* Contention; cavillation. *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.** *adv.* [from *vitiosus*] Not virtuously; corruptly.
- VITIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *vitiosus*] Corruptness; state of being vitious. *Shakespeare, South.*
- VITREOUS.** *a.* [*vitreus*, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass. *Arbutnot.*
- VITREOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *vitreus*] 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 metallic matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*
- VITRIOLATE.** } *a.* [*vitriolité*, Fr. from
VITRIOLATED. } *vitriolum*, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol. *Boyle.*
- VITRIOLICK.** } *a.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Brown, Grew, Floyer.*
- VITRILOUS.** } *triolum*, Lat.]
- VITULINE.** *a.* [*vitulina*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf. *Bailey.*
- VITUPERATE.** *a.* [*vituperabilis*, Latin.] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*
- To VITUPERATE.** *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr. *vituperer*, Lat.] To blame; to censure.
- VITUPERATION.** } [*vituperatio*, Latin]
Blame; censure. *Ayliffe.*
- VIVACIOUS.** *a.* [*vivax*, Lat.] 1. Long-lived. *Bentley.* 2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.
- VIVACIOUSNESS.** } *f.* [*vivacité*, Fr. from
VIVACITY. } *vivacius*.] 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*, Lat.] 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.** *adv.* [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*, Lat.] 1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate. 2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the 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 *paris*, Latin.] Bringing the young alive; opposed to *oviparous*. *Moore, 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. *Shakespeare.*
- VIZ.** *adv.* To wit; that is. *Hudibras.*
- VIZARD.** *f.* [*vifere*, Fr.] A mask used for disguise. *Rowcliff.*
- To VIZARD.** *v. u.* [from the noun] To mask. *Shakespeare.*
- VIZIER.** *f.* The prime minister of the Turkish empire. *Knolles.*
- U'LCER.** *f.* [*ulcer*, Fr. *ulcus*, Lat.] A sore of continuance, not a new wound. *Sandys, Mill.*
- To ULCERATE.** *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcera*, Lat.] To diseafe with sores. *Arbutnot.*
- ULCERATION.** *f.* [*ulceratio*, from *ulcera*, Lat.] 1. The act of breaking into ulcers. 2. Ulcer; sore. *Arbutnot.*
- ULCERED.** *a.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*
- ULCEROUS.** *a.* [*ulcerosus*, Lat.] Afflicted with sores. *Shakespeare.*
- ULCEROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *ulcerosus*.] The state of being ulcerous.
- ULGINOUS.** *a.* [*ulginosus*, Lat.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*
- U'LTIMATE.** *a.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort. *Addison, Rogers.*
- U'LTIMATELY.** *adv.* [from *ultimate*] In the last consequence. *Atterbury, Rogers.*
- U'LTIMITY.** *f.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] 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. *H. I.*
- U'LTRAMARINE.** *a.* [*ultra marinus*] Latin.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Simpson.*
- U'LTRAMONTANE.** *a.* [*ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.
- ULTRAMUNDANE.** *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.
- U'LTRONEOUS.** *a.* [*ultra*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.
- UMBEL.** *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. *Diſt.*

UMBELLATED. *a.* In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels *Diſt.*

UMBELLI FEROUS. *a.* [*um'el* and *fero*, Lat.] Uſed of plants that bear many flowers, growing up n many footſtalks. *Diſt.*

UMBER *f.* 1. A colour. *Peaſham.* 2. A fiſh. The *umber* and grayling differ in nothing but their names. *Hutton.*

UMBERED. *a.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Latin] Shaded; clouded. *Shalſp.*

UMBILICAL. *a.* [from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel. *Ray.*

UMBLES. *f.* [*umber*, Fr.] A deer's entrails *Diſt.*

UMBO *f.* [Lat.] The point, or prominent part of a buckler. *Swiſt.*

UMBRAGE. *f.* [*embrage*, Fr.] 1. Shade; ſcreen of trees *Philips.* 2. Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall, Woodwall.* 3. Retinment; offence; ſuſpicion of injury *Bacon.*

UMBRA GEOUS. *a.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding ſhade. *Harvey.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS *f.* [from *umbrageous*] Shadineſs. *Raiſeigh.*

UMBRA'TILE. *a.* [*umb'atilis*, Lat.] Being in the ſhade.

UMBRE'L. } *f.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A ſcreen

UMBRE'LLA } uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Gay.*

UMBRIERE *f.* The viſor of the helmet. *Spens.*

UMBROSI TY. *f.* [*umbroſus*, Lat.] Shadineſs; excluſion of light. *Brown.*

UMPIRAGE. *f.* [from *empire*.] Arbitration; friendly deciſion of a controversy.

UMPIRE. *f.* An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes *Shakſp Boyle*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle anſwering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, or, Dutch. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs.

UNABASHED *a.* [from *abaſhed*.] Not aſhamed; not confuſed by modeſty. *Pope*

UNABLE. *a.* [from *able*.] 1. Not having ability. *Raiſeigh, Milton, Rogers.* 2. Weak; impotent. *Shakſp.*

UNABOLISHED. *a.* [from *aboliſhed*.] Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hoker.*

UNACCE PTABLE. *a.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleaſing; not ſuch as is well received *Adiſon, Rogers.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *f.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not pleaſing. *Collier.*

UNACCE SSI BLENES *f.* [from *acceſſible*.] State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hale.*

UNACCOMMODATED *a.* [fr. *accommodated*.] Un' furniſhed with external convenience. *Shak*

UNACCOMPANIED. *a.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *a.* [from *accompliſhed*.] Unfiniſhed; incomplete. *Dryden.*

UNACCO UNTABLE. *a.* [from *accountable*.]

1. Not explicable; not to be ſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule. *Glanville, L'Eſtrange, Addiſon, Rogers.* 2. Not ſubject; not controlled.

UNACCO UNTABLY. *adv* Strangely. *Addiſ.*

UNA'CCURATE. *a.* [from *accurate*.] Not exact. *Boyle.*

UNACCO'STOMED. *a.* [from *accuſtomed*.] 1. Not uſed; not habituated. *Boyle.* 2. New; not uſual *Philips.*

UNACKNOWLEDGED. *a.* [from *acknowledged*.] Not owned. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUAINTANCE *f.* [from *acquaintance*.] Want of familiarity. *South.*

UNACQUAINTED. *a.* [from *acquainted*.] 1. Not known; unſual; not familiarly known. *Spenser.* 2. Not having familiar knowledge. *Denham, Wake.*

UNA CTIVE. *a.* [from *active*.] 1. Not brisk; not lively. *Locke.* 2. Having no employment. *Milton.* 3. Not buſy; not diligent *South.* 4. Having no efficacy. *Milton*

UNADMIR'ED. *a.* Not regarded with honour. *Pope.*

UNADOR'ED. *a.* Not worſhipped. *Milton.*

UNADVIS'ED. *a.* 1. Imprudent; indiſcreet. *Shakſp.* 2. Done without due thought; rath. *Hayward, Glanville.*

UNAFFECT'ED. *a.* 1. Real; not hypocriſy. *Dryden.* 2. Free from affectation, coarſe, candid; ſincere. *Addiſon.* 3. Not bound by too rigid obſervation of rules. *Milton.* 4. Not moved; not touched.

UNAFFECTING *a.* Not pathetick; not moving the paſſions.

UNAIDED. *a.* Not aſſiſted; not helped. *Blackmore.*

UNALLIED. *a.* 1. Having no powerful relation. 2. Having no common nature; not congenial. *Collier.*

UNANIMOUS. *a.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in deſign or opinion. *Dryden.*

UNANOIN'ED. *a.* 1. Not anointed. 2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction. *Shak.*

UNANSWERABLE. *a.* Not to be refuted. *Glanville.*

UNANSWERED. *a.* Not oppoſed by a reply. 2. Not confuted. 3. Not ſuitably returned *Dry.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *a.* Not daunted; not impreſ'd by fear. *Sidney.*

UNAPPEA SABLE. *a.* Not to be pacified; im placable *Raiſeigh, Milton.*

UNAPPREHENSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend*.] 1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South.* 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. *Shakſp.* 3. Unfit; not qualified. *Taylor.* 4. Improper; unfit; unſuitable.

UNAPTNESS *f.* [from *unapt*.] 1. Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs. *Spenser.* 2. Dulneſs; want of apprehenſion. 3. Unreadineſs; diſqualifica tion; want of propenſion.

U N B

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. *Shakeſp.*
 UNASSISTED. *a.* Not helped *Rogers.*
 UNASSISTING. *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*
 UNASSURED. *a.* 1. Not confident. *Glanville.* 2. Not to be trusted. *Spenser.*
 UNATTAINABLE. *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach. *Dryden.*
 UNATTAINABLENESS. *f.* State of being out of reach.
 UNATTEMPTED. *a.* Untried; not assayed *Shakeſp.*
 UNATTENDED. *a.* Having no retinue, or attendants. *Dryden.*
 UNAVAILABLE. *a.* Useleſs; vain with reſpect to any purpoſe *Hooker.*
 UNAVAILABLE. *a.* Useleſs; vain. *Dryden.*
 UNAVOIDABLE. *a.* 1. Inevitable; not to be ſhunned. *Rogers.* 2. Not to be miſſed in ratiocination. *Tillicſon.*
 UNAVOIDED. *a.* Inevitable.
 UNAUTHORISED. *a.* Not ſupported by authority; not properly commiſſioned. *Dryden.*
 UNAWARE. } *adv.* 1. Without thought;
 UNAWARES. } without previous meditation. *Shakeſp. Pope.* 2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; ſuddenly. *Boyle, Wake.*
 UNAWEED. *a.* Unretrained by tear or reverence. *Clarendon.*
 UNBACKED. *a.* 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. *Denham.*
 UNBARBED. *a.* [*barba, Lat.*] Not ſhaven. *Shak.*
 UNBATTERED. *a.* Not injured by blows. *Shak.*
 UNBEA'TEN. *a.* 1. Not treated with blows. *Corbet.* 2. Not trodden. *Rojſcommon.*
 UNBECOMING. *a.* Indecent; unſuitable; indecorous *Milton, Dryden.*
 To UNBED. *v. a.* To riſe from a bed. *Walt.*
 UNBEPFITTING. *a.* Not becoming; not ſuitable. *Milton.*
 UNBEGOT. } *a.* [from *beg. t.*] 1. Eter-
 UNBEGOTTEN. } nal; 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. *Watſon.* 2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*
 UNBELIEVER. *f.* An infidel; one who believes not the ſcripture of God. *Hooker, Tillicſon.*
 UNBENDING. *a.* 1. Not ſuffering, flexure. *Pope.* 2. Devoted to relaxation. *Kewee.*
 UNBENEVOLENT. *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*
 UNBENEFICED. *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*

U N B

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. *Shakeſp.* 3. Not cruſhed; not ſubdued. *Dryden.* 4. Relaxed; not intent *Denham.*
 UNBESLEMING. *a.* Unbecoming. *K Charles.*
 UNBESUGHT. *a.* Not intreated. *Milton.*
 UNBEWAILED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakeſp.*
 To UNEI'AS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to diſentangle from prejudice. *Aſterbury, Swiſt, Pope.*
 UNBID. } *a.* 1. Uninvited. *Shakeſp.* 2.
 UNBIDDEN. } Uncommanded; ſpontaneous. *Milton.*
 UNBIGOTTED. *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addiſon.*
 To UNBIND. *v. a.* [from *bind.*] To looſe; to untie. *Dryden.*
 To UNBI SHOP. *v. a.* [from *h/ſtop.*] To deprive of epical orders. *South.*
 UNBITTED. *a.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unreſtrained. *Shakeſp.*
 UNBLAMABLE. *a.* Not culpable. *Dryden.*
 UNBLEMISHED. *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach. *Waller, Dryden, Addiſon.*
 UNBLENCHE. *a.* Not diſgraced; not injured by any foil *Milton.*
 UNBLEST. *a.* 1. Accurſed; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.* 2. Wretched; unhappy. *Priſter.*
 UNBLOODIED. *a.* Not ſtained with blood. *Sta.*
 UNBLOWN. *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded *Shakeſp.*
 UNBLUNTED. *a.* Not becoming obtuſe *Crowl.*
 UNBODIED. *a.* 1. Incorporal; immaterial. *Watts.* 2. Freed from the body. *Dryden.*
 To UNBOLT. *v. a.* To ſet open; to unbar *Shak.*
 UNBOLTED. *a.* Coarſe; grſs; not refined. *Shakeſp.*
 UNBONNETTED. *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakeſp.*
 UNBOOKISH. *a.* 1. Not ſtudious of books. 2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shakeſp.*
 UNBORN. *a.* Not yet brought into life; future. *Shakeſp. Milton, Dryden.*
 UNBORROWED. *a.* Genuine; native; one's own. *L. cke.*
 UNBOTTOMED. *a.* 1. Without bottom; bottomleſs. *Milton.* 2. Having no ſolid foundation. *Hammond.*
 To UNBOSOM. *v. a.* 1. To reveal in confidence. *Milton, Aſterbury.* 2. To open; to diſcloſe. *Milton.*
 UNBOUGHT. *a.* 1. Obtained without money. *Dryden.* 2. Not finding any purchaſer. *Lacke.*
 UNBOUND. *a.* 1. Loole; not tied. 2. Wanting a cover. *Lacke.* 3. Preterite of *unkind.*
 UNBOUNDED. *a.* Unlimited; unreſtrained. *Shakeſp. Decay of Piety.*
 UNBOUNDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 UNBOUNDEDNESS. *f.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*
 UNBOWED. *a.* Not bent. *Shakeſp.*
 To UNBOWEL. *v. n.* To exacerate; to evilcerate. *Hakerwill.* To

To UNBRA'CE. *v. a.* 1. To loose; to relax *Spenser, Prior.* 2. To make the clothes loose *Shakeſp.*
 UNBREATHED. *a.* Not exerciſed. *Shakeſp.*
 UNBRED. *a.* 1. Not inſtructed in civility; ill educated. *Locke, Congreve.* 2. Nottaught *Dryden.*
 UNBREECHED. *a.* Having no breeches. *Shakeſp.*
 UNBRIED. *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*
 UNBRIDLED. *a.* Licentious; not reſtrained. *Spratt.*
 UNBRO'KE. } *a.* [from *break.*] 1. Not
 UNBROKEN. } 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 Piety.*
 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
 UNBURN'T. } 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. To throw off. *Shakeſp.*
 3. To diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind. *Shakeſp.*
 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,
 UNCAPABLE. *a.* [*incapable, Fr. incapax, Lat.*] *Not capable; not ſuſceptible. Hammond.*
 UNCARED FOR. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to,
 UNCA'RNATE. *a.* Not fleſhly. *Brown.*
 To UNCASE. *v. a.* 1. To diſengage from any
 covering *Addiſon.* 2. To fly. *Spencer.*
 UNCAUGHT. *a.* Not yet caught *Shakeſp.*
Gay.
 UNCAUSED. *a.* Having no precedent cauſe.
 UNCAUTIOUS. *a.* Not wary; heedleſs *Dryden.*
 UNCERTAIN. *a.* [*uncertain, Fr. incertus, Lat.*] 1. Doubtful; not certainly known *Denham.* 2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. *Tillotſon.* 3. Not ſure in the conſequence. *Dryden, Gay, P. p.* 4. Un-

ſettled; unregular. *Hooker.*
 UNCERTAINTY. *f.* 1. Dubiouſneſs; want of knowledge. *Denham, Locke.* 2. Contingency; want of certainty. *South.* 3. Something unknown. *L'Eſtrange.*
 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. *adv.* Immutably; without change. *South.*
 UNCHANGING. *a.* Suffering no alteration. *Pope.*
 To UNCHARGE. *v. a.* To retract an accuſation. *Shakeſp.*
 UNCHARITABLE. *a.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by chriſtianity. *Derham, Addiſon.*
 UNCHARITABLENESS. *f.* Want of charity *Atterbury,*
 UNCHARITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity. *Spencer, Spratt.*
 UNCHARY. *a.* Not wary; not cautious. *Shakeſp.*
 UNCHA'STE. *a.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent. *Sidney, Taylor.*
 UNCHA'STITY. *f.* Lewdneſs; incontinence. *Woodward, Arbuthnot.*
 UNCHEERFULNESS. *f.* Melancholy; gloomineſs of temper. *Addiſon.*
 UNCHECKED. *a.* Unreſtrained; not ſtated. *Shakeſp. Milton.*
 UNCHEWED. *a.* Not maſticated. *Dryden.*
 To UNCHILD. *v. a.* To deprive of children. *Shakeſp.*
 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.
 UNCIRCUMCISION. *f.* Omiſſion of circumciſion. *Hammond.*
 UNCIRCUMSCRIBED. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Addiſon.*
 UNCIRCUMSPECT. *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant. *Hayward.*
 UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL. *a.* Unimportant. *Brown.*
 UNCI'VIL. *a.* [*incivil, Fr. incivilis, Lat.*] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance. *Whitgift.*
 UNCI'VILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaiſantly *Brown.*
 UNCIVILIZED. *a.* 1. Not reclaimed from barbarity. 2. Coarſe; indecent.
 UNCLARIFIED. *a.* Not purged; not purified. *Bacon.*
 To UNCLASP. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut with clasps. *Shakeſp. Taylor.*
 UNCLASSICK. *a.* Not claſſick. *Pope.*

UNCLE. *f.* [*uncle*, Fr.] The father's or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN. *a.* 1. Foul; dirty; filthy. *Dryden.* 2. Not purified by ritual practices. 3. Foul with sin. *Milton, Rogers.* 4. Lewd; unchaste. *Shakespeare, Milton.*

UNCLEANLINESS. *f.* Want of cleanliness. *Clarendon.*

UNCLEANLY. *a.* 1. Foul; filthy; nasty. *Shakesp.* 2. Indecent; unchaste. *Watts.*

UNCLEANNESS. *f.* 1. Lewdness; incontinence. *Graunt.* 2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness. *Taylor.* 3. Sin; wickedness. *Ezekiel.* 4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED. *a.* Not cleansed. *Bacon.*

TO UNCLE W. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo. *Shaksp.*

TO UNCLENCH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand of *ark*.

UNCLIPPED. *a.* Whole; not cut. *Locke.*

TO UNCLOSE. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked. *Alford, Atterbury.*

TO UNCLOG. *v. a.* 1. To disencumber; to liberate. *Shaksp.* 2. To set at liberty. *Dryden.*

TO UNCLOSE. *v. a.* To set at large. *North.*

TO UNCLOSE. *v. a.* To open. *Pope.*

UNCLOSED. *a.* Not separated by enclosure. *Clarendon.*

UNCLOUDED. *a.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened. *Rogers.*

UNCLOUDEDNESS. *f.* Openness; freedom from gloom. *Boyle.*

UNCLOUDY. *a.* Free from a cloud. *Gay.*

TO UNCOIL. *v. a.* To open. *Decay of Piety.*

TO UNCOIL. *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.

UNCOINED. *a.* Not coined. *Shaksp. Locke.*

UNCOLLECTED. *a.* Not collected; not recollected. *Prior.*

UNCOLOURED. *a.* Not stained with any colour, or die. *Bacon.*

UNCOMBED. *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb. *Crahaan.*

UNCOMMEATABLE. *a.* Inaccessible; unattainable.

UNCOMELINESS. *f.* Want of grace; want of beauty. *Spenser, Weston, Locke.*

UNCOMELY. *a.* Not comely; want of grace. *Sidney, Clarendon.*

UNCOMFORTABLE. *a.* 1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable. *Hickes, Hale.* 2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS. *f.* Want of cheerfulness. *Taylor.*

UNCOMFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED. *a.* Not commanded. *South.*

UNCO'MMON. *a.* Not frequent; not often found or known. *Addison.*

UNCOMMONNESS. *f.* Infrequency. *Addison.*

UNCOMPACT. *a.* Not compact; not closely cohering. *Addison.*

UNCOMMUNICATED. *a.* Not communicated. *Hooker.*

UNCOMPANIED. *a.* Having no companion. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPELLED. *a.* Free from compulsion. *Boyle, Pope.*

UNCOMPLE'TE. *a.* Not perfect; not finished. *Pope.*

UNCOMPOUNDED. *a.* 1. Simple; not mixed. *Newton.* 2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPREHENSIVE. *a.* 1. Unable to comprehend. 2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify *incomprehensible*.

UNCOMPRESSED. *a.* Free from compression. *Boyle.*

UNCONCEIVABLE. *a.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind. *Locke, Blackmore.*

UNCONCEIVABLENESS. *f.* Incomprehensibility. *Locke.*

UNCONCEIVED. *a.* Not taught; not imagined. *Creech.*

UNCONCERN. *f.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift.*

UNCONCERNED. *a.* 1. Having no interest. *Taylor.* 2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. *Denham, Rogers.*

UNCONCERNEDLY. *adv.* Without interest or affection. *Denham, Bentley.*

UNCONCERNEDNESS. *f.* Freedom from anxiety or perturbation. *South.*

UNCONCERNING. *a.* Not interesting; not affecting. *Addison.*

UNCONCERNMENT. *f.* The state of having no care. *South.*

UNCONCLUSIVE. *a.* Not decisive; inconcluding. } *ferring no plain or certain conclusion. Hale, Locke.*

UNCONCLUDINGNESS. *f.* Quality of being unconcluding.

UNCONSELLABLE. *a.* Not to be advised. *Clarendon.*

UNCOUNTABLE. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNCOUNTERFEIT. *a.* Genuine; not spurious. *Spratt.*

TO UNCOUPLE. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples. *Shaksp. Dryden.*

UNCOURTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; unpolite. *Sidney.*

UNCOURTLINESS. *f.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court. *Addison.*

UNCOURTLY. *a.* Inlegant of manners; uncivil. *Scott.*

UNCOUTH. [uncud, Sax] 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. 2. [*Incréé*, Fr.] Not produced by creation. *Blackmore, Locke.*

UNCREDITABLENESS. *f.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCROPPED. *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCROSSED. *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakesp.*

UNCROUDED. *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*, Fr.] 1. The act of anointing. *Hooker.* 2. Unguent; ointment. *Dryden.* 3. The act of anointing medically. *Arbutnot.* 4. Any thing softening or lenitive. *Shakesp.* 5. The rite of anointing in the last hours. *Hammond.* 6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUOSITY. *f.* [from *unctuosus*.] Fatness; oiliness. *Bacon.*

UNCTUOUS. *a.* Fat; clammy; oily. *Shakesp. 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. *Roscommon.*

UNCUMBERED. *a.* Not burthened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*

UNCURBABLE. *a.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shakesp.*

UNCURBED. *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Shakesp.*

TO UNCURL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden.*

TO UNCURL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets. *Sb.*

UNCURRENT. *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shakesp.*

TO UNCURSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakesp.*

UNCUT. *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*

TO UNDA. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Dryden.*

UNDAMAGED. *a.* Not made worse; not impaired. *Philips.*

UNDANTED. *a.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed. *Shakesp. Dryden.*

UNDANTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *South.*

UNDAZZLED. *a.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour. *Boyle.*

TO UNDEAF. *v. a.* To free from deafness. *Shaksp.*

UNDEBAUCHED. Not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*

UNDECAGON. *f.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and *γωνία*, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles, or sides.

UNDECLAYING. *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension. *Blackmore.*

UNDECA'YED. *a.* Not liable to be diminished. *Pope,*

TO UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of 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 UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Shaksp.*

UNDECKED. *a.* Not adorned; not embellished. *Milton.*

UNDECISIVE. *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive. *Glanville.*

UNDECLINED. *a.* Not grammatically varied by termination. 2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Saunders.*

UNDEDICATED. *a.* 1. Not consecrated; not devoted. 2. Not inscribed to a patron. *Boyle.*

UNDEEDED. *a.* Not signalized by action. *Shaksp.*

UNDEFA'CED. *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured. *Glanville.*

UNDEFESIBLE. *a.* Not defensible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFILED. *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted. *Wisdem, Milton, Dryden.*

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.*

UNDEFTED. *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged. *Spenser, Dryden.*

UNDELIBERATED. *a.* Not carefully considered. *Clarendon.*

UNDELIGHTED. *a.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure. *Milton.*

UNDELIGHTFUL. *a.* Not giving pleasure. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMONISHED. *a.* Not razed; not thrown down. *Philips.*

UNDEMONSTRABLE. *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*

UNDENIABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be gainsaid. *Sidney.*

UNDENIABLY. *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contradiction. *Brown.*

UNDEPIORRED. *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*

UNDEPRA'VED. *a.* Not corrupted. *Glanville.*

UNDEPRIVED. *a.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession. *Dryden.*

UNDER. *preposition.* [*undar*, Gothic; *undap*, Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.] 1. In a state of subjection to. *Dryden.* 2. In the state of pupillage to. *Deham.* 3. Beneath, so as to be covered or hidden. *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 show of. *Shaksp. Baker.* 9. With less than. *Swifi.* 10. In the state of inferiority to; a more rank or

order of precedence. *Addison*. 11. In a state of being loaded with. *Shakespeare*. 12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to. *Tillotson*, *Locke*, *Collier*, *Addison*. 13. In a state in which one is seized or overborne. *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: not yet. *Spenser*. 19. Represented by. *Addison*. 20. In a state of protection. *Collier*. 21. With respect to. *Felton*. 22. Attended by. *Locke*. 23. Subjected to; being the subject of dejection by. *Burnet*, *Locke*, *Addison*. 24. In the next stage of subordination. *Locke*. 25. In a state of relation that claims protection.

UNDER. *adv.* 1. In a state of subjection. 2. *Chambers*. 2. Less: opposed to *over* or *more*. *Addison*. 3. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; inferior; subject: subordinate. *Shakespeare*.

UNDERACTION. *f.* Subordinate action: action not essential to the main story. *Dryden*.

TO UNDERBEAR. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear*.] 1. To support; to endure. *Shakespeare*. 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 faction. *Dec. 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 UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and *fangan*, *Sax.*] 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. *Ars.*

TO UNDERGO. *v. a.* [*under* and *go*.] 1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil. *Dryden*. 2. To support; to hazard. Not in use. *Shak. Daniel*. 3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. *Shakespeare*. 4. To sustain; to endure without fainting. *Shakespeare*. 5. To pass through. *Burnet*, *Arbutnot*. 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. *adv.* [*under* and *hand*.] 1. By means not apparent; secretly. *Hooker*. 2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. *Sidney*, *Hudibras*, *Dryden*, *Swift*, *Addison*.

UNDERHAND. *a.* Secret; clandestine; sly. *Shakespeare*, *Addison*.

UNEERLABOURER. *f.* [*under* and *labourer*.] A subordinate workman. *Wilkins*.

UNDERIVED. *a.* [from *derived*.] Not borrowed. *Locke*.

TO UNDERLAY. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay*.] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLEAF. *f.* [*under* and *leaf*.] A species of apple. *Mortimer*.

TO UNDERLINE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line*.] To mark with lines below the words. *Wotton*.

UNDERLING. *f.* [from *under*.] An inferior agent; a sorry 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. *Dehsm*, *Pope*. 2. To excavate under. *Addison*. 3. To endure by clandestine means. *Dryden*, *Locke*.

UNDERMINER. *f.* [from *undermine*.] 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. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*.] 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. *SpeStator*.

UNDERPLOT. *f.* [*under* and *plot*.] 1. A series of events proceeding collateral with the main story of a play, and subservient to it. *Dryden*. 2. A clandestine scheme. *Addison*.

TO UNDERPRAISE. *v. a.* [*under* and *praise*.] To praise below desert. *Dryden*.

TO UNDERPRIZE. *v. a.* [*under* and *prize*.] To value at less than the worth. *Shakespeare*.

TO UNDERPROP. *v. a.* [*under* and *prop*.] To support; to sustain. *Bacon*, *Dryden*.

UNDERPROPORTIONED. *a.* [*under* and *proportion*.] Having too little proportion. *Collier*.

UNDERPULLER. *f.* [*under* and *puller*.] Inferior 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

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 **UNDERSSELL**. *v. a.* [*under and sell.*] To delect, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another. *Child.*
UNDERSERVANT. *f.* [*under and servant.*] A servant of the lower class. *Greav.*
 To **UNDERSSET**. *v. a.* [*under and set.*] To prop; to support. *Bacon.*
UNDERSETTER. *f.* [*from underset.*] Prop; pedestal; support. *1 Kings.*
UNDERSETTING. *f.* [*from underset.*] Lower part; pedestal. *Wotton.*
UNDERSHERIFF. *f.* [*under and sheriff.*] The deputy of the sheriff. *Cleveland.*
UNDERSHERIFFRY. *f.* [*from undersheriff.*] The business or office of an undersheriff. *Bac.*
UNDERSHOOT. *part. a.* [*under and shoot.*] Moved by water passing under it. *Caraco.*
UNDERSONG. *f.* [*under and song.*] Chorus: burden 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. *Chronicles.* 2. To be informed. *Nehemiah, Ben. Johnson.*
UNDERSTANDING. *f.* [*from understand.*] 1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment. *Davies.* 2. Skill. *Swift.* 3. Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*
UNDERSTANDING. *a.* Knowing; skilful. *Addison.*
UNDERSTANDINGLY. *adv.* [*from understand.*] With knowledge. *Milton.*
UNDERSTOOD. *pret. and part. passive of understand.*
UNDERSTRAPPER. *f.* [*under and strap.*] A petty fellow; an inferior agent. *Swift.*
 To **UNDERTAKE**. *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; *part. pass. undertaken.* [*undersungen, Ger.*] 1. To attempt; to engage in. *Roscomm.* 2. To assume a character. *Shakesp.* 3. To engage with; to attack. *Shakesp.* 4. To have the charge of. *Shakesp.*
 To **UNDERTAKE**. *v. n.* 1. To assume any business or province. *Milton.* 2. To venture to hazard. *Shakesp.* 3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition. *Woodward.*
UNDERTAKEN. *part. passive of undertake.*
UNDERTAKER. *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.
UNDERTAKING. *f.* [*from undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement. *Raleigh, Temple.*
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 depulse. *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. *Mertimer.*
UNDERWORK. *f.* [*under and work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs. *Addison.*
 To **UNDERWORK**. *v. a.* preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; *participle pass. underworked, or underwrought.* 1. To destroy by clandestine measures. *Shakesp.* 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. *Sidney, Saunderson.*
UNDERWRITER. *f.* [*from underwrite.*] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.
UNDESCRIBED. *a.* Not described. *Hooker, Collier.*
UNDESCRIBED. *a.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.
UNDESERVED. *a.* 1. Not merited; not obtained by merit. *Sidney.* 2. Not incurred by fault. *Addison.*
UNDESERVEDLY. *adv.* [*from undeserved.*] Without desert, whether of good or ill. *Hooker, Dryden.*
UNDESERVER. *f.* One of no merit. *Shakesp.*
UNDESERVING. *a.* 1. Not having merit; not having any worth. *Addison, Atterbury.* 2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Sidney, Pope.*
UNDESIGNED. *a.* Not intended; not purposed. *South, Blackmore.*
UNDESIGNING. *a.* 1. Not acting with any set purpose. *Blackmore.* 2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere. *South.*
UNDESIRABLE. *a.* Not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton.*
UNDESIRED. *a.* Not wished; not solicited. *Dryden.*
UNDESIRING. *a.* Negligent; not wishing. *Dryden.*
UNDESTROYABLE. *a.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. *Boyle.*
UNDESTROYED. *a.* Not destroyed. *Leche.*
UNDETERMINABLE. *a.* Impossible to be decided. *Wotton.*

UNDETERMINATE. *a.* 1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. *South* 2. Not fixed. *More.*

UNDETERMINATENESS. } *f.* [from unde-
UNDETERMINATION. } terminate.] 1.
Uncertainty; indecision. *Hale* 2. The state
of not being fixed, or invincibly directed
More.

UNDETERMINED. *a.* 1. Unsettled; unde-
ecided. *Locke, Milton* 2. Unlimited; not
regulated. *Hale.*

UNDEVOTED. *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

UNDIA'PHANOUS. *a.* Not pellucid; not
transparent. *Boyle.*

UNDEI. The preterite of *undo*. *Roscommon.*

UNDIGESTED. *a.* Not concocted. *Denham.*

UNDIGHT. Preterite *put off*. *Spenser.*

UNDI'NTED. *a.* Not impressed by a blow
Shakesp.

UNDIMINISHED. *a.* Not impaired; not less-
ened. *K. Char. Addison.*

UNDIPPED. *a.* [*un* and *dip*.] Not dipped;
not plunged. *Dryden.*

UNDIRECTED. *a.* Not directed. *Spenser,*
Blackmore.

UNDISCOVERED. *a.* Not observed; not dis-
covered; not detected. *Brown, Dryden.*

UNDISCOVERNEDLY. *adv.* So as to be undis-
covered. *Boyle.*

UNDISCERNIBLE. *a.* Not to be discerned;
invisible. *Shakesp. Rogers.*

UNDISCERNIBLY. *adv.* Invisibly; imper-
ceptibly. *South.*

UNDISCERNING. *a.* Injudicious; incapable
of making due distinction. *Donne, Clarend.*

UNDISCIPLINED. *a.* 1. Not subdued to regu-
larity and order. *Taylor.* 2. Untaught;
uninstructed. *K. Charles.*

UNDISCOVERABLE. *a.* Not to be found out.
Rogers.

UNDISCOVERED. *a.* Not seen; not de-
fined. *Sidney, Dryden.*

UNDISCREET. *a.* Not wise; imprudent.
Ecclus.

UNDISGUISED. *a.* Open; artless; plain
Dryden, Rogers.

UNDISHONOURED. *a.* Not dishonoured
Shakesp.

UNEASINESS. *f.* Trouble; perplexity; state
of disquiet. *Rogers.*

UNEASY. *a.* 1. Painful; giving disturbance.
Taylor 2. Disturbed; not at ease. *Tilbison,*
Rogers 3. Constraining; cramping. *Roscom*
4. Not unconstrained; not disengaged. *Locke*
5. Peevish; difficult to please. *Addison.* 6.
Difficult. Out of use. *Shakesp. Boyle.*

UNEATEN. *a.* Not devoured. *Clarendon.*

UNEATH. *adv.* [from *eath* *cað*, Saxon; *easy*]
1. Not easily. *Shakesp.* 2. It seems in
Spenser to signify the same as *beneath*.

UNEDIFYING. *a.* Not improving in good
life. *Atterb.*

UNELECTED. *a.* Not chosen. *Shakesp.*

UNELIGIBLE. *a.* Not worthy to be chosen.
Rogers.

UNEMPLOYED. *a.* 1. Not busy; at leisure;
idle. *Milton, Locke.* 2. Not engaged in any
particular work. *Dryden.*

UNEMPTIABLE. *a.* Not to be emptied; in-
exhaustible. *Hooker.*

UNENDOWED. *a.* Not invested; not graced.
Clarendon.

UNENGAGED. *a.* Not engaged; not appro-
priated. *Senif.*

UNENJOYED. *a.* Not obtained; not possessed.
Dryden.

UNENJOYING. *a.* Not using; having no
fruit. *n. Creech.*

UNENLIGHTENED. *a.* Not illuminated
Atterbury.

UNENLARGED. *a.* Not enlarged; narrow;
contracted. *Watts.*

UNENSLAVED. *a.* Free; not enthralled.
Addison.

UNENTERTAINING. *a.* Giving no delight;
giving no entertainment. *Pope.*

UNENVIED. *a.* Exempt from envy. *Bacon.*

UNEQUABLE. *a.* Different from itself; di-
verse. *Bentley.*

UNEQUAL. *a.* [*inaequalis*, Lat.] 1. Not even.
Shaksp. Dryden. 2. Not equal; inferior.
Milton, Arbuthnot. 3. Partial; not bestow-
ing on both the same advantages. *Denb.* 4.
Disproportionate; ill-matched. *Milton, Pope.*
5. Not regular; not uniform.

UNEQUALABLE. *a.* Not to be equalled; not
to be paralleled. *Boyle.*

UNEQUALED. *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled
in excellence. *Boyle, Rojccm.*

UNEQUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees; in
disproportion one to the other.

UNEQUALNESS. *f.* Inequality; state of be-
ing unequal.

UNEQUITABLE. *a.* Not impartial; not just.
Decay of Piety.

UNEQUIVOCAL. *a.* Not equivocal. *Brown.*

UNERRABLENESS. *f.* Incapacity of error.
Decay of Piety.

UNERRING. *a.* [*inerrans*, Lat.] 1. Com-
mitting no mistake. *Rogers.* 2. Incapable of
failure; certain. *Denham.*

UNERRINGLY. *adv.* Without mistake.
Glanville.

UNESCHEWABLE. *a.* Inevitable; unavoid-
able; not to be escaped. *Carew.*

UNESPIED. *a.* Not seen; undiscovered; un-
described. *Hooker, Milton.*

UNESSENTIAL. *a.* 1. Not being of the
last importance; not constituting essence.
Addison. 2. Void of real being. *Milton.*

UNESTABLISHED. *a.* Not established. *Brown.*

UNEVEN. *a.* 1. Not even; not level. *Shak.*
Kneller. 2. Not suiting each other; not
equal. *Peacham.*

UNEVENNESS. *f.* 1. Surface not level; in-
equality of surface. *Ray, Newton.* 2. Turbu-
lence; changeable state. *Hale.* 3. Not smooth-
ness. *Burnet.*

UNEVITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] In-
evitable; not to be eluded. *Sidney.*

UN-

UNEXACTED. *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*

UNEXAMINED. *a.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed. *Ben. Johnson.*

UNEXAMPIED. *a.* Not known by any precedent or example. *Raleigh, Boyle, Denham, Philips.*

UNEXCEPTIONABLE. *a.* Not liable to any objection. *Atterbury.*

UNEXCOGITABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*

UNEXECUTED. *a.* Not performed; not done. *Shakefp.*

UNEXCISED. *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise.

UNEXEMPLIFIED. *a.* Not made known by instance or example. *Boyle, South.*

UNEXERCISED. *a.* Not practised; not experienced. *Dryden, Locke.*

UNEXEMPT. *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*

UNEXHAUSTED. *a.* [*inexhaustus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom. *Addison.*

UNEXPANDED. *a.* Not spread out. *Blackm.*

UNEXPECTED. *a.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against. *Hooker, Milton, Denham, Dryden, Swift.*

UNEXPECTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Milton, Wake.*

UNEXPECTEDNESS. *f.* Suddenness; unthought of time, or manner. *Watts.*

UNEXPERIENCED. *a.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Milton, Wilkins.*

UNEXPEDIENT. *a.* Inconvenient; not fit. *Milton.*

UNEXPERT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge. *Prior.*

UNEXPLORED. *a.* 1. Not searched out. *Pope.* 2. Not tried; not known. *Dryden.*

UNEXPOSED. *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. *Shakefp Milton.*

UNEXTENDED. *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. *Locke.*

UNEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*unextinguibilis*, Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Milton, Bentley.*

UNEXTINGUISHED. *a.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.] 1. Not quenched; not put out. *Lyttleton.* 2. Not extinguishable. *Dryden.*

UNFADED. Not withered. *Dryden.*

UNFADING. Not liable to wither. *Pope.*

UNFAILING. *a.* Certain; not missing. *South.*

UNFAIR. *a.* Disingenuous; subdulous; not honest. *Swift.*

UNFAITHFUL. *a.* 1. Perfidious; treacherous. *Shakefp, Pope.* 2. Impious; infidel. *Milton.*

UNFAITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon.*

UNFAITHFULNESS. *f.* Treachery; perfidiousness. *Boyle.*

UNFALLOWED. *a.* Not followed. *Philips.*

UNFAMILIAR. *a.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common. *Hooker.*

UNFASHIONABLE. *a.* Not modified; not according to the reigning custom. *Watts.*

UNFASHIONABLENESS. *f.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*

UNFASHIONED. *a.* 1. Not modified by art. *Dryden.* 2. Having no regular form. *Dryden.*

UNFASHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *unfashionable*.] Not according to the fashion. 2. Unartfully. *Shakefp.*

TO UNFASTEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix. *Sidney.*

UNFATHERED. *a.* Fatherless; having no father. *Shakefp.*

UNFATHOMABLE. *a.* 1. Not to be sounded by a line. *Addison.* 2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*

UNFATHOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be sounded. *Thomson.*

UNFATHOMED. *a.* Not to be sounded. *Dryden.*

UNFATIGUED. *a.* Unwearied; untired. *Philips.*

UNFAVOURABLY. *adv.* 1. Unkindly; unpropitiously. 2. So as not to countenance, or support. *Glanville.*

UNFARED. *a.* 1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. *Ben. Johnson.* 2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terror.

UNFEASIBLE. *a.* Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED. *a.* Implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*

UNFEATURED. *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*

UNFEED. *a.* Not supplied with food. *Roscomm.*

UNFEED. *a.* Unpaid. *Shakefp.*

UNFEELING. *a.* Inensible; void of mental sensibility. *Shakefp, Pope.*

UNFEIGNED. *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Milton, Spratt.*

UNFEIGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Common Prayer.*

UNFELT. *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shakefp, Milton.*

UNFENCED. *a.* 1. Naked of fortification. *Shakefp.* 2. Not surrounded by any inclosure.

UNFERMENTED. *a.* Not fermented. *Arbut.*

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. *Wotton.*

UNFILLED. *a.* Not filled; not supplied. *Taylor, Boyle, Addison.*

UNFIRM. *a.* 1. Weak; feeble. *Shakefp.* 2. Not stable. *Dryden.*

UNFISSIONAL. *a.* Unfuitable to a son. *Shakefp, Boyle.*

UNFINISHED. *a.* Incomplete; not brought to a end; not brought to perfection; imperfect. *5 N*

- perfect; 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 *adv.* 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. *Shakesp.* 2. To make fluid. *Dryden*.
- UNFIXED. *a.* 1. Wandering; erratic; inconstant; vagrant. *Dryden*. 2. Not determined. *Dryden*.
- UNFLEDGED. *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young. *Shakesp.*
- UNFLESHED. *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw. *Cowley*.
- UNFOILED. *a.* Unobscured; not put to the work. *Temple*.
- To UNFOLD. *v. a.* 1. To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton*. 2. To tell; to declare. *Shakesp. Racom.* 3. To discover; to reveal. *Shakesp. Newton*. 4. To display; to set to view. *Burnet*.
- UNFOLDING. *a.* Directing to unfold. *Shak.*
- To UNFOOL. *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Shak.*
- UNFORBID. } Not prohibited. *Norris*.
UNFORBIDDEN. }
- UNFORBIDDENNESS. *f.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle*.
- UNFORCED. *a.* 1. Not compelled; not constrained. *Dryden*. 2. Not impelled. *Donne*. 3. Not feigned. *Hayward*. 4. Not violent. *Denham*. 5. Not contrary to ease. *Dryden*.
- UNFORCIBLE. *a.* Wanting strength. *Hooker*.
- UNFORBODING. *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope*.
- UNFOREKNOWN. *a.* Not foreseen by preference. *Milton*.
- UNFORESKINED. *a.* Circumcised. *Milton*.
- UNFORESEEN. *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden*.
- UNFORFEITED. *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers*.
- UNFORGOTTEN. *a.* Not lost to memory. *Kno*.
- UNFORGIVING. *a.* Relentless; implacable. *Dryden*.
- UNFORMED. *a.* Not modified into regular shape. *Speator*.
- UNFORSAKEN. Not deserted. *Hammond*.
- UNFORTIFIED. *a.* 1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope*. 2. Not strengthened; infirm; feeble. *Shakesp.* 3. Wanting securities. *Collier*.
- UNFORTUNATE. *a.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck. *Hooker, Raleigh, Taylor*.
- UNFORTUNATELY. *a.* Unhappily; without good luck. *Sidney, Wilkins*.
- UNFORTUNATENESS. *f.* [from *unfortunate*.] Ill luck. *Sidney*.
- UNFOUGHT. *a.* [un and *fight*.] Not fought. *Kneller*.
- UNFOULED. *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *Moore*.
- UNFOUND. *a.* Not found; not met with. *Dryden*.
- UNFRAMABLE. *a.* Not to be moulded. *Hook*.
- UNFRAMED. *a.* Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden*.
- UNFREQUENT. *a.* Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown*.
- To UNFREQUENT. *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. *Shakesp.*
- 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 prolific. *Pope*. 2. Not fruitful. *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. *Shak.*
- UNFURNISHED. *a.* 1. Not accommodated with utensils or decorated with ornaments. *Locke*. 2. Unsupplied.
- UNGA'IN. } *a.* [ungeng, Sax.] Awkward;
UNGAINLY. } uncouth. *Swift*.
- UNGALLED. *a.* Unhurt; wounded. *Shakesp.*
- UNGARTERED. *a.* Being without garters. *Shakesp.*
- UNGATHERED. *a.* Not cropped; not picked. *Dryden*.
- UNGENERATED. *a.* Unbegotten; having no beginning. *Raleigh*.
- UNGENERATIVE. *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shak.*
- 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. *Shak.*
- UNGENTLEMANLY. *a.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon*.
- UNGENTLENESS. *f.* 1. Harshness; rudeness; severity. *Tusser*. 2. Unkindness; incivility. *Shakesp.*
- UNGENTLY. *adv.* Harshly; rudely. *Shakesp.*
- UNGEOMETRICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne*.
- UNGLIDED. *a.* Not overlaid with gold. *Dryd.*
- To UNGLIND. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girle. *Genes*.
- UNGLIT. *a.* Loosely dressed. *Waller*.
- UNGLORIFIED. *a.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration. *Hooker*.
- UNGLORIED. *a.* Having the hand naked. *Bacon*.
- UNGLIVING. *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden*.
- To UNGLUE. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented. *Harvey*.
- To UNGOD. *v. a.* To divest of divinity. *Donne*.
- UNGOQ-

UNGO'DLY. *adv.* Impiously; wickedly. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS. *f.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God. *Tillotson.*

UNGO'D'LY. *a.* 1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers.* 2. Polluted by wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

UNGO'RED. *a.* Unwounded; unhurt. *Shak.*

UNGORGED. *a.* Not filled; not sated. *Dryden. Smith.*

UNGOVERNABLE. *a.* 1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained. *Granville.* 2. Licentious; wild; unbridled. *Atterbury.*

UNGOVERNED. *a.* 1. Being without government. *Shakespeare.* 2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious. *Milton, Dryden.*

UNGOT. *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.*

UNGRACIOUS. *a.* 1. Wicked; odious; hateful. *Spenser.* 2. Offensive; unpleasing. *Dryden.* 3. Unacceptable; not favoured. *Clarendon.*

UNGRANTED. *a.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed. *Dryden.*

UNGRATEFUL. *a.* 1. Making no returns, or making ill returns. *Smith.* 2. Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.* 3. Unpleasing. *Clarendon, Atterbury.*

UNGRATEFULLY. *adv.* 1. With ingratitude. *Granville.* 2. Unacceptably; unpleasing.

UNGRATEFULNESS. *f.* Ingratitude; ill return for good. *Sidney.* 2. Unacceptableness.

UNGRAVELY. *adv.* Without seriousness. *Sb.*

UNGROUNDED. *a.* Having no foundation. *Locke.*

UNGRUDGINGLY. *adv.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully. *Donne.*

UNGUARDED. *a.* Careless; negligent. *Prior.*

UNHANDSOME. *a.* 1. Ungraceful; not beautiful. 2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

UNHANDY. *a.* Awkward; not dexterous.

UNHAPPY. *a.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. *Milton.*

UNHARMED. *a.* Unhurt; not injured. *Locke.*

UNHARMFUL. *a.* Innoxious innocent. *Dryden.*

UNHARMONIOUS. *a.* 1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate. *Milton.* 2. Unmusical; ill sounding. *Swift.*

TO UNHARNNESS. *v. a.* 1. To lose from the traces. *Dryden.* 2. To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHARZED. *a.* Not adventured; not put in danger. *Milton.*

UNHATCHED. *a.* 1. Not disclosed from the eggs. 2. Not brought to light. *Shakespeare.*

UNHEALTHFUL. *a.* Morbid; unwholesome. *Grannt.*

UNHEALTHY. *a.* Sickly; wanting health. *Lee.*

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. Un-

Gravilla. 5. **UNHEARD of.** Unprecedented. *Swift.*

UNHEATED. Not made hot. *Boyle.*

UNHEE'DED. *a.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice. *Boyle.*

UNHEE'DING. *a.* Negligent; careless. *Dryden.*

UNHEE'DY. *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser.*

TO UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*

UNHE'LPED. *a.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL. *a.* Giving no assistance. *Shak.*

UNHE'WN. *part. a.* Not hewn. *Dryden.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton.*

TO UNHIN'GE. *v. a.* 1. To throw from the hinges. 2. To displace by violence. *Blackmore.* 3. To discover; to confuse. *Walker.*

UNHO'LINESS. *f.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY. *a.* 1. Profane; not hallowed. *Hooker.* 2. Impious; wicked. *Hooker.*

UNHONOURED. *a.* 1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.* 2. Not treated with respect. *Pope.*

TO UNHOO'P. *v. a.* To divest of hoops. *Addis.*

UNHO'PED. *a.* Not expected; greater

UNHO'PED for. } than hope had promised. *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. *Philips.*

TO UNHOUSE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation. *Donne.*

UNHOUSED. *a.* 1. Homeless; wanting a house. *Shakespeare.* 2. Having no settled habitation. *Shakespeare. Southern.*

UNHOUSELLED. *a.* Having not the sacrament. *Shakespeare.*

UNHUM'BLD. *a.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion. *Milton.*

UNHUR'T. *a.* Free from harm. *Bacon.*

UNHURTFUL. *a.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm. *Blackmore.*

UNHURTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm; innoxiously. *Pope.*

UNICORN. *f.* [*unus* and *cornu*, Lat.] 1. A beast that has only one horn. *Shakespeare. Sandys.* 2. A bird. *Grew.*

UNIFORM. *a.* [*unus* and *forma*.] 1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself. *Wooden.* 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.*

UNIFORMLY. *adv.* (from *uniform*) 1. Without variation; in an even tenour. *Hooker, Newton.* 2. Without diversity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE. *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy *Milton, Tillotson.*
UNIMAGINABLY. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*
UNIMITABLE. *a.* *inimitabilis*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet.*
UNIMMORTAL. *a.* Not immortal; mortal. *Milton.*
UNIMPATRABLE. *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution. *Hakevill.*
UNIMPORTANT. *a.* Assuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*
UNIMPORTUNED. *a.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance. *Donne.*
UNIMPROVABLE. *a.* Incapable of melioration.
UNIMPROVABLENESS. *f.* [from *unimprovable*.] Quality of not being improvable. *Hanmond.*
UNIMPROVED. *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. *Hickr.*
UNINDUSTRIOUS. *a.* Not diligent; not laborious. *Decay of Piety.*
UNINFLAMMABLE. *a.* Not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*
UNINFLAMED. *a.* Not set on fire. *Bacon.*
UNINFORMED. *a.* 1. Untaught; uninstructed. *Pope.* 2. Unanimated, not enlivened.
UNINGENUOUS. *a.* Illiberal; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*
UNINHABITABLE. *a.* Unfit to be inhabited. *Raleigh, Blackmore.*
UNINHABITABLENESS. *f.* Incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*
UNINHABITED. *a.* Having no dwellers. *San Prior.*
UNINJURED. *a.* Unhurt; suffering no harm. *Prior.*
UNINSCRIBED. *a.* Having no inscription. *Pope.*
UNINSPIRED. *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*
UNINSTRUCTED. *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, Burnet.*
UNINTELLIGIBLE. *a.* [*inintelligible*, Fren.] Not such as can be understood. *Swift, Rogers.*
UNINTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be understood. *Locke.*
UNINTENTIONAL. *a.* Not designed; happening without design. *Boyle.*
UNINTERESTED. } *a.* Not having interest.
UNINTERESTED. } *Dryden.*
UNINTERRUPTED. *a.* Continued; not interrupted. *Hale.*
UNINTERMIXED. *a.* Not mingled. *Daniel.*

UNINTERRUPTED. *a.* Not broken; not interrupted. *Roscommon.*
UNINTERRUPTEDLY. *adv.* Without interruption. *Locke.*
UNINTRENCHED. *a.* Not intrenched. *Pope.*
UNINVESTIGABLE. *a.* Not to be searched out. *Ray.*
UNINVITED. *a.* Not asked. *Philips.*
UNJOINED. *a.* 1. Disjoined; separated. *Milton.* 2. Having no articulation. *Greav.*
UNION. *f.* [*unio*, Lat.] 1. The act of joining two or more. *Milt.* 2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests. *Taylor.* 3. A pearl. *Shak.* 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, whoever is incumbent. *Cowel.*
UNIPAROUS. *a.* [*unus* and *paris*.] Bringing one at a birth. *Brown.*
UNISON. *a.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone. *Milton.*
UNISON. *f.* 1. A string that has the same sound with another. *Glanville.* 2. A single unvaried note. *Pope.*
UNIT. *f.* [*unus, unitas*, Lat.] One; the least number, or the root of numbers. *Bent Warts.*
TO UNITE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Lat.] 1. To join two or more into one. *Speiser.* 2. To make to agree. *Clarendon.* 3. To make to adhere. *Wijeman.* 4. To join. *Dryden.* 5. To join in interest. *Genji.*
TO UNITE. *v. n.* 1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shak p.* 2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated. 3. To grow into one.
UNITEDLY. *adv.* With union; so as to join. *Dryden.*
UNITER. *f.* The person or thing that unites. *Glanville.*
UNITION. *f.* [*unio*, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction.
UNITIVE. *a.* [from *unio*.] Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*
UNITY. *f.* [*unitas*, Lat.] 1. The state of being one. *Himm. Brown.* 2. Concord; conjunction. *Stratt.* 3. Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker.* 4. Principle of dramattick writing, by 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; extended to all. *Spenser, South.* 2. To the whole. *Dryden.* 3. Not particular; comprising all particulars. *Davies, Ashmole.*
UNIVERSAL. *f.* The whole; the general system. *Raleigh.*
UNIVERSALITY. *f.* [*universalitas*, Wheel Lat.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole. *South, Woodward.*
UNIVERSALLY. *adv.* [from *universalis*.] Throughout the whole; without exception. *Haker, Dryden.*

UNIVERSE

UNIVERSE. *f.* [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things. *Sout^h*, *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. *adv.* [from *univocal*] 1. In one term; in one sense. *Hall*. 2. In one tenour. *Roy*.

UNJOYOUS. *a.* Not gay; not cheerful. *Thomson*.

UNJUST. *a.* [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. *Shakesp.* *K. Charles*.

UNJUSTIFIABLE. *a.* Not to be defended, not to be justified. *Arbutnot*, *Dryden*.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS. *f.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon*.

UNJUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY. *a.* In a manner contrary to right. *Denham*, *Swift*.

UNKEMPT. *a.* Not combed. *Spenser*.

To UNKENNEL. *v. a.* 1. To drive from his hole. *Shakesp.* *Dryden*. 2. To rouse from its secrecy, or retreat. *Shakesp.*

UNKENT. *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete. *Spenser*.

UNKEPT. *a.* 1. Not kept; not retained. 2. Unobserved; unobeyed. *Hooker*.

UNKIND. *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent. *Shakesp.* *Isabe.*

UNKINDLY. *a.* [*un* and *kind*.] 1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenser*. 2. Malignant; unamiable. *Milton*.

UNKINDLY. *adv.* Without kindness; without affection. *Denham*.

UNKINDNESS. *f.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection. *Clarendon*.

To UNKING. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty. *Southey*.

UNKISSED. *a.* Not kissed. *Shakesp.*

UNKNIGHTLY. *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Sidney*.

To UNKNIT. *v. a.* 1. To unweave; to separate. *Shakesp.* 2. To open. *Shakesp.*

UNKLE. *f.* [*oncle*, Fr.] 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. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge. *Addison*.

UNKNOWN. *a.* 1. Not known. *Shakesp.* *R. James*. 2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon*. 3. Not having cohabitation. *Slakey*. 4. Without communication. *Addison*.

UNLABOURED. *a.* 1. Not produced by labour. *Dryden*. 2. Not cultivated by la-

bour. *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. *Denham*. 2. To exonerate that which carries. *Dryden*. 3. To put out. *Asi.*

UNLAID. *a.* 1. Not placed; not fixed. *Hooker*. 2. Not pacified, not stilled. *Milt.*

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. *Shakesp.* *South*.

UNLAWFULLY. *adv.* 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 gained by study; not known. *Milton*. 3. Not suitable to a learned man. *Shakesp.*

UNLEARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; grossly. *Brown*.

UNLEAVENED. *a.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermented matter. *Exodus*.

UNLEISUREDNESS. *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. *Shakesp.*

UNLEARNED. *a.* Unlearned; untaught. *Hooker*.

UNLEVELLED. *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*.] Im-

UNLIKELINESS. } probability. *South*.

UNLIKELY. *a.* 1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected. *Sidney*. 2. Not promising any particular event. *Denham*.

UNLIKELY. *adv.* 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. *adv.* Boundlessly; with ut bounds. *Decay of Piety*.

U N M

UNLINEAL. *a.* Not coming in the order of succession *Shakeſp.*
To UNLINK. *v. a.* To untwiſt; to open. *Shakeſp.*
UNLIQUIFIED. *a.* Unmelted; undiſſolved. *Addiſon.*
To UNLOAD. *v. a.* 1. To diſburthen; to exonerate. *Shakeſp Creech.* 2. To put off any thing burthenſome. *Shakeſp.*
To UNLOCK. *v. a.* 1. To open what is ſhut with a lock. *Shakeſp.* 2. To open in general. *Milton.*
UNLOOKED. } *a* Unexpected; not fore-
UNLOOKED for. } ſeen. *Sidney, Shakeſp.*
UNLOOSABLE. *a.* [A word rarely uſed] Not to be looſed. *Boyle.*
To UNLOOſE. *v. a.* To looſe. *Shakeſp.*
To 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.
UNLUCKILY. *adv.* Unluckily; by ill luck. *Addiſon.*
UNLUCKY. *a.* 1. Unfortunate; producing unhappineſs. *Boyle's* 2. Unhappy; miſerable; ſubject to frequent miſfortunes. *Spencer* 3. Shrewdly miſchievous; miſchievouſly waggish. *Taylor.* 4. Ill-omened; inauſpicious. *Dryden*
UNLUSTROUS. *a.* Wanting ſplendour; wanting luſtre. *Shakeſp.*
To UNLUTE. *v. a.* To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement. *Boyle*
UNMADE. *a.* 1. Not yet formed; not created. *Spencer.* 2. Deprived of form or qualities. *Wardward.* 3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
UNMAIMED. *a.* Not deprived of any eſſential part. *Pope.*
UNMAKEABLE. *a.* Not poſſible to be made. *Greene.*
To UNMAKE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed. *Shakeſp. Dryden.*
To UNMAN. *v. a.* To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon *South.* 2. To emaculate. 3. To break into irrefolution; to deject. *Dryden.*
UNMANAGEABLE. *a.* 1. Not manageable; not eaſily governed. *Glanville, Locke.* 2. Not eaſily wielded.
UNMANAGED. *a.* 1. Not broken by horſe-maſhip. *Taylor.* 2. Not tutored; not educated. *Fohn*
UNMANLIKE. } *a.* 1. Unbecoming a hu-
UNMANLY. } man being. *Sidney, Collier.*
 2. Unſuitable to a man; effeminate. *Sidney, Addiſon.*
UNMANNERED. *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil. *Ben Jahnſon.*
UNMANNERLINESS. *f.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Locke.*
UNMANNERLY. *a.* Ill bred; not civil. *Shak. Swift.*

U N M

UNMANNERLY. *adv.* Uncivilly. *Shakeſp.*
UNMANNERED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Spencer.*
UNMARRIED. *a.* Not obſerved; not regarded. *Sidney, Pope.*
UNMARRIED. *a.* Having no huſband, or no wife. *Bacon.*
To UNMASK. *v. a.* 1. To ſtrip off a mask. 2. To ſtrip off any diſguiſe. *Roſcommon.*
To UNMASK. *v. n.* To put off the mask. *Shakeſp.*
UNMASKED. *a.* Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*
UNMASTERABLE. *a.* Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued. *Brown.*
UNMASTERS. *a.* 1. Not ſubdued. 2. Not conquered. *Shakeſp, Dryden.*
UNMATCHABLE. *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled. *Hooker, Shakeſp.*
UNMATCHED. *a.* Matchleſs; having no match, or equal. *Dryden.*
UNMEANING. *a.* Expreſſing no meaning. *Pope.*
UNMEANT. *a.* Not intended. *Dryden.*
UNMEASURABLE. *a.* Boundleſs; unbounded. *Shakeſp.*
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.*
UNMEET. *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Spencer, Shakeſp Milton.*
UNMELLOWED. *a.* Not fully ripened. *Shakeſp.*
UNMELTED. *a.* Undiſſolved by heat.
UNMENTIONED. *a.* Not told; not named. *Clarendon.*
UNMERCHANTABLE. *a.* Unſalable; not vendible. *Carew.*
UNMERCIFUL. *a.* 1. Cruel; ſevere; not clement. *Rogers.* 2. Unconſcionable; exorbitant. *Pope.*
UNMERCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mercy; without tendereſs. *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. *Shake.*
UNMERITEDNESS. *f.* State of being undeſerved. *Boyle.*
UNMILKED. *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*
UNMINDED. *a.* Not headed; not regarded. *Shakeſp Milton.*
UNMINDFUL. *a.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive. *Spencer, Boyle, Milk. Dryden, Swift.*
To UNMINGLE. *v. a.* To ſeparate things mixed. *Bacon.*
UNMINGLED. *a.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled. *Shakeſp. Bacon, Taylor, Pope.*

UNMINGLEABLE. *a.* Not susceptible of any mixture. Not used. *Boyle*
 UNMIRY. *a.* Not souled with dirt. *Gay*
 UNMITIGATED. *a.* Not softened. *Shakefp.*
 UNMIXED. } *a.* Not mingled with any thing;
 UNMIXT. } pure. *Bacon, Rojcommon.*
 UNMOANED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakefp.*
 UNMOIST. *a.* Not wet. *Philips.*
 UNMOISTENED. *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. *Addif.*
 UNMORTIFIED. *a.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities. *Rogers.*
 UNMOVEABLE. *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; unaffacting.
 To UNMOULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form. *Milton.*
 UNMORNED. *a.* Not lamented; not deplored. *Southern.*
 To UNMUZZLE. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle. *Shakefp.*
 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'Estrange* 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. *adv.* In opposition to nature. *Talbot.*
 UNNAVIGABLE. *a.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated. *Cowley.*
 UNNECESSARILY. *adv.* Without necessity; without need. *Hooker, Broome*
 UNNECESSARINESS. *f.* Needlelessness. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNNECESSARY. *a.* Needleless; not wanted; useless. *Hooker, Addison*
 UNNEIGHBOURLY. *a.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth*
 UNNEIGHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence. *Shakefp.*
 UNNERVATE. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Broome.*
 To UNNERVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addison.*

UNNERVED. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shakefp.*
 UNNETH. } *adv.* [This is from *un* and
 UNNETHES. } *can, Saxon, can; and ought*
 therefore to be written *uncath.*] Scarcely;
 hardly; not without difficulty. *Spenser*
 UNNOBLE. *a.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble. *Shakefp.*
 UNNOTED. *a.* Not observed; not regarded. *Shakefp. Pope.*
 UNNUMBERED. *a.* Innumerable. *Shakefp. Raleigh, Prier.*
 UNOBEDIENCE. *f.* Incompliance; disobedience. *Brown.*
 UNOBEYED. *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton.*
 UNOBTAINED. *a.* Not charged as a fault. *Atterbury.*
 UNOBTAINABLE. *a.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt. *Dunne.*
 UNOBSERVABLE. *a.* Not to be observed. *Boyle.*
 UNOBSERVANT. *a.* 1. Not obsequious. 2. Not attentive. *Glanville.*
 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.*
 UNOBSVIOUS. *a.* Not readily occurring. *Boyle.*
 UNOCCUPIED. *a.* Unpossessed. *Greus.*
 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. *South.*
 UNOPPOSED. *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction. *Dryden.*
 UNORDERLY. *a.* Disordered; irregular. *Sanderfon.*
 UNORDINARY. *a.* Uncommon; unusual. *Locke.*
 UNORGANIZED. *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest. *Greus.*
 UNORIGINAL. } *a.* Having no birth;
 UNORIGINATED. } ungenerated. *Stephen;*
 UNORTHODOX. *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNOWNED. *a.* Having no owner. *Shakefp.*
 UNOWNED. *a.* 1. Having no owner. 2. Not acknowledged. *Milton.*
 To UNPA'CK. *v. a.* 1. To disburthen; to exonerate. *Shakefp.* 2. To open any thing bound together. *Boyle.*
 UNPA'CKED. *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*

UNPAID. *a.* 1. Not discharged. *Milton*. 2. Not receiving dues or debts. *Celtes*, *Pope*.
 3. UNPAID *for*. That for which the price is not given. *Shakefp.*
 UNPAINED. *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milton*.
 UNPA'INFUL. *a.* Giving no pain. *Locke*.
 UNPALATABLE. *a.* Nauseous; disgusting. *Dryden*.
 UNPARAGONED. *a.* Unequalled; unmatched. *Shakefp.*
 UNPARALLELED. *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Shakefp.* *Add. Jon.*
 UNPARDONABLE. *a.* [impardonable, Fr.] Irremissible. *Hooker*.
 UNPARDONABLY. *adv.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury*.
 UNPARDONED. *a.* 1. Not forgiven. *Rogers*. 2. Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal person. *Raleigh*.
 UNPARDONING. *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden*.
 UNPARLIAMENTARINESS. *f.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon*.
 UNPARLIAMENTARY. *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift*.
 UNPARTED. *a.* Undivided; not separated. *Prior*.
 UNPARTIAL. *a.* Equal; honest. *Sawderfon*.
 UNPARTIALLY. *adv.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker*.
 UNPASSABLE. *a.* Admitting no passage. *Temple*, *Watts*.
 UNPASSIONATE. } *a.* Free from passion.
 UNPASSIONATED. } calm; impartial. *Wotton*, *Locke*.
 UNPASSIONATELY. *adv.* Without passion. *King Charles*.
 UNPATHED. *a.* Untracked; unmarked by passage. *Shakefp.*
 UNPAWNED. *a.* Not given to pledge. *Pope*.
 To UNPAY. *v. a.* To undo. *Shakefp.*
 UNPEACEABLE. *a.* Quarrellsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others. *Hammond*, *Tillotson*.
 To UNPEG. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg. *Shakefp.*
 UNPENSIONED. *a.* Not kept in dependance by a pension. *Pope*.
 To UNPEOPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deplete of inhabitants. *Dryden*, *Addison*.
 UNPERCEIVED. *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known. *Bacon*, *De laer*.
 UNPERCEIVEDLY. *adv.* So as not to be perceived. *Bayle*.
 UNPERFECT. *a.* *imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.] Incomplete. *Peackam*.
 UNPERFECTNESS. *f.* Imperfection; incompleteness. *J. Tam.*
 UNPERFORMED. *a.* Undone; not done. *Yarbo*.
 UNPERISHABLE. *a.* Lasting to perpetuity. *Jarvis*.
 UNPERJURED. *a.* Free from perjury. *Dryd*

UNPERPLEXED. *a.* Disentangled; not embarrassed. *Locke*.
 UNPERSPIRABLE. *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbutnot*.
 UNPERSUADABLE. *a.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded. *Sidney*.
 UNPETRIFIED. *a.* Not turned to stone. *Brown*.
 UNPHILOSOPHICAL. *a.* Unfuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason. *Collier*.
 UNPHILOSOPHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason. *South*.
 UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS. *f.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris*.
 To UNPHILOSOPHIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope*.
 UNPIERCED. *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced. *Milton*, *Gay*.
 UNPILLAR'D. *a.* Divested of pillars. *Pope*.
 UNPILOWED. *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 eyelet holes. *Shakefp.*
 UNPI'TIED. *a.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. *Shakefp.* *Bp. Corbet*, *Rojcommes*.
 UNPITIFULLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shakefp.*
 UNPITYING. *a.* Having no compassion. *Granville*.
 UNPLACED. *a.* Having no place of dependance. *Pope*.
 UNPLAGUED. *a.* Not tormented. *Shakefp.*
 UNPLANTED. *a.* Not planted; spontaneous. *Waller*.
 UNPLAUSIBLE. *a.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon*.
 UNPLAUSIVELY. *a.* Not approving. *Shakefp.*
 UNPLEASANT. *a.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy. *Hooker*, *Woodward*.
 UNPLEASANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily. *Pope*.
 UNPLEASANTNESS. *f.* Want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker*, *Grant*.
 UNPLEASED. *a.* Not pleased; not delighted. *Shakefp.*
 UNPLEASING. *a.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight. *Milton*.
 UNPLIANT. *a.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will. *Wotton*.
 UNPLOWED. *a.* Not plowed. *Mortimer*.
 To UNPLUME. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade. *Granville*.
 UNPOETICAL. } *a.* Not such as becomes a
 UNPOETICK. } poet. *Bp. Corbet*.
 UNPOLISHED. *a.* 1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition. *Wotton*, *Siriusgriff*. 2. Not civilized; not refined. *Dryden*.
 UNPOLITE. *a.* [impoli, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts*.
 UNPOLLUTED. *a.* [impollutus, Lat.] Not corrupted; not denied. *Shakefp.* *Milton*. UNPO-

U N P

UNPOPULAR. *a.* Not fitted to please the people. *Addison.*
 UNPORTABLE. *a.* [*un* and *portable*] Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*
 UNPOSSESSED. *a.* Not had; not obtained. *Shakeſp.*
 UNPOSSESSING. *a.* Having no poſſeſſion. *Shakeſp.*
 UNPRACTICABLE. *a.* Not ſeaſible. *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. *Shakeſp.*
 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, Dupper.* 2. Not made fit for the dread ulmoment of departure. *Shakeſp.*
 UNPREPAREDNESS. *f.* State of being unprepared. *King Charles.*
 UNPREPOSSESSED. *a.* Not prepoſſeſſed; not pre-occupied by notions. *South.*
 UNPRESSSED. *a.* Not preſſed. *Shakeſp. Tickell.* 2. Not enforced. *Clarendon.*
 UNPRETENDING. *a.* Not claiming any diſtinction. *Pope.*
 UNPREVAILING. *a.* Being of no force. *Shak.*
 UNPREVENTED. *a.* 1. Not previously hindered. *Shakeſp.* 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.*
 UNPRIASABLE. *a.* Not valued; not of eſtimation. *Shakeſp.*
 UNPROCLAIMED. *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration. *Milton.*
 UNPROFITABLE. *a.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe. *Haker.*
 UNPRISONED. *a.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*
 UNPRIZED. *a.* Not valued. *Shakeſp.*
 UNPROFANED. *a.* Not violated. *Dryden.*
 UNPROFITABLENESS. *f.* Uſeleſſneſs. *Addiſon.*
 UNPROFITABLY. *adv.* Uſeleſſly; without advantage. *Ben. Johnson, Addiſon.*
 UNPROFITED. *a.* Having no gain. *Shakeſp.*
 UNPROLIFICK. *a.* Barren; not productive. *Hale.*

U N Q

UNPRONOUNCED. *a.* Not uttered; not ſpoken. *Milton.*
 UNPROPER. *a.* Not peculiar. *Shakeſp.*
 UNPROPERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shakeſp.*
 UNPROPTIOUS. *a.* Not favourable; in- ſuſpicious. *Pope.*
 UNPROPORTIONED. *a.* Not ſuited to ſome- thing elſe. *Shakeſp.*
 UNPROPPED. *a.* Not ſupported; not upheld. *Milton, Dryden.*
 UNPROPOSED. *a.* Not propoſed. *Dryden.*
 UNPROSPEROUS. *a.* [*improſper*, Lat.] Un- fortunate; not proſperous. *Clarendon.*
 UNPROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unſucceſſfully. *Ta.*
 UNPROTECTED. *a.* Not protected; not ſup- ported. *Haker.*
 UNPROVED. *a.* Not evinced by arguments. *Spenser, Boyle.*
 To UNPROVIDE. *v. a.* To divest of reſolution or qualifications. *Shakeſp. Southern.*
 UNPROVIDED. *a.* 1. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures. *Shak. Dryden.* 2. Not ſuſtained. *King Charles, Spratt.*
 UNPROVOKED. *a.* Not provoked. *Dryden.*
 UNRUINED. *a.* Not cut; not lopped. *Shak.*
 UNPUNISHED. *a.* [*impunus*, Lat.] Not puniſhed; ſuffered to continue in impunity.
 UNPURCHASED. *a.* Unbought. *Denham.*
 UNPURGED. *a.* Not purged. *Shakeſp.*
 UNPUBLICK. *a.* Private; not generally known. *Taylor.*
 UNPUBLISHED. *a.* 1. Secret; unknown. *Shakeſp.* 2. Not given to the publick. *Pope.*
 UNPURIFIED. *a.* 1. Not freed from recre- ment. Not cleaned from ſin. *D. of Piety.*
 UNPURSUED. *a.* Not purſued. *Milton.*
 UNPUTRIED. *a.* Not corrupted by rotten- neſs. *Bacon, Arbuthnot.*
 UNQUALIFIED. *a.* Not fit. *Swift.*
 To UNQUALIFY. *v. a.* To diſqualify; to di- veſt of qualification. *Addiſon, Atterbury, Swift.*
 UNQUARRERABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be impugned. *Bacon.*
 To UNQUEEN. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shakeſp.*
 UNQUENCHABLE. *a.* Unextinguishable. *Milt.*
 UNQUENCHED. *a.* 1. Not extinguished. *Bacon.* 2. Not extinguishable. *Arbuthnot.*
 UNQUENCHABLENESS. *f.* Unextinguish- ableneſs. *Hakerſwill.*
 UNQUESTIONABLE. *a.* 1. Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Watton.* 2. Such as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience. *Shakeſp.*
 UNQUESTIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Sparr.*
 UNQUESTIONED. *a.* 1. Not doubted; paſſed without doubt. 2. Indisputable; not to be oppoſed. *Ben. Johnson.* 3. Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryden.*
 UNQUIET. *a.* Motionleſs. *Daniel.*
 UNQUIETENED. *a.* Not animated; not ri- pped to vitality. *Blackmore.*
 UNQUIET. *a.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Latin] 1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not

not still. *Milton*. 2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shakeſp*. 3. Reſtleſs; unſatisfied. *Pope*.
UNQUIETLY. *adv*. Without reſt. *Shakeſp*.
UNQUIETNESS. *f*. 1. Want of tranquillity. *Denham*. 2. Want of peace. *Spencer*. 3. Reſtleſſneſs; turbulence. *Dryd*. 4. Perturbation; uneaſineſs. *Shakeſp Taylor*.
UNRAKED. *a*. Not poured from the lees. *Bacon*.
UNRAKED. *a*. Not thrown together and covered. *Shakeſp*.
UNRA'NSACKED. *a*. Not pillaged. *Kneller*.
To UNRA'VEL. *v a*. 1. To diſentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Arbutnot*. 2. To diſorder; to throw out of the preſent conſtitution. *L'Eſt Dryden, Tillotſon*. 3. To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope*.
UNRAZORED. *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. *Shakeſp*. 2. Not prompt; not quick. *Brown*. 3. Awkard; ungainly. *Bacon*.
UNRE'AL. *a*. Unſubſtantial. *Shakeſp*.
UNRE'ASONABLE. *a*. 1. Exorbitant; claiming, or inſiſting on more than is fit. *Dryden*. 2. Not agreeing to reaſon. *Hooker*. 3. Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Atterbury*.
UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *f*. Exorbitance; exceſſive demand. *King Charles*. 2. Inconſiſtency with reaſon. *Hammond*.
UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv*. 1. In a manner contrary to reaſon. 2. More than enough. *Shakeſp*.
To UNRE'AVE. *v a*. To unwind; to diſentangle. *Spencer*.
UNRE'ATED. *a*. Not blunted. *Hakew*.
UNREBUKABLE. *a*. Obnoxious to no cenſure. *Timothy*.
UNRECEIVED. *a*. Not received. *Hooker*.
UNRECLAIMED. *a*. 1. Not turned. *Shakeſp*. 2. Not reformed. *Rogers*.
UNRECONCILEABLE. *a*. 1. Not to be appeaſed; implacable. *Hammond*. 2. Not to be made conſiſtent with. *Shakeſp*.
UNRECONCILED. *a*. Not reconciled. *Shak*.
UNRECORDED. *a*. Not kept in remembrance by publick monument. *Milton, Pope*.
UNRECOUNTED. *a*. Not told; not related. *Shakeſp*.
UNRECRUITABLE. *a*. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton*.
UNRECURRING. *a*. Inremediable. *Shakeſp*.
UNREDUCED. *a*. Not reduced. *Davies*.
UNREFORMABLE. *a*. Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond*.
UNREFORMED. *a*. 1. Not amended; not corrected. *Davies*. 2. Not brought to newnels of life. *Hammond, Milton*.
UNREFRACTED. *a*. Not refracted. *Newton*.

UNREFRESHED. *a*. Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbutnot*.
UNREGARDED. *a*. Not heeded; not reſpected. *Spencer, Suckling*.
UNREGENERATE. *a*. Not brought to a new life. *Stephens*.
UNREINED. *a*. Not reſtrained by the bridle. *Milton*.
UNRELE'NTING. *a*. Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Shakeſp Smith*.
UNRELIEVABLE. *a*. Admitting no ſuccour. *Boyle*.
UNRELIEVED. *a*. 1. Not ſuccoured. *Dryden*. 2. Not eaſed. *Boyle*.
UNREMARKABLE. *a*. 1. Not capable of being obſerved. *Digby*. 2. Not worthy of notice.
UNREMEDIALBLE. *a*. Admitting no remedy. *Sidney*.
UNREMEMBERING. *a*. Having no memory. *Dryden*.
UNREMEMBRANCE. *f*. Forgetfulneſs; want of remembrance. *Watts*.
UNREMOVABLE. *a*. Not to be taken away. *Sidney, Shakeſp*.
UNREMOVABLY. *adv*. In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakeſp*.
UNREMOVED. *a*. 1. Not taken away. *Hammond*. 2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton*.
UNREPAID. *a*. Not recompenſed; not compensated. *Dryden*.
UNREPE'ATED. *a*. Not revoked; not abrogated. *Dryden*.
UNREPENTED. *a*. Not regarded with penitential ſorrow. *Hooker*.
UNREPENTING. *a*. Not repenting; not UNREPENTANT. } penitent. *Rojcommon*.
UNREPINING. *a*. Not pecciviſhly complaining. *Rewe*.
UNREPLENISHED. *a*. Not filled. *Boyle*.
UNREPRIEVABLE. *a*. Not to be reſpited from penal death. *Shakeſp*.
UNREPRO'ACHED. *a*. Not upbraided; not cenſured. *King Charles*.
UNREPROVABLE. *a*. Not liable to blame. *Colſſ*.
UNREPROVED. *a*. 1. Not cenſured. *Sandys*. 2. Not liable to cenſure. *Milton*.
UNREPUGNANT. *a*. Not oppoſite. *Hooker*.
UNREPUTABLE. *a*. Not creditable. *Rogers*.
UNREQUESTED. *a*. Not aſkea. *Kneller*.
UNREQUITABLE. *a*. Not to be retaliated. *Boyle*.
UNRESE'NTED. *a*. Not regarded with anger. *Rogers*.
UNRESERVED. *a*. 1. Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers*. 2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.
UNRESERVEDNESS. *f*. Unlimitedneſs; frankneſs; largeneſs. *Boyle*.
UNRESERVEDLY. *adv*. 1. Without limitations. *Boyle*. 2. Without concealment; openly. *Pope*.
UNRESERVEDNESS. *f*. Openneſs; frankneſs. *Pope*.

UNRE-

UNRESISTED. *a.* 1. Not opposed. *Bentley.*
2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed. *Dryden, Pope.*

UNRESISTING. *a.* Not opposing; not making resistance *Bentley.*

UNRESOLVABLE. *a.* Not to be solved; insoluble. *South.*

UNRESOLVED. *a.* 1. Not determined; having made no resolution. *Shaksp.* 2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*

UNRESOLVING. *a.* Not resolving. *Dryden.*

UNRESPECTIVE. *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shaksp.*

UNREST. *f.* Diligent; want of tranquillity; inquietness. *Spenser, Daniel, Wotton.*

UNRESTORED. *a.* 1. Not restored. 2. Not cleared from an attainder. *Callier.*

UNRESTRAINED. *a.* 1. Not confined; not hindered. *Dryd.* 2. Licentious; loose. *Shake.* 3. Not limited. *Brown.*

UNRETRACTED. *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Callier.*

UNREVEALED. *a.* Not told or discovered. *Spenser.*

UNREVENGED. *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax.*

UNREVEREND. *a.* Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shaksp.*

UNREVERENDLY. *adv.* Disrespectfully. *Ben. Johnson.*

UNREVERSED. *a.* Not revoked; not repealed. *Shaksp.*

UNREVOKED. *a.* Not recalled. *Milton.*

UNREWARDED. *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed. *L'Estrange, Pope.*

To UNRIDDLER. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling.*

UNRIDICULOUS. *a.* Not ridiculous. *Brown.*

To UNRIG. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle. *Dryd.*

UNRIGHTEOUS. *a.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad. *Spenser.*

UNRIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Callier.*

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. *f.* Wickedness; injustice. *Hall.*

UNRIGHTFUL. *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shaksp.*

To UNRING. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring. *Hudibras.*

To UNRAIP. *v. a.* To cut open. *Taylor.*

UNRIPE. *a.* 1. Immature; not fully concocted. *Waller.* 2. Too early. *Sidney.*

UNRIPEINED. *a.* Not matured. *Addison.*

UNRIPENESS. *f.* Immaturity; want of ripeness. *Bacon.*

UNRIVALLED. *a.* 1. Having no competitor. *Pope.* Having no peer or equal.

To UNROLL. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*

UNROMANTICK. *a.* Contrary to romance. *Swift.*

To UNROOF. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses. *Shaksp.*

UNROOSTED. *a.* Driven from the roof. *Shaksp.*

UNROUGH. *a.* Smooth. *Shaksp.*

To UNROOT. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate. *Shaksp.*

UNROUND. *a.* Not shaped, not cut to a round. *Donne.*

UNROYAL. *a.* Unprincipally; not royal. *Sidney.*

To UNRUFFLE. *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation. *Dryden.*

UNRUFFLED. *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addison.*

UNRU'LED. *a.* Not directed by any superiour power. *Spenser.*

UNRULINESS. *f.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *South.*

UNRULY. *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious. *Spenser, Shaksp. Roscommon.*

UNSAFE. *a.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker, Dryden.*

UNSAFELY. *adv.* Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden, Græw.*

UNSAID. *a.* Not uttered; not mentioned. *Dryden, Milton.*

UNSAITED. *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSANCTIFIED. *a.* Unholy; not consecrated. *Shaksp.*

UNSATIABLE. *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be satisfied. *Raleigh.*

UNSATISFACTORINESS. *f.* Failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFACTORY. *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty. *Stillingfleet.*

UNSATISFIEDNESS. *f.* [from *unsatisfied*.] The state of being not satisfied; want or fullness. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFIED. *a.* 1. Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon.* 2. Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shaksp. Rogers.*

UNSATISFYING. *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addison.*

UNSAVOURINESS. *f.* [from *unsavoury*.] 1. Bad taste. 2. Bad smell. *Brown.*

UNSAVOURY. *a.* 1. Tasteless; *Job.* 2. Having a bad taste. *Milton.* 3. Having an ill smell; fetid. *Brown.* 4. Unpleasant; disgusting. *Hooker.*

To UNSAY. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shaksp.*

UNSCALY. *a.* Having no scales. *Gay.*

UNSCARRIED. *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shaksp.*

UNSCHOLASTICK. *a.* Not bred to literature. *Locke.*

UNSCHOOLED. *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*

UNSCORCHED. *a.* Not touched by fire. *Shaksp.*

UNSCREENED. *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*

UNSCRIPTURAL. *a.* Not defensible by scripture. *Atterbury.*

To UNSEAL. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed. *Dryden.*

UNSEALED. *a.* 1. Wanting a seal. *Shaksp.* 2. Having the seal broken.

To UNSEAM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Shaksp.*

UNSEARCHABLE. *a.* Inscrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*
UNSEARCHABLENESS. *f.* Impossibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*
UNSEASONABLE. *a.* 1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; unseasonably; ill-timed. *Clarendon.* 2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Shakeſp.* 3. Late; as, unseasonable time of night.
UNSEASONABLENESS. *f.* Disagreement with time or place. *Hale.*
UNSEASONABLY. *adv.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion. *Hobbes.*
UNSEASONED. *a.* 1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use. *Shakeſp.* 2. Unformed; not qualified by use. *Shakeſp.* 3. Irregular; inordinate. *Heyward.* 4. Not kept till fit for use. 5. Not salted; as unseasoned meat.
UNSECONDED. *a.* 1. Not supported. *Shakeſp.* 2. Not exemplified a second time. *Brown.*
TO UNSECRET. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge. *Evans.*
UNSECRET. *a.* Not close; not trusty. *Shak.*
UNSECURE. *a.* Not safe. *Denham.*
UNSEDUCTED. *a.* Not drawn to ill. *Shakeſp.*
UNSELECTION. *a.* Wanting the power of vision. *Shakespeare.*
TO UNSEEM. *v. n.* Not to seem. *Shakeſp.*
UNSEMLINESS. *f.* Indecency; indecorum; unbecomeliness. *Hobbes.*
UNSEMLY. *a.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming. *Hobbes.*
UNSEMLY. *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *1 Cr.*
UNSEEN. *a.* 1. Not seen; not discovered. *Bac.* *Rochester.* 2. Invisible; undiscoversible. *Hobbes.* 3. Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*
UNSELFISH. *a.* Not addicted to private interest. *Shakespeare.*
UNSENT. *a.* 1. Not sent. 2. **UNSENT** for Not called by letter or messenger. *Taylor.*
UNSEPARABLE. *a.* Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEPARATED. *a.* Not parted. *Pope.*
UNSERVICABLE. *a.* Ucles; bringing no advantage. *Spenser, Bentley, Rogers.*
UNSERVICABLY. *adv.* Without use; without advantage. *Woodward.*
UNSET. *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hobbes.*
TO UNSETTLE. *v. a.* 1. To make uncertain. *Arbutnot.* 2. To move from a place. *L'Eſtrac.* 3. To overthrow.
UNSETTLED. *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. *Fabole.* *Hobbes.*
UNSETTLEDNESS. *f.* 1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind. 2. Uncertainty; fluctuation. *Dryden.* 3. Want of fixity. *South.*
UNSEVERED. *a.* Not parted; not divided. *Shakespeare.*
TO UNSEX. *v. a.* To make otherways than the sex commonly is. *Shakespeare.*

UNSHADOWED. *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glanville.*
UNSHAKEABLE. *a.* Not subject to concussion. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHAKED. *a.* Not shaken. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHAKEN. *a.* 1. Not agitated; not moved. *Shakespeare, Boyle.* 2. Not subject to concussion. 3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved. *Spratt.*
TO UNSHAKLE. *v. a.* To loose from bonds. *Addison.*
UNSHAMED. *a.* Not shamed. *Dryden.*
UNSHAPEN. *a.* Mismatched; deformed. *Burnet.*
UNSHARED. *a.* Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton.*
TO UNSHEATH. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard. *Shakespeare, Denham.*
UNSHEED. *a.* Not spirit. *Milton.*
UNSHIELTERED. *a.* Wanting protection. *De-cay of Piety.*
TO UNSHIP. *v. a.* To take out of a ship.
UNSHOCKED. *a.* Not disgusted; not offended. *Tickell.*
UNSHOD. *a.* [from *unshod.*] Having no shoes. *Clarendon.*
UNSHOOK. *part. a.* Not shaken. *Pope.*
UNSHORN. *a.* Not clipped. *Milton.*
UNSHOT. *part. a.* Not hit by shot. *Waller.*
TO UNSHOUT. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHOWERED. *a.* Not watered by showers. *Milton.*
UNSHRINKING. *a.* Not recoiling. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHUNNABLE. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHIPPED. *a.* 1. Not parted by a sieve. *Mary.* 2. Not tried. *Shakespeare.*
UNSIGHT. *a.* Not seeing. *Hudibras.*
UNSIGHTED. *a.* Invisible; not seen. *Sackling.*
UNSIGHTLINESS. *f.* [from *un-sightly.*] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye. *Wren.*
UNSIGHTLY. *a.* Disagreeable to the sight. *Milton.*
UNINCERE. *a.* [from *incerus*, Latin.] 1. Not hearty; not faithful. 2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated. 3. Not found; not found. *Dryden.*
UNINCERITY. *a.* Adulteration; cheat. *Boyle.*
TO UNSINEW. *v. a.* To deprive of strength. *Denham.*
UNINGED. *a.* Not scorched; not touched by fire. *Stephens.*
UNINKING. *a.* Not sinking. *Addison.*
UNINSEWED. *a.* Nervetless; weak. *Shakespeare.*
UNINNING. *a.* Impeccable. *Rivers.*
UNSCANNED. *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKILLED. *a.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge. *Dryden, Beaumont.*
UNSKIPFUL. Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKIPPABLE. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKIPFULNESS. *f.* Want of art; want of knowledge. *Clarendon, Taylor.*
UNSLAFT. *a.* Not killed. *Sidney.*
UNSLAKED. *a.* Not quenched. *Dryden.*
UNSLIPP.

UNSLEEPING. *a.* Ever wakeful. *Milton.*
UNSLIPPING. *a.* not liable to slip; fast. *Shakefp.*
UNSMIRCHED. *a.* Unpolluted; not stained. *Shakefp.*
UNSMOKED. *a.* Not smoked. *Swift.*
UNSOCIABLE. *a.* [*insociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good. *Rakigh.*
UNSOICIABLY. *adv.* Not kindly. *L'Estrange.*
UNSOILED. *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained. *Ray.*
UNSOILED. *a.* Not exchanged for money. *Pope.*
UN SOLDIERLIKE. *a.* Unbecoming a soldier. *Broome.*
UNSOLED. *a.* Fluid; not coherent. *Licke.*
UNSOOT, for *unsweet.* *Spenser.*
UN SOPHISTICATED. *a.* Not adulterated. *Mare.*
UNSOLVED. *a.* Not explicated. *Watts.*
UNSORTED. *a.* Not distributed by proper separation. *Watts.*
UNSOUGHT. *a.* 1. Had without seeking. *Milton, Fenton.* 2. Not searched. *Shakefp.*
UNSO'UND. *a.* 1. Sickly; wanting health. *Denham, Arbuthnot.* 2. Not free from cracks. 3. Rotten; corrupted. 4. Not orthodox. *Hooker.* 5. Not honest; not upright. *Shakefp.* 6. Not true; not certain. *Spenser.* 7. Not fast; not calm. *Daniel.* 8. Not clear, not comprised. *Mortimer.* 9. Not sincere; not truthful. *Gay.* 10. Not solid; not material. *Spenser.* 11. Erroneous; wrong. *Fairfax, Milton.* 12. Not tall under foot.
UNSONDED. *a.* Not tried by the plummet. *Shakefp.*
UNSONDNESS. *f.* 1. Erroneous of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.* 2. Corruptness in 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 flattering feed. *Bacon.*
UNSPARED. *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*
UNSPARING. *a.* Not sparing; not parsimonious. *Milton.*
To UNSPEAK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakefp.*
UNSPRACABLE. *a.* Not to be expressed. *Hooker.*
UNSPRACABLY. *adv.* Inexpressibly; ineffably. *Speziator.*
UNSPRACIFIED. *a.* Not particularly mentioned. *Brace.*
UNSPECULATIVE. *a.* Not theoretical. *Gov. of the tongue.*
UNSP'ED. *a.* Not dispatched; not performed. *Guth.*
UNSPENT. *a.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened. *Bacon.*
To UNSPHERE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb. *Shakefp.*
UNSP'IED. *a.* Not discovered; not seen. *Tieck's.*
UNSPILL. *a.* 1. Not shed. *Denham.* 2. Not spoiled; not marred. *Ingler.*

To UNSP'IRIT. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject. *Temple, Norris.*
UNSP'ILED. *a.* Not plundered; not pillaged. *Spenser, Dryden.* 2. Not marred.
UNSP'OTTED. *a.* Not marked with any stain. *Dryden.* Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Shakefp. Anacretus, Rogers.*
UNSP'QUARED. *a.* Not formed; irregular. *Shakefp.*
UNSTABLE. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Lat.] 1. Not fixed; not fast. *Temple.* 2. Inconstant; irresolute. *James.*
UNST'ID. *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable. *Spenser, Sandys.*
UNST'IDESS. *f.* Indiscretion; volatile mind. *Sidney.*
UNSTAINED. *a.* Not stained; not died; not discoloured. *Hooker, Ray, common.*
To UNSTATE. *v. a.* To put out of state. *Shakefp.*
UNSTATUTABLE. *a.* Contrary to statute. *Scott.*
UNST'ANCHED. *a.* Not stopped; not saved. *Shakefp.*
UNST'ADILY. *adv.* 1. Without any certainty. 2. Instantly; not consistently. *Lzce.*
UNST'ADINESS. *f.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability. *Addison, Swift.*
UNST'ADY. *a.* 1. Inconstant; ineluctable. *Denham, L'Estrange, Rowe.* 2. Mutable; variable; changeable. *Lzce.* 3. Not fixed; not settled.
UNST'ADFAST. *a.* Not fixed; not fast. *Shak.*
UNST'EEPED. *a.* Not steeped. *Bacon.*
UNST'ENG. *v. a.* To engage a thing. *South.*
UNST'ENTYED. *a.* Not enticed. *South.*
UNST'URRED. *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boye.*
To UNST'ITCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches. *Coler.*
UNST'OO'ING. *a.* Not bending; not yielding. *Shakefp.*
To UNST'OP. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction. *Boye.*
UNST'OP'ABLE. *a.* Meeting no resistance. *Dryd.*
UNST'OR'ED. *a.* Lary; not torced. *Habon.*
UNST'RAITENED. *a.* Not contracted. *Glanv.*
UNST'RING'CHENED. *a.* Not supported; not upheld. *Hobbes.*
To UNST'RING. *v. a.* 2. To relax any thing string; to deprive of strings. *Friar, Smith.* 2. To loose; to unie. *Dryden.*
UNST'RUCK. *a.* Not moved; not affected. *Phillips.*
UNST'UP'IED. *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured. *Proper.*
UNST'UP'PED. *a.* Unfilled; unfurnished. *Shak.*
UNSUBSTANTIAL. *a.* 1. Not solid; not palpable. *Shaksp. Bacon.* 2. Not real. *Addison.*
UNSUCCESS'D. *a.* Not succeeded. *South.*
UNSUCCESSFUL. *a.* Not having the wished event. *Clarendon.*
UNSUCCESSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately; without success. *South.*

UNSUCC.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS. *f.* Want of success; event contrary to wish. *Hammond.*
UNSUCCESSIVE. *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown.*
UNSUCKED. *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*
UNSUFFERABLE. *a.* Not supportable; intolerable. *Milton.*
UNSUCCESSFULNESS. *f.* [*insuffiance* Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed. *Harvey.*
UNSUCCESSFUL. *a.* [*insuffiant* Fr.] Unable; inadequate. *Locke.*
UNSUGARED. *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon.*
UNSUITABLE. *a.* Not congruous; not equal, not proportionate. *Shakep Tillotson.*
UNSUITABLENESS. *f.* Incongruity; unsuitableness. *South.*
UNSUITING. *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Shakep Dryden.*
UNSULLIED. *a.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure. *Shakep Spratt.*
UNSUNG. *a.* 1. Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Milton.*
UNSUNNED. *a.* Not exposed to the sun. *Milton.*
UNSUPERFLUOUS. *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*
UNSUPPLANTED. *a.* Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it. *Philips.*
UNSUPPORTABLE. *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] 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.*
UNSMOUNTABLE. *a.* [*insurmuntable*, Fr.] Insurmountable; not to be overcome. *Locke.*
UNSCETTIBLE. *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit. *Swift.*
UNSPECCT. } *a.* Not considered as likely
UNSPECCTED. } to do or mean ill. *Milton.*
Swift.
UNSPECCTING. *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed. *Pope.*
UNSPICIOUS. *a.* Having no suspicion. *Milt. Smith.*
UNSTAINED. *a.* Not supported; not held up. *Milton.*
UNSWAYABLE. *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shakep.*
UNSWAYED. *a.* Not wielded. *Shakep.*
UNSWEAR. *v.* *a.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn. *Spenser.*
UNSWEAR. *v.* *a.* To ease after fatigue. *Milton.*
UNSWORN. *a.* Not bound by an oath. *Shakep.*
UNTAINTED. *a.* 1. Not sullied; not polluted. *Rycommon.* 2. Not charged with any crime. *Shakep.* 3. Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*
UNTAKEN. *a.* Not taken. *Hayward.* 2. **UNTAKEN up.** Not filled. *Reyis.*
UNTALKED of. *a.* Not mentioned in the world. *Dryden.*
UNTA MEABLE. *a.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued. *Wilkins, Crew.*

UNTA MED. *a.* Not subdued; not suppressed. *Spenser.*
UNTA NGLE. *v.* *a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution. *Prior.*
UNTA STED. *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate. *Waller.*
UNTA STING. *a.* 1. Not perceiving any taste. *Smith.* 2. Not trying by the palate.
UNTA UGHT. *a.* 1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Dryden Young.* 2. Debarred from instruction. *Locke.* 3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice. *Shakep.*
UNTA UACH. *v.* *a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown.*
UNTA MPERED. *a.* 1. Not tempered. *Ezekiel.*
UNTA MPTED. *a.* 1. Not embarrassed by temptation. *Taylor.* 2. Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton.*
UNTA NABLE. *a.* Not to be held in possession. 2. Not capable of defence. *Clarendon.*
UNTA NANTED. *a.* Having no tenant. *Temple.*
UNTA NDED. *a.* Not having any attendance. *Trotson.*
UNTA NDER. *a.* Wanting softness; wanting affection. *Shakep.*
UNTA NDERED. *a.* Not offered. *Shakep.*
UNTA NT. *v.* *a.* To bring out of a tent. *Shakep.*
UNTA NTED. *a.* [*from tent.*] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakep.*
UNTA NTRIFIED. *a.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear. *Milton.*
UNTA NTKED. *a.* 1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindness. *Dryden.* 2. Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden.*
UNTA NTKFUL. *a.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment. *Luke, Taylor.*
UNTA NTKFULLY. *adv.* Without thanks. *Boyle.*
UNTA NTKFULNESS. *f.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received. *Hayes. South.*
UNTA N WED. *a.* Not dissolved after frost. *Pope.*
UNTA NTHINK. *v.* *a.* To recal, or dismiss a thought. *Shakep.*
UNTA NTHINKING. *a.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection. *Locke.*
UNTA NTHORNY. *a.* Not obstructed by prickles. *Brown.*
UNTA NTHOUGHT of. *a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakep.*
UNTA NTHREAD. *v.* *a.* To loose. *Milton.*
UNTA NTHREATENED. *a.* Not menaced. *King Charles.*
UNTA NTHRIFT. *f.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakep. Herbert.*
UNTA NTHRIFT. *a.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal extravagant. *Shakep.* 3.
UNTA NTHRIFTILY. *adv.* Without frugality. *Colth.*
UNTA NTHRIFTY. *a.* 1. Prodigal; prodigal, lavish; wasteful. *Sidney.* 2. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. *Mortimer.*
UNTA NTHRIVING. *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. *Spenser.* 2. To loosen from convolution or knot. *Waller.* 3. To set free from any obstruction. *Taylor.* 4. To relieve; to clear. *Denham.*
 UNTIED. *a. 1.* Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior.* 2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot. *Shakefp.*
 UNTIL. *adv. 1.* To the time that. *Denham.* 2. To the place that. *Dryden.*
 UNTIL. *prep.* To. Used of time. *Spenser.*
 UNTILLED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore.*
 UNTIMBERED. *a.* Not furnished with timber; weak. *Shakefp.*
 UNTIMELY. *a.* Happening before the natural time. *Dryden, Pope.*
 UNTIMELY. *adv.* Before the natural time. *Spenser, Waller.*
 UNTINGED. *a. 1.* Not stained; not discoloured. *Boyle.* 2. Not infected. *Swift.*
 UNTIRABLE. *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied. *Shakefp.*
 UNTIRED. *a.* Not made weary. *Dryden.*
 UNTITLED. *a.* [as and title.] Having no title. *Shakefp.*
 UNTO. *prep.* [It was the old word for to; now obsolete.] To. *Hooter, Brown, Temple.*
 UNTOOLD. *a. 1.* Not related. *Waller.* 2. Not revealed. *Dryden.*
 UNTOUCHED. *a. 1.* Not touched; not reached. *Stephens.* 2. Not moved; not affected. *Sidney.* 3. Not meddled with. *Dryden.*
 UNTOWARD. *a. 1.* Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught. *Shakefp, Hudibras, South, Woodward.* 2. Awkward; ungraceful. *Creech.*
 UNTOWARDLY. *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward. *Locke.*
 UNTOWARDLY. *a.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely. *Tillotson.*
 UNTRACEABLE. *a.* Not to be traced. *South.*
 UNTRACED. *a.* Not marked by any footsteps. *Denham.*
 UNTRACTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.] 1. Not yielding to common measures and management. *Hayward.* 2. Rough; difficult. *Milton.*
 UNTRACTABLENESS. *f.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed. *Locke.*
 UNTRADING. *a.* Not engaged in commerce. *Locke.*
 UNTRAINED. *a. 1.* Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined. *Hayward.* 2. Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*
 UNTRANSFERRABLE. *a.* Incapable of being given from one to another. *Huvel.*
 UNTRANSPARENT. *a.* Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*
 UNTRAVELED. *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. *Shakefp.*
 UNTREASURED. *a.* Not laid up; not deposited. *Shakefp.*
 UNTRE'ATABLE. *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNTRIED. *a. 1.* Not yet attempted. *Milton.* 2. Not yet experienced. *Atterbury, Callier.* 3. Not having passed trial. *Milton.*
 UNTRIUMPHABLE. *a.* Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*
 UNTRO'D } *a.* Not passed; not marked
 UNTRO'DDEN } by the foot. *Waller.*
 UNTROLLED. *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*
 UNTRO'UBLED. *a. 1.* Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt. *Shakefp.* 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. *Hosker.* 2. False; not faithful. *Suckling.*
 UNTRULY. *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth. *Raleigh.*
 UNTRUSTINESS. *f.* Unfaithfulness. *Hayward.*
 UNTRUTH. *f. 1.* Falshood; contrariety to reality. 2. Moral falshood; not veracity. *Sandys.* 3. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shak.* 4. False assertion. *Atterbury.*
 UNTUNABLE. *a.* Unharmonious; not musical. *Bacon.*
 To UNTUNE. *v. a. 1.* To make incapable of harmony. *Shakefp.* 2. To disorder. *Shakefp.*
 UNTURNED. *a.* Not turned. *Boyle, &c.*
 UNTUTORED. *a.* Uninstructed; untaught. *Shakefp.*
 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 UNWIST. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves. *Taylor.*
 To UNTY. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose. *Shakefp.*
 To UNVA'IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip off a veil. *Denham.*
 UNVALUABLE. *a.* Inestimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*
 UNVALUED. *a. 1.* Not prized; neglected. *Shakefp.* 2. Inestimable; above price. *Shakefp.*
 UNVANQUISHED. *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shakefp.*
 UNVARIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*
 UNVARIED. *a.* Not changed; not diversified. *Locke.*
 UNVARNISHED. *a. 1.* Not overlaid with varnish. 2. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shakefp.*
 UNVARYING. *a.* Not liable to change. *Locke.*
 To UNVEIL. *v. a.* To disclose; to show. *Shakefp.*
 UNVEILEDLY. *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle.*

UNVEN-

U N W

UNVENTILATED. *a.* Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore*
 UNVERIFIABLE. *a.* Not true. *Brown.*
 UNVERSED. *a.* Unacquainted; unskilled. *Blackmore.*
 UNVEXED. *a.* Untroubled; undisturbed. *Shak.*
 UNVIOLATED. *a.* Not injured; not broken. *Clarendon.*
 UNVIRVIGUS. *a.* Wanting virtue. *Shakefp.*
 UNVISITED. *a.* Not referred to. *Milton.*
 UNUNIFORM. *a.* Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Pity.*
 UNVOYAGEABLE. *a.* Not to be passed over or voyaged. *Milton.*
 UNURGED. *a.* Not incited; not pressed. *Shakelb.*
 UNUSED. *a.* Not put to use; unemployed. *Sidney.* 2. Not accustomed. *Sidney*
 UNUSFUL. *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Glanville, Moore.*
 UNUSUAL. *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare. *Hooker, Rejcommon, Felton.*
 UNUSUALNESS. *f.* Uncommonness; infrequency. *Beaume.*
 UNUTTERABLE. *a.* Ineffable; inexpressible. *Milton, South*
 UNVULNERABLE. *a.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakefp.*
 UNWAKENED. *a.* Not roused from sleep. *Milton.*
 UNWALLED. *a.* Having no walls. *Krollen.*
 UNWAKES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution. *Fairfax.*
 UNWARILY. *adv.* Without caution; carelessly. *Digby.*
 UNWARINESS. *f.* [from *uswary*] Want of caution; carelessness. *Spectator*
 UNWARILIKE. *a.* Not cautioned; not used to war. *Dryden.*
 UNWARNED. *a.* Not cautioned; not made wary. *Lecte.*
 UNWARRANTABLE. *a.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed. *South.*
 UNWARRANTABLY. *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly. *Wake.*
 UNWARRANTED. *a.* Not ascertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*
 UNWARY. *a.* 1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate. *Milton.* 2. Unexpected. *Spenser.*
 UNWASHED. } *a.* Not washed; not cleaned.
 UNWASHEN. } ed by washing. *Shakefp.*
 UNWASHED. } *a.* Not consumed; not diminished. *Blackmore.*
 UNWASTELG. *a.* Not growing less. *Pope.*
 UNWAYED. *a.* Not used to travel. *Swelling*
 UNWEAKENED. *a.* Not weakened. *Taylor.*
 UNWEAPONED. *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms. *Raleigh.*
 UNWEAKIABLE. *a.* Not to be tired. *Hooker.*
 UNWEARIED. *a.* 1. Not tired; not fatigued. *Haller.* 2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent. *Denham.*
 To UNWEARY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness. *Temple.*

U N W

UNWED. *a.* Unmarried. *Shakefp.*
 UNWEDGEABLE. *a.* Not to be cloven. *Shakefp.*
 UNWEEDED. *a.* Not cleared from weeds. *Shakefp.*
 UNWEEPED. *a.* Not lamented. Now *uswett.* *Milton.*
 UNWEETING. *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenser, Milton.*
 UNWEIGHED. *a.* 1. Not examined by the balance. 1 *Kings.* 2. Not considered; negligent. *Shakefp.*
 UNWEIGHING. *a.* Inconsiderable; thoughtless. *Shakefp.*
 UNWELCOME. *a.* Not pleasing; not grateful. *Denham.*
 UNWEPT. *a.* Not lamented; not bewailed. *Dryden.*
 UNWET. *a.* Not moist. *Dryden.*
 UNWHIPPED. *a.* Not punished; not corrected. *Shakefp.*
 UNWHOLESOME. *a.* 1. Insalubrious; mischievous to health. *Bacon, South.* 2. Corrupt; tainted. *Shakefp.*
 UNWIELDILY. *adv.* 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. *adv.* Not with goodwill; not without loathsomeness. *Denham.*
 UNWILLINGNESS. *f.* Loathsomeness; disinclination. *Raleigh.*
 To UNWIND. *v. a.* pret. and part. 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. *Motimer.*
 UNWIPED. *a.* Not cleared. *Shakefp.*
 UNWISE. *a.* Weak; defective in wisdom. *Shakefp, Tillotson.*
 UNWISHLIY. *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely. *Sidney.*
 To UNWISH. *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be. *Shakefp.*
 UNWISHED. *a.* Not sought; not desired. *Sidney.*
 UNWIST. *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Stee.*
 To UNWIT. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. *Shakefp.*
 UNWITHDRAWING. *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton.*
 UNWITHSTOOD. *a.* Not opposed. *Philips.*
 UNWITNESSED. *a.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice. *Hooker.*
 UNWITTINGLY. *adv.* Without knowledge; without consciousness. *Sidney, Bentley.*
 UNWONTED. *a.* 1. Uncommon; unusual; rare;

rare; infrequent. *Shakesp. Glasville.* 2. Unaccustomed; unused. *May.*
 UNWORKING. 2. Living without labour. *Locke.*
 UNWORKSHIPPED. *a.* Not adored. *Milton.*
 UNWORTHILY. *adv.* Not according to desert. *Broom.*
 UNWORTHINESS. *f.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Sidney, Shakesp. Wake.*
 UNWORTHY. *a.* 1. Not deserving. *Hooker.* 2. Wanting merit. *Whitgift.* 3. Mean. *Sidney.* 4. Not suitable; not adequate. *Swift.* 5. Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden.*
 UNWOUND. *part pass.* and *pret.* of *unwind.* Unwilled. *Mortimer.*
 UNWOUNDED. *a.* 1. Not wounded. *Milton.* 2. Not hurt. *Pope.*
 To UNWREATH. *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle.*
 UNWRITING. *a.* Not assuming the character of an author. *Arbutnot.*
 UNWRITTEN. *a.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *South, Hale.*
 UNWROUGHT. *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax.*
 UNWRUNG. *a.* Not pinched. *Shakesp.*
 UNYIELDED. *a.* Not given up. *Dryden.*
 To UNYOKE. *v. a.* 1. To loose from the yoke. *Shakesp.* 2. To part; to disjoin. *Shakesp.*
 UNYOKED. *a.* 1. Having never wore yoke. *Dryden.* 2. Licentious; unrestrained. *Shakesp.*
 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. *Craford.* 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. *Hilder.*
 VOCALLY. *adv.* [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. *South, Richardson.*
 VOICE. *f.* [*voix*, Fr. *voxis*, Lat.] 1. Sound emitted by the mouth. 2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth. *Bacon.* 3. Any sound made by breath. *Aldison.* 4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed. *Kueller.*
 To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To rumour; to report. *Bacon.* 2. To vote. *Shakesp.*
 To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. *Oldbete. South.*

VOICED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice. *Denham.*
 VOID. *a.* [*vuide*, Fr.] 1. Empty; vacant; *Genesis, Shakesp.* 2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Hooker, Clarendon.* 3. Unfurnished; unoccupied. *Camden.* 4. Wanting; unfinished; empty. *Whitgift.* 5. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Pope.*
 VOID. *f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*
 To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, Fr.] 1. To quit; to leave empty. *Shakesp.* 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. *Cleavel.*
 VOIDRESS. *f.* [from *void*.] 1. Emptiness; vacuity. 2. Nullity; inefficacy. 3. Want of substantiality. *Hakewill.*
 VOITURE. *f.* [Fr.] Carriage. *Arbutnot.*
 VOLANT. *a.* [*volant*, Lat. *volant*, French.] 1. Flying; passing through the air. *Wilkins.* 2. Nimble; active. *Milton, Phipps.*
 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.] 1. The
 VOLATILITY. } quality of flying away by
 evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon, Hale, Newton, Arbutnot.* 2. Mutability of mind.
 VOLATILIZATION. *f.* [from *volatilize*.] 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*, French] 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. *South, 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. *Shakesp.*
 To VOLLEY. *v. n.* To throw out. *Shakesp.*
 VOLLED. *a.* [from *volley*.] Displaced; discharged with a volley. *Phipps.*
 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.*

- Clarendon*. 3. Mutability; liability to revolution. *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. *Shaksp.*
- VOLUME**. *f.* [*vo'lumen*, Lat.] 1. Something rolled, or convolved. 2. As much as seems convolved at once. *Dryden*, *Fenton*, *Cheyne*. 3. A book. *Spenser*.
- VOLUMINOUS**. *a.* [from *vo'lume*.] 1. Consisting of many complications. *Milton*. 2. Consisting of many volumes, or books. *Milton*. 3. Copious; diffusive. *Clarendon*.
- VOLUMINOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *voluminosus*.] In many volumes or books. *Glanville*.
- VOLUNTARILY**. *adv.* [*voluntiers*, 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. *Secd.* 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 played at will. *Cleaveland*.
- VOLUNTEER**. *f.* [*volontaire*, 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*, Lat.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious. *Spens.* *Bent.*
- VOLUPTUOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *voluptuosus*.] Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure. *South*.
- VOLUPTUOUSNESS**. *f.* [from *voluptuosus*.] Luxuricinous; addictedness to excess of pleasure. *Donne*.
- VOLUTE**. *f.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column. That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark 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 Ionick capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus. *Harris*.
- VOMICA**. *f.* [Latin] An encysted humour in the lungs. *Arbuthnot*.
- VOMICK NUT**. *f.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or snake-wood 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.* [*vomere*, Latin] To cast up the contents of the stomach. *More*.
- To VOMIT**. *v. a.* [*vomit*, Fr.] 1. To throw
- up from the stomach. *Jonab*, *Arbuth.* 2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.
- VOMIT**. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The matter thrown up from the stomach. *Sandys*. 2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit. *Arbuthnot*.
- VOMITION**. *f.* [from *vomo*, Latin.] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew*.
- VOMITIVE**. *a.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits. *Brown*.
- VOMITORY**. *a.* [*vomitore*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick. *Harvey*.
- VORACIOUS**. *a.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- VORACIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.
- VORACIOUSNESS**. } *f.* [*voracite*, Fr.] Greediness; ravenousness.
- VORACITY**. } *f.* [*voracite*, Fr.] Greediness; ravenousness. *Sandys*.
- VORTEX**. *f.* [In the plural *vortices*. Lat.] Any thing whirled round. *Newton*, *Bentley*.
- VORTICAL**. *a.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion. *Newton*.
- VOTRESS**. *f.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worship or state. *Cleaveland*, *Pope*.
- VOTARIST**. *f.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any person or thing. *Shaksp.* *Milton*.
- VOTARY**. *f.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life. *Crawford*, *Regers*.
- VOTARY**. *a.* Consequent to a vow. *Bacon*.
- VOTE**. *f.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered. *Reformation*.
- To VOTE**. *v. a.* 1. To chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage. *Bacon*. 2. To give by vote. *Swift*.
- VOTER**. *f.* [from *vote*] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage. *Swift*.
- VOTIVE**. *a.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow. *Prior*.
- To VOUCH**. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman Fr.] 1. To call to witness; to obtest. *Dryd.* 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. *Shaksp.*
- VOUCHER**. *v. a.* [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. *Shaksp.*
- To VOUCHSAFE**. *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield. *Sidney*, *Dryden*.
- VOUCHSAFEMENT**. *f.* [from *vouchsafe*.] Grant; condescension. *Boyle*.
- VOW**. *f.* [*vovum*, 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.* [*vover*, Fr. *voves*, Latin.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power, *Hooker*, *Spelman*.

TO VOW. *v. n.* To make **vows** of solemn promises. *Suckling.*

VOWEL. *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**. *Shakeſp.*

VOYAGE. *f.* [*voyage*, Fr.] 1. A travel by sea. *Bacon, Prior.* 2. Couſe; attempt; undertaking. *Shakeſp.* 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. *adv.* [*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. *Watton.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 6. Above the horizon. *Judges.* 7. To a ſtate of advancement. *Atter.* 8. In a ſtate of exaltation. *Spencer.* 9. In a ſtate of climbing. 10. In a ſtate of inſurrection. *Shakeſp.* 11. In a ſtate of being increaſed, or raiſed. *Dryden.* 12. From a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place. *L'Eſtrange.* 13. From younger to elder years. *Pſalms.* 14. *Up and down.* Diſperſedly; here and there. *Addiſon.* 15. *Up and down.* Backward and forward. 16. *Up to.* To an equal height with. *Addiſon.* 17. *Up to.* Adequately to. *Atterbury, Rogers.* 18. *Up with.* A phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow. *Sidney.*

UP *interject.* 1. A word exhorting to riſe from bed. *Pope.* 2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rouſing to action. *Spencer.*

UP. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down. *Bacon.*

TO UPBEAR. *v. a.* preter. *upborne*; part. paſſ. *upborne*. [*up* and *bear*.] 1. To ſuſtain aloft; to ſupport in elevation. *Milton.* 2. To raiſe aloft. *Pope.* 3. To ſupport from falling. *Spencer.*

TO UPBRAID. *v. a.* [*upgebrādan*, *upgebrēdan*, Saxon.] 1. To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful. *Sandys, Blackm.* 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 throw fault by being in a ſtate of compariſon. *Sidney.* 6. To treat with contempt. *Spencer.*

UPBRAIDINGLY. *adv.* By way of reproach. *Ben. Johnson.*

TO UPBRAVE. *v. a.* To ſhame. *Spencer.*

UPBROUGHT. part. paſſ. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured. *Spencer.*

UPHAND. *a.* [*up* and *hand*] Liſted by the hand. *Moxon.*

UPCAST. Thrown upward. *Dryden.*

UPCAST. *f.* A term of bowling; a throw; a caſt. *Shakeſp.*

TO UPGA'THER. *v. a.* [*up* and *gather*.] To contract. *Spencer.*

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 UPHOARD. *v. a.* [*up* and *heard*] To treaſure; to ſtore; to accumulate in private places. *Spencer.*

TO UPHOLD. *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; and part. paſſ. *upheld*, and *unholden*. [*up* and *hold*] 1. To liſt on high. *Dryden.* 2. To ſupport; to ſuſtain; to keep from falling. *Shakeſp.* 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. *Shakeſp.* 7. To continue without failing. *Holder.* 8. To continue in being. *Hatewell.*

UPHOLDER. *f.* [from *upheld*.] 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. *Shakeſp. 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. *Shakeſp.* 2. Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shakeſp.* 3. By way of imprecation or infliction. *Shakeſp.* 4. It expreſſes obreitation, or profeſtation. *Sh.* 5. It is uſed to expreſs any hardſhip or miſchief. *Burnet.* 6. In conſequence of. *Bacon, Haywood, Clarendon.* 7. In immediate conſequence of. *Tillotſon.* 8. In a ſtate of view. *Shakeſp. 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. *Shakeſp.* 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 place. *Dryden.* 21. Exactly; according to. *Shakeſp.* 22. By; noting the means of ſupport. *Woodward.*

UPPER. *a.* [a comparative from *up*.] 1. Superior in place; higher. *Peackam.* 2. Higher in power. *Hooker.*

UPPERMOST. *a.* [ſuperlative from *upper*.] 1. Highest in place. *Dryden.* 2. Highest in power or authority. *Glanville.* 3. Predominant; moſt powerful. *Dryden.*

UPPISH. *a.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant. To **UPRAISE.** *v. a.* [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt. *Milton.*

To **UPREAR.** *v. a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high. *Gay.*

UPRIGHT. *a.* 1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Jerem. Bacon.* 2. Erected; pricked up. *Spenser.* 3. Honest; not declining from the right. *Milton.*

UPRIGHTLY. *adv.* [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. *Shakspeare.*

UPRISE. *f.* Appearance above the horizon. *Shakspeare.*

UPROAR. *f.* [*uproer*, Dutch.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. *Raleigh, Philips.*

To **UPROAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. *Shakspeare.*

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. *Shakspeare.*

UPSHOT. *f.* [*up* and *shot*.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. *Shakspeare. More, L. Esdras, Bunnet, Arbuthnot, Pope.*

UPSIDE down. [an adverbial form of speech] With total reversal; in complete disorder. *Raleigh, South.*

UPSPRING. *f.* A man suddenly exalted. *Shakspeare.*

To **UPSTAND.** *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 **UPSWARM.** *v. a.* [*up* and *swarm*.] To raise in a swarm. *Shakspeare.*

To **UPTAKE.** *v. a.* [*up* and *take*.] To take into the hands. *Spenser.*

To **UPTRAIN.** *v. n.* [*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 *peard*, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*

UPWARD. *f.* The top. *Shakspeare.*

UPWARD. } *adv.* [*up* and *peard*.] 1. To-
UPWARDS. } wards 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 *upwund*. [*up* and *wind*.] To convolve. *Spenser.*

URBANITY. *f.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. *Dryden.*

URCHIN. *f.* 1. A hedge-hog. *Shakspeare.* 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. *Wifman.*

URETHRA. *f.* [*uretre*, Fr.] The passage of the urine. *Wifman.*

To **URGE.** *v. a.* [*urges*, Lat.] 1. To incite; to push. *Shakspeare. Tillotson.* 2. To provoke; to exasperate. *Shakspeare.* 3. To follow close, so as to impel. *Pope.* 4. To labour vehemently. 5. To press; to enforce. *Dryden.* 6. To press as an argument. *Shakspeare.* 7. To importune; to solicit. *Spenser.* 8. To press in opposition, by way of objection. *Tillotson.*

To **URGE.** *v. n.* To press forward. *Dennie.*

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. *adv.* [from *urgent*.] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

URGER. *f.* [from *urges*.] One who presses.

URGEWONDER. *f.* A sort of grain. *Mortim.*

URINAL. *f.* [*urinal*, Fr.] A bottle in which water is kept for impaction. *Shakspeare.*

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. *Arbuthnot.*

URN. *f.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.] 1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Dryden.* 2. A water pot. *Greech.* 3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*

UROSCOPY. *f.* [*uroscopie* and *scopia*.] 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*, Fren] 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.* [*usance*, Fr.] 1. Use; proper employment. *Spenser*. 2. Usury; interest paid for money. *Shakefp.*

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. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden*. 5. Convenience; help. *Locke*. 6. Usage; customary act. *Locke*. 7. Practice; habit. *Waller*. 8. Custom; common occurrence. *Shakefp.* 9. Interest; money paid for the use of money. *Taylor*, *South*.

TO USE. *v. a.* [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.] 1. To employ to any purpose. *1 Chron*. 2. To accustom; to habituate. *Rejcomm*. 3. To treat. *Kneller*, *Addison*. 4. To practise. *1 Peter*. 5. To behave. *Shakefp.*

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. *Mora*, *Locke*, *Swift*.

USEFULLY. *adv.* (from *useful*.) In such a manner as to help forward some end. *Bentley*.

USEFULNESS. *f.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end. *Addison*.

USELESSLY. *adv.* (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*, *Boyc*.

USER. *f.* (from *use*.) One who uses. *Sidney*, *Watton*.

USHER. *f.* [*huissier*, Fr.] 1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Shakefp.*, *Swift*. 2. An under-teacher. *Dryden*.

TO USHER. *v. a.* (from the noun.) To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Milton*, *Pope*

USQUEBAUGH. *f.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] A compound distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics. The Highland sort, by corruption, they call *whisky*.

USTION. *f.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USTORIOUS. *a.* [*ustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning. *It atts*.

USUAL. *a.* [*usual*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary. *H. Sher*.

USUALLY. *adv.* (from *usual*.) Commonly; frequently; customarily. *South*, *Swift*.

USUALNESS. *f.* (from *usual*.) Commonness; frequency.

USUCAPTION. *f.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of a thing, by possession thereof a certain term of years. *Dict.*

USUFRUCT. *f.* The temporary use, enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Aylfe*.

USUFRUCTUARY. *f.* [*usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing. *Aylfe*.

TO USURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practise usury; to take interest for money. *Shakefp.*

USURER. *f.* [*usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. *Shakefp.*

USURIOUS. *a.* Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne*.

TO USURP. *v. a.* [*usurpo*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right. *Hooker*, *Ben. Johnson*.

USURPATION. *f.* (from *usurp*.) Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession. *K. Charles*, *Dryden*.

USURPER. *f.* (from *usurp*.) One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. *Spenser*, *Dryden*.

USURPINGLY. *adv.* (from *usurp*.) Without just claim. *Shakefp.*

USURY. *f.* [*usura*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.] 1. Money paid for the use of money; interest. *Spenser*, *Walton*. 2. The practice of taking interest. *Bacon*.

UTENSIL. *f.* [*utensile*, low Lat.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade. *South*

UTERINE. *a.* [*uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb. *Ray*.

UTERUS. (Lat.) The womb.

UTILITY. *f.* [*utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness. *Bacon*.

UTMOST. *a.* [utmost, Saxon; from *utten*] 1. Extreme; placed at the extremity. *Milton*. 2. Being in the highest degree. *Shakefp*

UTMOST. *f.* The most that can be; the greatest power. *Shakefp*, *South*.

UTTER. *a.* [utten, Sax.] 1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the center. *Milton*.

2. Placed without any compals; 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 punish. *Dryden*. 3. To sell; to vend. *Abbt*, *Caraw*. 4. To dispense; 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. Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. *Shak*.

3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth. *Holder*.

UTTERER. *f.* (from *utter*.) 1. One who pronounces. 2. A divulger; a discoverer. *Dryden*. 3. A seller; a vender.

UTTERLY. *adv.* (from *utter*.) Fully; completely; perfectly. *Hooker*, *Clarendon*.

UTTERMOST. *a.* (from *utter*.) 1. Extreme; being in the highest degree. *Milton*. 2. Most remote. *Abbt*.

UTTERMOST. *f.* The greatest degree. *Holder*.

UVEOUS.

V U L

U X O

UVEOUS. *a.* [from *uva*, Lat.] The *vesus* coat, or, iris of the eye, hath a muculous 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, Lat.] 1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people. 2. Mean; low; being of the common rate. *South, Broome*. 5. Publick; commonly bruited. *Shakesp*.
VULGAR. *f.* [vulgaire, Fr.] The common people. *K Charles, Swift*.
VULGARITY. *f.* [from vulgar.] 1. Meanness; state of the lowest people. *Brown*. 2. Particular instance or specimen of meanness. *Dryden*.
VULGARLY. *adv.* [from vulgar.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people. *Hammond, Brown*.
VULNERABLE. *a.* [vulnerabilis, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries. *Shakesp*.

VULNERARY. *a.* [vulnerarius, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds. *Wiseman*.
To VULNERATE. *v. n.* [vulnero, Lat.] To wound; to hurt. *Glasville*.
VULPINE. *a.* [vulpinus, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.
VULTURE. *f.* [vultur, Lat.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity. *Shakesp*.
VULTURINE. *a.* [vulturinus, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.
UVULA. *f.* [uvula, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Wiseman*.
UXORIOUS. *a.* [uxorius, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage. *Brown, Milton*.
UXORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from uxorius.] With fond submission to a wife. *Dryden*.
UXORIOUSNESS. *f.* [from uxorius.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

W.

W A F

W A G

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*, *vico*; *strew*: The sound of *w* consonant is uniform.
To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To shake; to move from side to side. *Mixon*.
WAD. *f.* [weod, hay, Saxon.] A bundle of straw thrust close together. 2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward*.
WADDING. *f.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.
To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [waghalen, Dutch.] To shake, in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line. *Speck, Pope*.
To WADF. *v. n.* [from *vadium*, Lat.] 1. To walk through the waters, to pass water without swimming. *Knolles, More*. 2. To pass difficultly and laboriously. *Hosier, Addison*.
WAFER. *f.* [wafel, Dutch]. 1. A thin cake. 2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists. *Hall*. Faſte 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. *f.* [from the verb] 1. A floating body. *Thomson*. 2. Motion of a streamer.

WAFTAGE. *f.* [from *waft*.] Carriage by water or air. *Shakesp*.
WA'FTER. *f.* [from *waft*.] A passage boat. *Ainsworth*.
WAFTURE. *f.* [from *waft*.] The act of waving. *Shakesp*.
To WAG. *v. a.* [wagan, Saxon; *wagger*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly. *Swift*.
To WAG. *v. n.* 1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Shakesp*. 2. To go; to be moved. *Dryden*.
WAG. *f.* [wagan, Saxon, to cheat] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll. *Addison*.
WAGE. *f.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [wage, German.] 1. Pay given for service. *Shakesp*. 2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth*.
To WAGE. *v. a.* 1. To attempt; to venture. *Shakesp*. 2. To make; to carry on. *Dryden*. 3. [From *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. *Spens*. 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*. *Bent*.
WAGER. *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

To **WAGER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett. *Shakeſp.*

WAGES. *f.* See **WAGE**.

WAGGERY. *f.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; ſarcaſtical gaiety. *Locke.*

WAGGISH. *a.* [from *wag*.] Knaviſhly merry; merrily miſchievous; frolickſome. *L'Eſtrange.*

WAGGISHNESS. *f.* [from *waggiſh*.] Merry miſchief. *Bacon.*

To **WAGGLE**. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Germ.] To waddle; to move from ſide to ſide. *Sidney.*

WAGGON. *f.* [*wagon*, Saxon; *waeghens*, Dutch; *wagon*, Illandick.] 1. A heavy carriage for burthens. *Knolles.* 2. A chariot. *Spencer.*

WAGGONER. *f.* [from *waggon*.] One who drives a waggon. *Dryden, Ainsworth.*

WAGTAIL. *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WAID. *v. a.* Crushed. *Shakeſp.*

WAIF. *f.* Goods found, but claimed by no body. *Ainsworth.*

To **WAIL**. *v. a.* [*gvalare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Pope.*

To **WAIL**. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to expreſs ſorrow. *Ezekiel.*

WAIL. *f.* Audible ſorrow. *Thomſon.*

WAILING. *f.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible ſorrow. *Knolles.*

WAILFUL. *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shakeſp.*

WAIN. *f.* A carriage. *Spencer.*

WAINROPE. *f.* A large cord, with which the load is tied on the waggon. *Shakeſp.*

WAINSCOT. *f.* [*wageſcot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Arbutnot.*

To **WAINSCOT** *v. a.* [*waegenſchotten*, Dutch.] 1. To line walls with boards. 2. To line in general. *Grew.*

WAIR. *f.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST. *f.* [*gwafte*, 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 **WAIT**. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.] 1. To expect; to ſtay for. *Shakeſp.* 2. To attend; to accompany with ſubmiſſion or reſpect. *Dryden.* 3. To attend as a conſequence of ſomething. *Rowe.* 4. To watch as an enemy. *Job.*

To **WAIT**. *v. n.* 1. To expect; to ſtay in expectation. *Job.* 2. To pay ſervile or ſubmiſſive attendance. *Milton, Denham.* 3. To attend. *Shakeſp.* 4. To ſtay; not to depart from. *South.* 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. *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT. *f.* Ambuſh; inſidious and ſecret attempts. *Numbers.*

WAITER. *f.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others. *Ben. Johnson.*

WAITING gentleman. } *f.* [from *wait*.]

WAITING maid. } An upper ſer-

WAITING woman. } vant who at-

tends on a lady in her chamber. *Shakeſp. Swift.*

To **WAKE**. *v. n.* [pacisn, Saxon; *waacken*, Dutch.] 1. To watch; not to ſleep. *Ecclus. Milton.* 2. To be rouſed from ſleep. *Milton.*

3. To ceaſe to ſleep. *Sidney, Denham.*

4. To be put in action; to be excited. *Milton.*

To **WAKE**. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.] 1. To rouſe from ſleep. *Dryden.*

2. To excite; to put in motion or action. *Prior.* 3. To bring to life again, 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 forbearing ſleep. *Milton.*

WAKEFUL. *a.* [*wake and full*.] Not ſleeping; vigilant. *Spencer, Craſhaw.*

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. *Spencer.* 2. To excite to action. *Roscommon.*

3. To produce; to bring forth. *Milton.*

WAKEROBIN. *f.* A plant. *Mil'ler.*

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. *Darves.* 6. To act on any occaſion. *Ben. Johnson.* 7. To be in motion. *Spencer.*

8. To act in ſleep. *Shakeſp.* 9. To range; to move about. *Shakeſp.* 10. To move off. *Spencer.* 11. To act in any particular manner. *Deuter.* 12. To travel. *Deuter.*

To **WALK**. *v. n.* 1. To paſs through. *Shakeſp.*

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. *Dryden.* 3. A length of ſpace or circuit through which one walks. *Milton.* 4. An avenue ſet with trees. *Milton.* 5. Way; road; range; place of wandering. *Sandys.* 6. [*Turbo*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.* 7. *Walk* is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace, or going of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

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; *callum*, Lat. pall, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.] 1. A ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upwards, and cemented with mortar;

- mortar; the sides of a building. *Watton*. 2. Fortification, with bulwarks. *Shakef.*
3. To take the upper place; 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. *Shakef.*
- WALLEYED. *a.* [wall and eye.] Having white eyes. *Shakef.*
- WALLFLOWER. *f.* See STOCKGILLFLOWER.
- WALLFRUIT. *f.* Fruit, which to be ripened must be planted against a wall. *Mortimer*.
- To WALLUP. *v. n.* [pealin, to boil, Sax.] To boil.
- WALLOUSE. *f.* [cimez, Lat.] An insect. *Antworth*.
- To WALLOW. *v. n.* [wualgan, Gothick; palpan, Sax.] 1. To move heavily and clumsily. *Milton*. 2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthily. *Kneller*. 3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice. *South*.
- WALLOW. *f.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk. *Dryden*.
- WALLPEPPER. *f.* Houfeleek.
- WALLRUE. *f.* An herb.
- WALLWORT. *f.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or dancwort. See ELDER.
- WALNUT. *f.* [pall hnutu, Sax.] 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*.
- WALTRON. *f.* The sea-horse. *Woodward*.
- To WAMBLE. *v. n.* [wammelen, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and heknets. It is used of the stomach. *L'Estrange*.
- WAN. *a.* [pau, Sax.] Pale, as with sickness; languid or lool. *Spenser*, *Suckling*.
- WAN, for *wan*. The old pret. of *winn*. *Spenser*.
- WAND. *f.* [Waad, Danish] A small stick, or twig; a long rod. *Shakef*, *Bacon*. 2. Any staff of authority or use. *Sidney*, *Milton*. 3. A charming rod. *Milton*.
- To WANDER. *v. n.* [wandrian, Sax. wandelen, Dutch.] 1. To rove; to ramble here and there to go, without any certain course. *Shakef.*, *Hebrews*. 2. To deviate; to go astray. *Ijalmu*.
- 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.* [pauian, to grow less, Sax.] 1. To grow less; to decrease. *Halswyl*. 2. To decline; to sink. *Shakef.*, *Rowe*.
- WANE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Decrease of the moon. *Bacon*. 2. Decline; diminution; declension. *South*.
- WANNED. *a.* [from wan.] Turned pale and faint coloured. *Shakef.*
- WANNESS. *f.* [from wan] Paleness; languor.
- To WANT. *v. a.* [pana, Sax.] 1. To be without something fit or necessary. *Ecclesi*. 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. *Helder*. 6. To wish for; to long for. *Steele*.
- 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*.
- WAN. *f.* 1. Need. *Milton*. 2. Deficiency. *Addison*. 3. The state of not having. *Pope*. 4. Poverty, penury; indigence. *Swift*. 5. [pand, Sax.] A mole.
- WANTON. *a.* 1. Lascivious; libidinous. *Milton*. 2. Licentious; dissolute. *Shakef.*, *Rejcomson*. 3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy. *Shakef.*, *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 trifter; an insignificant flatterer. *Shakef.* 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. *Osway*. 3. To move nimbly and irregularly.
- WANTONLY. *adv.* [from wanton.] Lasciviously; frolicksome; gayly; sportively. *Dryden*.
- WANTONNESS. *f.* [from wanton.] 1. Lasciviousness; lechery. *Shakef.* 2. Sportiveness; frolic; humour. *Shakef.* 3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *King Charles*, *Milton*.
- WANTWIT. *f.* [want and wit.] A fool; a idiot. *Shakef.*
- WANTY. *f.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse. *Tupper*.
- WAPED. *a.* Dejected; crushed by misery. *Shakef.*
- WAPENTAKE. *f.* [from wæpun, Saxon, and take; Wapentake is all one with wia; 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 w. pentake was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser*.

WAR

WAR

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. *Shaksp.*

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.* [*zwervelen*, German] 1. To quaver any sound. 2. To caufe 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. *f.* [from *warble*] A singer; a songster. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from *peard*, Saxon. *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. a.* [*wearden*, Sax. *warren*, Dutch; *garder*, French] 1. To guard; to watch. *Spenser*. 2. To defend; to protect. *Shaksp.* 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. *Shaksp.* 4. Fortrels; strong hold. 5. District of a town. *Dryden*. 6. Custody; confinement. *Hosker*. 7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other. *Milton, Greco*. 8. One in the hands of a guardian. *Drummond, Otway*. 9. The state of a child under a guardian. *Bacon*. 12. Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spenser.*

WARDEN. *f.* [*waerden*, Dutch] 1. A keeper; a guardian. 2. A head officer. *Garth*. 3. Warden of the cinque ports. A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those haven 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 light. *Shaksp.*

WARDMOTE. *f.* [*weard and mot*, or *gemot*, Saxon.] A meeting, a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE. *f.* [*garderobe*, French] A room where clothes are kept. *Spenser, Addison.*

WARDSHIP. *f.* [from *ward*] 1. Guardian-

ship. *Bacon*. 2. Pupillage; state of being under ward. *K. Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequently *wore*. *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.* [*wearn*, Saxon; *wern*, Dutch] Commonly something to be sold. *Shaksp. Ben. Jonson.*

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. *adv.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously. *Spenser.*

WARFARE. *f.* [*war* and *fare*] Military service; military life. *Milton, Dryden, Atterbury, Rogers.*

To WARFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life. *Camden.*

WARHABLE. *a.* [*war* and *habile*.] Military; fit for war. *Spenser.*

WARILY. *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought. *Hosker, South, Spratt.*

WARINESS. *f.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness. *Donne, Spratt.*

WARK. *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.* [*penlock*, Sax.] A witch;
WARLUCK. } a wizard.

WARM. *a.* [*swarm*, Gothick; *wearm*, Sax. *swarm*, 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. *Isaiah, Milton*. 2. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

WARMINGPAN. *f.* [*swarm* and *pan*.] A covered bras pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE. *f.* [*swarm* and *stone*.] The *warming-stone* is dugged in Cornwall, which being once heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while. *Ray.*

WARMLY. *adv.* [from *swarm*.] 1. With gentle heat. *Milton*. 2. Eagerly; ardently. *Prior, Pope.*

WARINESS. } *f.* [from *warm.*] 1. Gentle.
 WARMTH. } heat. *Shakeſp. Bacon, Addiſon.*
 2. Zeal; paſſion; fervour of mind. *Shakeſp. Spratt.* 3. Fanciſulneſs; enthuiſiaſm *Temple.*
 To WARN. *v. a.* [pæpnan, 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. *Aiſs, 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.* [pæpp, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch] That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof. *Bacon.*
 To WARP. *v. n.* [pæppan, Sax. *werpen*, Dut.] To change from the true ſituation of inſtead motion; to change the poſition from one part to another. *Shakeſp. Moxon.* 2. To liſe its proper courſe or direction. *Shakeſp. Norris.* 3. To turn. *Milton.*
 To WARP. *v. a.* To contract; to ſhrivel
 2. To turn aſide from the true direction. *Dryd. Watts.* 3. It is uſed by *Shakeſp.* 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 aſſert. *Hooker, Locke.* 2. To give authority. *Shakeſp.* 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 conveying ſome right or authority. *Shakeſp. 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. *Shakeſp.*
 WARRANTABLE. *a.* [from *warrant*] Juſtifiable; defenſible. *Brown, South.*
 WARRANTABLENESS. *f.* [from *warrantable*] Juſtifiableneſs. *Sidney.*
 WARRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warrantable*] Juſtifiably. *Wake.*
 WARRANTER. *f.* [from *warrant*] 1. One who gives authority. 2. One who gives ſecurity
 WARRANTISE. *f.* [*warrantiſe*, law Latin.] Authority; ſecurity. *Shakeſp.*
 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 againſt all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed between them. *Cowell.* 2. Authority; juſtificatory mandate. *Shakeſp. Taylor.* 3. Security. *Locke.*
 To WARRANT. *v. a.* [from *war*] To make war upon. *Fairfax.*
 WARRE. *a.* [pæpp, Saxon.] Worſe. *Spenser.*
 WARREN. *f.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerrenne*, 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. *Shakeſp. Dryden*
 WART. *f.* [pæpp, Saxon; *werte*, Dutch.] A corneous excrescence; a ſmall protuberance on the ſkinn *Bacon.*
 WARTWORT. *f.* [*wart* and *wort.*] Spurge.
 WARTY. *a.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.
 WARWORN. *a.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war. *Shakeſp.*
 WARY. *a.* [pæpp, Saxon.] Cautious; ſcrupulous; timorouſly prudent. *Hooker, Daniel, Addiſon.*
 WAS. The preterite of *To BE.* *Geneſis.*
 To WASH. *v. a.* [pæpnan, Saxon; *waſſchen*, Dutch.] 1. To cleanſe by ablution. *Shakeſp. L'Eſtrange.* 2. To moiſten. 3. To affect by ablution. *Aiſs, 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. *Shakeſp.*
 WASH. *f.* [from the verb] 1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mortimer.* 2. A bog; a marſh; a ſen; a quagmire. *Shakeſp.* 3. A medical or coſmetick lotion. *Hudibras, South, Swift.* 4. A ſuperficial ſtain or colour. *Collier.* 5. The ſeed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes. *Shakeſp.* 6. The act of waſhing the clothes of a family; the linen waſhed at once.
 WASHBALL. *f.* [*waſb* and *ball.*] Ball made of ſoap. *Swift.*
 WASHER. *f.* [from *waſb.*] One that waſhes. *Shakeſp.*
 WASHY. *a.* [from *waſb.*] 1. Watry; damp. *Milton.* 2. Weak; not ſolid. *Wotton.*
 WASP. *f.* [pæpp, Saxon; *weſpa*, Latin; *guèſſe*, Fr.] A beak ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee. *Shakeſp. Drayton.*
 WASPIH. *a.* [from *waſp.*] Peeviſh; malignant; irritable. *Shakeſp. Stillinſteet.*
 WASPIHLY. *adv.* [from *waſpih.*] Peeviſhly.
 WASPIHNESS. *f.* [from *waſpih.*] Peeviſhneſs; irritability.
 WASSAIL. *f.* [from pæp hæel, your health, Saxon.] 1. A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, antiently much uſed by Engliſh good-fellows 2. A drunken bout. *Shakeſp.*
 WASSAILER. *f.* [from *waſſail.*] A toper; a drunkard *Milton.*
 WAST. The ſecond perſon of *was*, from *To be.*
 To WASTE. *v. a.* [pæpnan, Saxon; *waſten*, Dutch; *guafare*, Italian; *waſtare*, Latin.] 1. To diminish. *Dryd. Temple.* 2. To deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly *Hooker, Bac.* 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. *Mit. Locke, Prior.* 2. Deſolate; uncultivated. *Abbot.* 3. Superfluous; exuberant; left for want of occupiers. *Milton.* 4. Worthleſs; that of which none but vile uſes can be made.

- 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, Milit. Ray*. 2. Useless expence. *Dryd, Watts*. 3. Desolate or uncultivated ground. *Locke, Spenser*. 4. Ground, place, or space unoccupied. *Milton, Waller, Smith*. 5. Region ruined and deserted. *Dryd*. 6. Mischief; destruction. *Shaksp.*
- WASTEFUL.** *a.* [waste and full.] 1. Destructive; ruinous. *Milton*. 2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive. *Shak. Bacon*. 3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. *Addison*. 4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenser*.
- WASTEFULLY.** *adv.* [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 Jonson*.
- WASTREL.** *f.* [from waste.] Commons. *Carew*.
- WATCH.** *f.* [wace, Saxon] 1. Forbearance of sleep. 2. Attendance without sleep. *Addison*. 3. Attention; close observation. *Shaksp.* 4. Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenser*. 5. Watchman; men set to guard. *Spenser*. 6. Place where a guard is set. *Shaksp.* 7. Post or office of a watchman. *Shaksp.* 8. A period of the night. *Dryd*. 9. A pocket-clock, a small clock moved by a spring. *Hale*
- TO WATCH.** *v. n.* [pactan, Saxon] 1. Not to sleep, to wake. *Shaksp. Ecclesi.* 2. To keep guard. *Jer. Milton*. 3. To look with expectation. *Psalms*. 4. To be attentive; to be vigilant. *Timothy*. 5. To be cautiously observant. *Taylor*. 6. To be infiduously attentive. *Milton*.
- TO WATCH.** *v. a.* 1. To guard; to have in keep. *Milton*. 2. To observe in ambush. *Walt. Milton*. 3. To tend. *Brome*. 4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.
- WATCHER.** *f.* [from watch.] 1. One who watches. *Shaksp.* 2. Diligent overlooker or observer.
- WATCHET.** *a.* [wæcet, Saxon] Blue; pale blue. *Dryden*.
- WATCHFUL.** *a.* [watch and full.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. *Shak. Revelation*.
- WATCHFULLY.** *adv.* [from watchful.] Vigilantly, cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation. *Boyle*.
- WATCHFULNESS.** *f.* [from watchful.] 1. Vigilance, heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard. *Hamm Arbuthnot. 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. *Milman*.
- WATCHMAKER.** *f.* [watch and maker.] One whose trade is to make watches or pocket-clocks. *Moxon*.
- WATCHMAN.** *f.* [watch and man.] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. *Bac Taylor*.
- WATCHTOWER.** *f.* [watch and tower.] Tower on which a centinel is placed for the sake of prospect. *Denne, Milton, Ray*.
- WATCHWORD.** *f.* [watch and word] The word given to the centinel to know their friends. *Spenser, Samlys*.
- WATER.** *f.* [wæter, Dutch; wæter, Saxon.] 1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all flavour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specific 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 friction 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 profusity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it. *Quincy, Shaksp.* 2. The sea. *Common Prayer*. 3. Urine. *Shaksp.* 4. To hold WATER. To be found; to be tight. *L'Estran*. 5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond. *Shak.* 6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water: as, water spinich, water-flood, water-couries, water-pots, water-fox, water-snakes, water-gods, water-newt. *Sidon. Ps. Isaiah, Jo. Walton, May, Dryd. Derh.*
- TO WATER.** *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 WATER.** *v. n.* 1. To shed moisture. *Shak. South.* 2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Gen. Knolles*. 3. *The mouth* WATERERS. The man longs. *Camden*.
- WATERCOLOURS.** *f.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with waters; those they call water-colours. *Boyle*.
- WATERCRESSES.** *f.* [*Silybrium*, Latin.] A plant. There are five species. *Miller*.
- WATERER.** *f.* [from water.] One who waters. *Carew*.
- WATERFAL.** *f.* [water and fall.] Cataract; cascade. *Raleigh*.
- WATERFOWL.** *f.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water. *Hale*.
- WATERGRUEL.** *f.* [water and gruel] Food made with oatmeal and water. *Locke*.
- WATERINESS.** *f.* [from watery.] Humidity; moisture. *Arbuthnot*.
- WATERISH.** *a.* [from water.] 1. Resembling water. *Dryden*. 2. Moist; insipid. *Hale*.
- WATERISHNESS.** *f.* [from waterish.] Thinness, resemblance of water. *Flyger*.

WATERLEAF *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
WATERLILY *f.* [*nymphaea*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
WATERMAN *f.* [*water* and *man*] A ferry man; a boatman. *Dryden, Addison.*
WATERMARK *f.* [*water* and *mark*] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden.*
WATERMELON *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
WATERMILL *f.* A Mill turned by water. *S.*
WATERMINT *f.* A plant
WATERRADISH *f.* A species of watercresses, which see.
WATER RAT *f.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Walter.*
WATERROCKET *f.* A species of watercresses.
WATERVIOLET *f.* [*bottonia*, Lat.] A plant. *Milton.*
WATERSAPPHIRE *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 droughty traveller. *DeB.*
WATERWORK *f.* [*water* and *work*] Play of fountains: any hydraulick performance. *Wilkins, Addison.*
WATERY *a.* [from *water*.] 1. Thin; liquid-like water. *Arbutnot.* 2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. *Shakefp.* 3. Wet; abounding with water. *Frior.* 4. Relating to the water. *Dryden.* 5. Consisting of water. *Milton.*
WATTLE *f.* [from *wagbelen*, to shake, German] 1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.* 2. A hurdle.
To WATTLE *v. a.* [*patelas*, Sax.] To bind with twigs; to loam, by plating twigs. *Atter.*
WAVE *f.* [*page*, Saxon; *waggh*, Dutch] 1. Water raised above the level of the surface. *blow. Wetton.* 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. *Ben. Johnson.* 3. To be in an undisturbed state; to fluctuate. *Hosker.*
To WAVE *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To raise into inequalities of surface. *Shakefp.* 2. To wait; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.* 3. To beckon; to direct by a wait or motion of any thing. *Shakefp.* 4. To put off. *Wetton.* 5. To put aside for the present. *Dryden.*
To WAVER *v. n.* [*papian*, 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. *Shakefp. Daniel, Atterbury.*
WAVERER *f.* [from *waver*.] One unsettled and irresolute. *Shakefp.*
WAVY *a.* [from *wave*.] 1. Rising in waves. *Dryden.* 2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations. *Philips.*

WAWES, or *waes*. *f.* For waves.
To WAWL *v. n.* To cry; to howl. *Shakefp.*
WAX *f.* [*page*, Saxon; *wax*, Danish; *wachs*, Dutch.] 1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee. *Roscomm.* 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. *waxed*, *waxed*, part pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [*peaxan*, Saxon.] 1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewell.* 2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *Hosker, Gen Fairfax, Atterbury.*
WAXEN *a.* [from *wax*.] Made of wax. *Denham, Gay.*
WAY *f.* [*page*, Saxon] 1. The road in which one travels. *Shakefp. Milton, Prior.* 2. Broad road made for passengers. *Shakefp.* 3. A length of journey. *L'Estrange.* 4. Course; direction of motion. *Dryden, Locke.* 5. Advance in life. *Spectator.* 6. Passage; power of progression made or given. *Walter, Temple.* 7. Local tendency. *Shakefp.* 8. Course; regular progression. *Dryden.* 9. Situation where a thing may probably be found. *Taylor.* 10. A situation or course obstructive and obviating. *Duessa.* 11. Tendency to any meaning, or act. *Atterbury.* 12. Access; means of admittance. *Kaleigh.* 13. Sphere of observation. *Temple.* 14. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step. *Dryd. Tilletson.* 15. Method; means of management. *Daniel, Saut.* 16. Private determination. *Ben Johnson.* 17. Manner; mode. *Sidney, Hosker, Addison.* 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 or acting. *Clarissa.* 22. *By the way.* With out any necessary connection with the main design. *Bacon, Spectator.* 23. *To go, or come one's way, or ways;* to come along or depart. *Shakefp. L'Estrange.*
WAYBREAD *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
WAYFARER *f.* [*way* and *fare*, to go] Passenger; traveller. *Caresse.*
WAYFARING *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hampson.*
WAYFARING TREE *f.* [*triburnum*, Lat.] A plant.
To WAYLAY *v. a.* [*way* and *lay*] To wait 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. *Dryden.*
WAYMARK *f.* [*way* and *mark*.] Mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiah.*
To WAYMEN *v. a.* [*pa*, Saxon] To lament, or grieve. *Speiser.*
WAYWARD *a.* Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious. *Sidney, Fairfax.*

WAY-

WAYWARDLY. *adv.* [from *wayward*.] Forwardly; perversely. *Sidney*.

WAYWARDNESS. *f.* [from *wayward*.] Forwardness; perverseness. *Wotton*

WE. *pronoun*. [See I.] The plural of I. *Shaksf.*

WEAK. *a. prec.* Saxon; *wæce*, Dutch.] 1. Feeble; not strong. *Milton, Locke*, 2. Infirm; not healthy. *Shaksf.* 3. Soft; pliant; not stiff. 4. Low of sound. *Ajcham*. 5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit. *Hosker, Swift* 6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient. 7. Not powerful; not potent. *Shaksf. South, Swift*. 8. Not well supported by argument. *Hosker*. 9. Unfortified. *Addison*.

To WEAKEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble. *Hosker, Ray*.

WEAKLING. *f.* [from *weak*.] A feeble creature. *Shaksf.*

WEAKLY. *adv.* [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 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.* [pealan, Saxon; *wæalust*, Dut.] 1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing; state. *Shaksf. Milton, Temple*. 2. Republick; state; publick interest. *Pope*.

WEAL. *f.* [palan, 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. [paleð, rich, Saxon.] Riches; more; or, precious goods. *Corbet, Dryden*.

WEALTHILY. *adv.* [from *wealthy*.] Richly. *Shaksf.*

WEALTHINESS. *f.* [from *wealthy*.] Richness.

WEALTHY. *a.* [from *wealth*.] Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spenser, Shaksf.*

To WEAN. *v. a.* [pean, Saxon] 1. To put from the breast; to ablastrate. *Ray, M. rime*. 2. To withdraw from any habit or desire. *Spenser, Stillingfleet*.

WEANLING. { *f.* [from *wean*.] 1. An animal newly weaned. *Spenser, Milton*. 2. A child newly weaned.

WEAPON. *f.* [peapon, Saxon.] Instrument of offence. *Shaksf. Daniel*.

WEAPONED. *a.* [from *weapon*.] Armed for offence; furnished with arms. *Sidney, Hayer*.

WEAPONLESS. *a.* [from *weapon*.] Having no weapon; unarmed. *Milton*.

WEAPONSAVE. *f.* [*weapon* and *save*.] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle*.

To WEAR. *v. a.* preterite *wore*, participle *worn*. [pean, Saxon.] 1. To wait with use or time. *Peacham*. 2. To consume tediously. *Carew*. 3. To carry appendant to the body. *Shaksf.* 4. To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden*. 5. To affect by degrees. *Locke*. 6. **To WEAR out**. To harass. *Daniel*. 7. 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. [peap, Saxon, a fer; *wear*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *weir*. *Walton*.

WEARD. *f.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signi- fies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *weardan*, to ward or keep. *Gib*.

WEARER. *f.* [from *wear*.] One who has any thing appendant to his person. *Dryden, Addison*.

WEARING. *f.* [from *wear*.] Clothes. *Shaksf.*

WEARINESS. *f.* [from *wear*.] 1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour. *Shaksf. Hale, South*. 2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude. *Clarendon*. 3. Impatience of any thing. 4. Tediousness.

WEARISH. *a.* [I believe from *peap*, Sax. a quagmire.] Boggy; watery. *Carew*.

WEARISOME. *a.* [from *wear*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness. *Hosker, Brown, Deham*.

WEARISOMELY. *adv.* [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. *Alcham*.

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. *Shaksf.* 3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome. *Milton*.

WEARY. *a.* [peap, Saxon; *wæren*, to tire, Dutch.] 1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour. *Spenser, Dryden*. 2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful. *Clarendon*. 3. Desirous to discontinue. *Shaksf.* 4. Causing weariness; tiresome. *Shaksf.*

WEASEL. *f.* [pepel, Saxon; *wesel*, Dutch.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice. *Pope*.

WESAND. *f.* [pepen, Saxon] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted. *Spenser, Wiseman, Dryden*.

WEATHER. *f.* [peap, Saxon] 1. State of air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or driness. *Shaksf. L'Estrange*. 2. The change of the state of the air. *Bacon*. 3. Tempest; storm. *Dryden*.

To WEATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To expose to the air. *Spenser*. 2. To pass with difficulty. *Garth, Hale*. 3. **To WEATHER a point**. To gain a point against the wind. *Ally*. 4. **To WEATHER out**. To endure. *Addison*.

WEATHERBEATEN. *v.* Harass'd and season'd by hard weather. *Suckling*.

WEATHERCOCK. *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*.

WEATHERDRIVEN. *part.* Forc'd by storms or contrary winds. *Caveau*

WEATHERGAGE. *f.* [*weather* and *gage*.] Any thing that shews the weather. *Hudibras*.

WEATHERGLASS. *f.* [*weather* and *glass*.] A barometer. *L. bat. not, Bent ev.*

WEATHERSPY. *f.* [*weather* and *spy*.] A stargazer; an astrologer. *Donne*.

WEATHERWISE. *a.* [*weather* and *wise*.] Skillful in foretelling the weather.

WEATHERWISE. *f.* [*weather* and *wise*. Dutch, to show.] Any thing that foretells the weather. *Deham*.

To WEAVE. *v. n.* preterite *wove*, *waved*; part pass *woven*, *waved*; [*wean*, Six *wefan*, Dutch.] 1. To form by texture. *Shakefp. Dryd.* 2. To unite by intermixture. *Addison* 3. To interweave; to intert. *Shakefp.*

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEAVER. *f.* [from *weave*.] One who makes threads into cloth. *Shakefp. Job.*

WEAVERFISH. *f.* [*urancus piscis*, Latin]. A fish. *Ainsworth*.

WEB. *f.* [*webb*, Sax.] 1. Texture; any thing woven. *Spenser, Davies*. 2. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight. *Shakefp.*

WEBBED. *a.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film. *Deham*.

WEBFOOTED. *a.* [*web* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having films between the toes. *Ray*.

WEBSTER. *f.* [*webstere*, Sax.] A weaver. Obsolete. *Camden*.

To WED. *v. a.* [*wedman*, Saxon] 1. To marry; to take for husband or wife. *Shakefp. Pope* 2. To join in marriage. *Shakefp.* 3. To unite for ever. *Shakefp.* 4. To take for ever. *Carew*. 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. *Shakefp. Graunt*.

WEDGE. *f.* [*wegge*, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.] 1. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber. *Spenser, Arbuthnot*. 2. A mass of metal. *Spenser, Jostua*. 3. Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milton*.

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with wedges; to fasten with wedges; to cleave with wedges. *Shakefp. Dryden, Philips, Bentley*.

WEDLOCK. *f.* [*wed* and *lac*, Sax.] Marriage; matrimony. *Shakefp. Cleveland*.

WEDNESDAY. *f.* [*wodensdag*, Saxon; *wonen-day*, Dutch.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*. *Shakefp.*

WEE. *a.* [*weering*, Dutch.] Little; small. *Shakefp.*

WEECHILLM. *f.* A species of elm. *Bacon*.

WEED. *f.* [*weod*, Sax.] 1. An herb noxious or useless. *Clarendon, Mortim.* 2. [*weeda*, Saxon; *weed*, 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. *Shakefp* 3. To free from any thing hurtful. *Hewel*. 4. To root out vice. *Asham, Locke*.

WEEDER. *f.* [from *weed*] One that takes away any thing noxious. *Shakefp.*

WEEDHOOK. *f.* [*weed* and *hook*] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated. *Taffer*.

WEEDLESS. *a.* [from *weed*.] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious. *Donne, Dryden*.

WEEDY. *a.* [from *weed*.] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious. *Donne, Dryden*.

WEEK. *f.* [*weoc*, Saxon; *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swedish.] The space of seven days. *Genesis*.

WEEKDAY. *f.* Any day not Sunday. *Pope*.

WEEKLY. *a.* Happenings, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

WEEKLY. *adv.* [from *week*.] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Ayliff*.

WHEEL. *f.* [*weol*, Saxon] 1. A whirpool. 2. A twiggennet or trap for fish.

To WEEN. *v. n.* [*weanan*, Sax.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Spenser, Shakesp Milton*.

To WEEP. *v. n.* preter. and part pass *wept*, *wept*. [*weapan*, Saxon.] 1. To show sorrow by tears. *Deuteronomy*. 2. To shed tears from any passion. *Shakefp.* 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*.

WEELER. *f.* [from *weep*] 1. One who sheds tears; a mourner. 2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WEERISH. *a.* Insipid; sour; surly. *Asham*.

To WEET. *v. n.* preterite *weet*, or *weet*. [*weitan*, Saxon; *weten*, Dutch.] To know; or to be reformed; to have knowledge. *Spenser, Prior*.

WEETLESS. *a.* [from *weet*] Unknowing.

WEVIL. *f.* [*wevil*, Sax. *weel*, Dut.] A grub.

WEZEL. *f.* [See *WEASEL*.]

WEET. The old preterite and part. pass. from *To have*. *Spenser*.

WEFT. *f.* That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner. *Ben. Johnson*.

WEFT. *f.* [*wefta*, Sax.] The woof of cloth.

WEFTAGE. *f.* [from *weft*.] Texture. *Grete*.

To WEIGH. *v. a.* [*weagan*, Saxon; *wycken*, Dutch] 1. To examine by the balance. *Aitch*. 2. To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle*. 3. To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Shakefp. Zech*. 4. To raise; to take up the anchor. *Knolles*. 5. To examine; to balance in the mind. *Clarendon*. 6. *To Weigh down*. To counterbalance. *Daniel*. 7. *To Weigh down*. To

W E L

W E N

To overburden; to oppress with weight. *Dryd.*
Addison
WEIGH *v. n.* 1. To have weight. *Brown*,
 2. To be considered as important. *Addis.* 3.
 To raise the anchor. *Dryd.* 4. To bear hea-
 vily; to press hard. *Shakesp.*
WEIGHED. *a.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced.
Bacon.
WEIGHER. *f.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.
WEIGHT. *f.* [piht, Sax.] 1. Quantity mea-
 sured by the balance. *Arbut.* 2. A mass by
 which, as the standard, other bodies are ex-
 amined. *Swift.* 3. Ponderous mass. *Bacon.*
 4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the cen-
 tre. *Wilkins.* 5. Pressure; burthen; over-
 whelming power. *Shakesp.* 6. Importance;
 power; influence; efficacy. *Locke.*
WEIGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty.*] 1. Hea-
 vily; ponderously. 2. Solidly; importantly.
Broune.
WEIGHTINESS. *f.* [from *weighty.*] 1. Ponder-
 osity; gravity; heaviness. 2. Solidity; force.
Locke. 3. Importance. *Hayward*
WEIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *weight.*] Light;
 having no gravity. *Sandys.*
WEIGHTY. *a.* [from *weight.*] 1. Heavy;
 ponderous. *Dryd.* 2. Important; momen-
 tous; efficacious. *Shakesp.* *Prior.* 3. Rigo-
 rous; severe. *Shakesp.*
WELAWAY. *interj.* *Alas.* *Spenser.*
WELCOME. *a.* [piculme, Sax. *welkom*, Dut.]
 1. Received with gladness; admitted wil-
 lingly; grateful; pleasing. *Ben. Johnson.* *Locke.*
 2. *To bid WELCOME.* To receive with pro-
 fessions of kindness. *Bacon.*
WELCOME. *interj.* A form of salutation used
 to a new comer. *Dryden.*
WELCOME. *f.* 1. Salutation of a new comer.
Shakesp. 2. Kind reception of a new comer.
Sidney. *South.*
TO WELCOME. *v. a.* To salute a new comer
 with kindness. *Bacon.*
WELCOME to our house. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
WELCOMENESS. *f.* [from *welcome.*] Grate-
 fulness. *Beyle.*
WELCOMER. *f.* [from *welcome.*] The saluter
 or receiver of a new comer. *Shakesp.*
WELD, or *Would.* *f.* Yellow weed, or dyers
 weed. *Miller.*
TO WELD, for *To wield.* *Spenser.*
TO WELD. *v. a.* To beat one mals into ano-
 ther. *Moxon.*
WELFARE. *f.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happiness;
 success; prosperity. *Addison.*
TO WELK. *v. a.* To cloud; to obscure. *Spens.*
WELKED. *a.* Wrinkled; wreathed. *Shakesp.*
WELKIN. *f.* [from *pealkan*, to roll, or pelcen,
 clouds, Sax.] The visible regions of the air.
Milton. *Philips.*
WELL. *f.* [pelle, pæll, Sax.] 1. A spring; a
 fountain; a source. *Davies.* 2. A deep nar-
 row pit of water. *Dryden.* 3. The cavity in
 which stairs are placed. *Moxon.*
TO WELL. *v. a.* [pealkan, Sax.] To spring;
 to issue as from a spring. *Spenser.* *Dryden.*

TO WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth. *Spens.*
WELL. *a.* 1. Not sick; not unhappy. *Shakesp.*
Taylor. 2. Convenient; happy. *Spratt.* 3.
 Being in favour. *Dryd.* 4. Recovered from
 any sickness or misfortune. *Collier.*
WELL. *adv.* [pell, Sax. *wel*, Dutch.] 1. Not
 ill; not unhappily. *Prior.* 2. Not ill; not
 wickedly. *Milton.* 3. Skillfully; properly.
Wotton. 4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully.
Knowles. 5. Not insufficiently; not defect-
 ively. *Bacon.* 6. To a degree that gives
 pleasure. *Bacon.* 7. With praise; favour-
 ably. *Pope.* 8. *As well as.* Together with;
 not less than. *Arbut.* 9. *WELL is him or*
me; he is happy. *Eccl.* 10. *WELL nigh.*
 Nearly; almost. *Milt.* 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.*
WELLBORN. *a.* Not meanly descended. *Waller.*
WELLBRED. *a.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of
 manners; polite. *Roscommon.*
WELLNATURED. *a.* [*well* and *nature.*]
 Good-natured; kind.
WELLDONE. *interject.* A word of praise. *Mat.*
WELLFAVoured. *a.* [*well* and *favour.*]
 Beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Shakesp.*
WELLMET. *interj.* [*well* and *met.*] A term
 of salutation. *Shakesp.* *Denham.*
WELLNIGH. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almost.
Davies. *Spratt.*
WELLSPIENT. *a.* Passed with virtue. *Calamy.*
WELLSPRING. *f.* [pællgeppung, Sax.] Foun-
 tain; source. *Hoker.*
WELLWILLER. *f.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who
 means kindly. *Sidney.* *Hoker.*
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, Sax. *welteren*,
 Dutch.] 1. To roll in water or mire. *Milt.*
Dryd. 2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.
Ascham.
WEMM. *f.* [pem, Sax.] A spot; a scar. *Brevier.*
WEN. *f.* [pen, Sax.] A fleshy or callous ex-
 crecence, or protuberance. *More.* *Dryden.*
WENCH. *f.* pence, Sax.] 1. A young wo-
 man. *Sidney.* *Donne.* 2. A young woman in
 contempt. *Prior.* 3. A trumpet. *Spectator.*
WENCHER. *f.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.
Greene.
TO WEND. *v. n.* [pendan, Sax.] 1. To go;
 to pass to or from. *Arbut.* 2. To turn round.
Raleigh.
WENNEL. *f.* An animal newly taken from
 the dam. *Tuffer.*

WENNY.

WENNY. *a.* [from *even*.] Having the nature of a wen. *Wifeman.*
WENT. *pret.* See *WEND* and *Go*.
WEPT. *pret.* and part. of *wweep*. *Milton.*
WERE. *pret.* of the verb to be. *Daniel.*
WERE. *J.* Adam See *WEAR.* *Sidney.*
WERT. the second person singular of the preterite of to be. *Ben J. Knj.*
WERTH *worth, wirth.* *f.* In the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon word *Grif.*
WESIL. *f.* See *WESAND Bacon.*
WEST. *f.* [perit, 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. *adv.* 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, or toward the part where the sun sets. *Spensf. Addison.*
WESTWARD. *adv.* [perit *ward*, Sax.] Towards the west. *Addison, Prior.*
WESTWARDLY. *adv.* With tendency to the west. *Donne.*
WET. *a.* [part, Sax.] 1. Humid; having some moisture adhering. *Bac.* 2. Rainy; watery. *Dryden.*
WET. *f.* Water; humidity; moisture. *Bacon, Evelyn.*
To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To humectate; to moisten *Spensf. Mill.* 2. To drench with drink. *Waite*
WEATHER. *f.* [perit, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A rain catarrh. *Brown, Graunt.*
WETNESS. *f.* [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture. *Mortimer.*
To WEX. *v. a.* To grow; to increase *Dryd*
WEZAND. *f.* [see *wesand*.] The wind-pipe *Bacon.*
WHALE. *f.* [phale, Sax.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe. *Genesis, Swift.*
WHAME. *f.* Burel fly. *Derham.*
WHALY. *a.* [See *weal*.] Marked in streaks. *Spenser.*
WHARF. *f.* [*warf*, Swedish; *warf*, Dut.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels. *Child.*
WHARFAGE. *f.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.
WHAFINGER. *f.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.
To WHAKK. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*
WHAT. *pronoun.* [perit, Saxon; *waet*, Dutch.] 1. That which. *Dryd. Addis.* 2. Which part. *Locke.* 3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely. *Shakep.* 4. Which of several. *Bac. Arbuth.* 5. An interjection by way of surprise or question. *Dryd.* 6. **WHAT** though. *What* imports it though notwith-

standing *Hooker.* 7. **WHAT** Time, *What Day.* At the time when; on the day when. *Milt. Pope.* 8. Which of many? interrogatively. *Spensf. Dryd.* 9. To how great a degree. *Dryd.* 10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part. *Knolles, Norris.* 11. **WHAT** *ho.* An interjection of calling. *Dryden.*
WHAT'EVER. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and
WHAT'SO. } *soever.*] 1. Having one
WHATSOEVER } nature or another; being
 one or another either generically, specifically or numerically. *Milton, Denham.* 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. *Wifeman.*
WHEAT. *f.* [hpeate, Saxon; *weyde*, Dutch.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Shakep. Genesis*
WHEATEN. *a.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat. *Arbuthnot.*
WHEATEAR. *f.* A small bird very delicate. *Swift.*
WHEATPLUM. *f.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*
To WHEELIE. *v. a.* To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words. *Hudib. Locke, Rowe.*
WHEEL. *f.* [hpeol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch.] 1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis. *Dryd.* 2. A circular body. *Shakep.* 3. A carriage that runs upon wheels. *Milton* 4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured. *Shakep.* 5. The instrument of spinning. *Gifford.* 6. Rotation; revolution. *Bacon.* 7. A compass about; a tract approaching to circularity. *Milton.*
To WHEEL. *v. n.* 1. To move on wheels. 2. To turn on an axis. *Bentley* 3. To revolve; to have rotatory motion 4. To turn; to have vicissitudes. 5. To fetch a compass. *Shakep. Knol.* 6 To roll forward. *Shakep.*
To WHEEL. *v. a.* 1. To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Milton.*
WHEELBARROW. *f.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon, King.*
WHEELER. *f.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels. *Camden.*
WHEELRIGHT. *f.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel carriages. *Mortimer.*
WHEELY. *a.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; suitable to rotation. *Philips.*
To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [hpeofon, Sax.] To breathe with noise. *Floyer.*
WHEELK. *f.* [See *To WELK*] 1. An inequality; a protuberance. *Shakespeare.* 2. A pustule.
To WHELM. *v. a.* [aphilgan, Saxon; *wilmt*, Islandick] 1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury. *Shakep. Pope.* 2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it. *Milton.*

WHELP.

WHELP. *f.* [*welp*, Dutch.] 1. The young of a dog; a puppy. *Bacon, Brown.* 2. The young of any beast of prey. *Donne.* 3. A son. *Shakspeare.* 4. A young man. *Ben. Johnson.*
To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. *Milton.*
WHEN. *adv.* [*wan*, Gothic; *hpanne*, Sax. *wanner*, Dutch.] 1. At the time that. *Camden, Addison.* 2. At what time. *Addison.* 3. What time. *Shakspeare.* 4. At which time. *Daniel.* 5. After the time that. *Government of the Tongue.* 6. At what particular time. *Milt.* 7. **WHEN AS.** At the time when; what time. *Milton.*
WHENCE. *adv.* 1. From what place. 2. From what person. *Prior.* 3. From what premises. *Dryden.* 4. From which place or person. *Milt.* 5. For which cause. *Arbutb.* 6. From what source. *Locke.* 7. From **WHENCE** a vitious mode of speech. *Spenser.* 8. **OF WHENCE.** Another barbarous *Dryden.*
WHENCESOEVER. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever.*] From what place soever. *Locke.*
WHENEVER. } *adv.* At whatsoever time
WHENSOEVER. } *Locke, Rogers.*
WHERE. *adv.* [*hærp*, Saxon; *waer*, Dutch.] 1. At which place or places. *Sidney, Hooker.* 2. At what place. *Pope.* 3. At the place in which. *Shakspeare.* 4. **Any WHERE.** At any place. *Burnet.* 5. **WHERE,** like *here,* has in composition a kind of pronominal signification. 6. It has the nature of a noun. *Spenser.*
WHEREABOUT. *adv.* [*where* and *about.*] 1. Near what place. 2. Near which place. *Shakspeare.* 3. Concerning which. *Hooker.*
WHEREAS. *adv.* [*where* and *as.*] 1. When on the contrary. *Spratt.* 2. At which place. *Shakspeare.* 3. The thing being so that. *Baker.*
WHEREAT. *adv.* [*where* and *at.*] At which. *Hooker.*
WHEREBY. *adv.* [*where* and *by.*] By which. *Hooker, Taylor.*
WHERE'EVE'R. *adv.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatsoever place. *Milton, Waller, Atterb.*
WHEREFOR'E. *adv.* [*where* and *for.*] 1. For which reason. *Hooker.* 2. For what reason. *Shakspeare.*
WHEREIN. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*] In which. *Bacon, Swift.*
WHEREINTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which. *Bacon, Woodward.*
WHERENESS. *f.* [from *where.*] Ubiquity. *Grew.*
WHEREOF. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*] Of which. *Davies.*
WHEREON. *adv.* [*where* and *on.*] On which. *Hooker, Milton.*
WHERE'SO. } *adv.* [*where* and *sover.*]
WHERESOE'VE'R. } In what place soever. *Spenser.*
WHERE'TO. } *adv.* [*where* and *to,* or
WHEREUNTO. } *unto.*] To which. *Hooker, Milton.*
WHEREUPON. *adv.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which. *Clarendon, Davies.*

WHEREWITH. } *adv.* [*where* and *with,*
WHEREWITHA'L. } or *withal.*] With which. *Shakspeare, Wycberley.*
To WHERRET. *v. a.* 1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. 2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*
WHE'RRY. *f.* A light boat used on rivers. *Drayton.*
To WHET. *v. a.* [*hpettan*, Sax. *wetten*, Dutch.] 1. To sharpen by attrition. *Boyle.* 2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Kneller, Donne, Dryden.*
WHE'T. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of sharpening. 2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden.*
WHE'THER. *adv.* [*hærðes*, Sax.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other. *Hooker, South, Tillotson.*
WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two. *Matt. Bentley.*
WHE'TSTONE. *f.* [*whet* and *stone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp. *Hooker, Fairfax.*
WHE'TTER. *f.* [from *whett.*] One that whets or sharpens. *More.*
WHEY. *f.* [*hæræg*, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch. 1] The thin or ferous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated. *Shak. Harvey.* 2. It is used of any thing white and thin. *Shakspeare.*
WHEY'EY. } *a.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of
WHEY'ISH. } whey; resembling whey. *Bacon, Philips.*
WHICH. *pron.* *hpic*, Saxon; *welch*, Dutch.] 1. The pronoun relative, relating to things. *Bacon, South.* 2. It formerly was used for *who*, and relating likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer. *Shakspeare.*
WHICH'SOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *soever.*] Whether one or the other. *Locke.*
WHIFF. *f.* [*chwytb*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind. *Shakspeare.*
To WHIFFLE. *v. a.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *L'Estrange, Watts.*
WHIFFLER. *f.* [from *whiffle.*] 1. One that blows strongly. *Shakspeare.* 2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff. *Spekator.*
WHIG. *f.* [*hæræg*, Saxon.] 1. Whey. 2. The name of a faction. *Swift.*
WHIGGISH. *a.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs. *Swift.*
WHIGGISM. *f.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig. *Swift.*
WHILE. *f.* [*wesil*, German; *hpile*, Saxon.] Time, space of time. *Ben. Johnson, Tillotson.*
WHILE. } *adv.* *hpile*, Saxon.] 1. During
WHILES. } the time that. *Shakspeare.* 2. As
WHILST. } long as. *Watts.* 3. At the same
 time that. *Decay of Piety*
To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter. *Spekator.*

WHILERE. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before*.] A little while ago. *Raleigh.*
WHILOM. *adv.* [Hypilon, Saxon.] Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser, Milton.*
WHIM. *f.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice. *Swift.*
To WHIMPER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, Germ.] To cry without any loud noise. *Rowe.*
WHIMPLED. *a.* This word seems to mean distorted with crying. *Shaksf.*
WHIMSEY. *f.* A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy. *L'Esrange, Prior, King.*
WHIMSICAL. *a.* [from *whimsy*] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful. *Addison.*
WHIN. *f.* [*chwyn*, Welsh.] A weed; furze. *Tuffr, Bacon.*
To WHINE. *v. n.* [panian, Saxon; *weneen*, 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. *South.*
To WHINNY. *v. n.* To make a noise like a horse or colt.
WHINYARD. *f.* A sword, in contempt. *Hudib.*
To WHIP. *v. a.* [hpeopan, Sax *wippen*, Dut.] 1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addison.* 2. To sew slightly. *Gay.* 3. To drive with lashes. *Shaksf. Locke.* 4. To correct with lashes. *Smith.* 5. To lash with sarcasm. *Shaksf.* 6. To inwrap. *Moxon*
To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly. *L'Esrange, Swift.*
To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly. *L'Esrange, Tatler.*
WHIP. *f.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant. *Dryden, Pope.*
WHIPCORD. *f.* [*wip* and *cord*] Cord of which lashes are made. *Dryden.*
WHIPGRAFTING. *f.* *Whitgrafting* is thus performed: first, cut off the head of the stock, and smooth it; then cut the graft from a knot or bud on one side sloping, about an inch and 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 knite 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.* [*wkip* and *hand*.] Advantage over. *Dryden.*
WHIPLASH. *f.* The lash or small end of a whip. *Tuffr.*
WHIPPER. *f.* [from *whip*.] One who punishes with whipping. *Shaksf.*
WHIPPINGPOST. *f.* [*wkip* and *post*.] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed. *Hudibras.*

WHIPSAW. *f.* [*whip* and *saw*.] The *whip-saw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the hand-saw 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 *whip*.] A nimble fellow. *Prior.*
WHIPT. for *whipped*. *Tuffr.*
To WHIRL. *v. a.* [hpyrtan, Sax. *wirbeln*, 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. *Dryd. Creech, Smith.* 2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addison.*
WHIRLBAT. *f.* [*whirl* and *bat*.] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *L'Esrange, Creech.*
WHIRLBONE. *f.* The patella. *Ainsworth.*
WHIRLIGIG. *f.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] A toy which children spin round. *Prior.*
WHIRLPIT. } *f.* [hpyrtpole, Saxon.] A
WHIRLPOOL. } place where the water moves
 circularly, and draws whatever comes within
 the circle towards its center; a vortex. *Sandys,*
Bentley
WHIRLWIND. *f.* [*wirbelwind*, 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.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.] 1. A small before, or brush. *Boyle, Swift.* 2. A part of a thoman's dress. *Child.*
To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.] 1. To sweep with a small before. 2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps. *Hudibras.*
WHISKER. *f.* [from *whisk*.] 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. *Shaksf. Tatler.* 2. To utter in a low voice. *Bentley.* 3. To prompt secretly. *Shak.*
WHISPER. *f.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice. *South.*
WHISPERER. *f.* [from *whisper*.] 1. One that speaks low. 2. A private talker. *Bacon.*
WHIS! *interj.* 1. Be silent. *Shaksf.* 2. Still; silent. *Milton.* 3. Be still.
WHIST. *f.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence. *Swift.*
To WHISTLE. *v. n.* [hpyrtan, Sax.] 1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath. *Shaksf. Milton.* 2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument. 3. To sound shrill. *Dryden, Pope.*
To WHISTLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle. *South.*

WHISTLE. *f.* [*hwistle*, Saxon.] 1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden.* 2. A sound made by a small wind instrument. 3. The mouth; the organ of whistling. *Walton.* 4. A small wind instrument. *Sidney.* 5. The noise of winds. 6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. *Hudibras.*

WHISTLER. *f.* [from *whistle.*] One who whistles. *Addison.*

WHIT. *f.* [*pwht*, a thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot. *Sidney, Davies, Tillotson.*

WHITE. *a.* [*hwit*, 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 albuginous part of eggs. *Boyle.* 4. The white part of the eye. *Ray.*

To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate. *Mark.*

WHITELEAD. *f.* *Whitelead* 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.*

WHITMEAT. *f.* [*white and meat.*] Food made of milk. *Spenser.*

To WHITEN. *v. a.* [from *white.*] To make white. *Temple.*

To WHITEN. *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*

WHITENER. *f.* [from *whiten.*] One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS. *f.* [from *white.*] 1. The state of being white; freedom from colour. *Newt.* 2. Pateness; *Shakespeare.* 3. Purity; cleanliness. *Dryden.*

WHITEPOT. *f.* A kind of food. *King.*

WHITETHORN. *f.* A species of thorn. *Boyle*

WHITEWASH. *f.* [*white and wash.*] A wash to make the skin seem fair. *Addison.*

WHITEWINE. *f.* [*white and wine.*] A species of wine produced from the white grapes. *Wise man.*

WHITHER. *a.* [*hwiden*, Saxon.] 1. To what place: interrogatively. 2. To what

place: absolutely. *Milton.* 3. To which place: relatively. *Clarendon.* 4. To what degree. *Ben. Johnson.*

WHITHERSOEVER. *adv.* [*whither and soever.*] To whatsoever place. *Taylor.*

WHITING. *f.* [*whitting*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Lat.] 1. A small feathish. *Carew.* 2. A soft chalk. [from *white.*] *Boyle.*

WHITISH. *a.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHITISHNESS. *f.* [from *whitish.*] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHITLEATHER. *f.* [*white and leather.*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. *Chapman*

WHITLOW. *f.* [*hwit*, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf *Skinner.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone called the malignant whitlow. *Wise man.*

WHITSOUR. *f.* A kind of apple. See **APPLE.**

WHITSTER. or **Whiter.** *f.* [from *white.*] A whiterer. *Shakespeare.*

WHITSUNTIDE. *f.* [*white and sunday;* because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost. *Carew.*

WHITTENTREE. *f.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHITTLE. *f.* [*hwitel*, 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. *Hakewell.*

To WHIZ. *v. n.* To make a loud humming noise. *Shakespeare.*

WHO. *pronoun* [*hwa*, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.] 1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons. *Abbot, Locke.* 2. *As who would say,* elliptically for *as one who should say.* *Collier.*

WHOEVER. *pronoun* [*who and ever.*] Any one, without limitation or exception. *Spenser, Pope.*

WHOLE. *a.* [*wal*, Saxon; *heel*, Dutch.] 1. All; total; containing all. *Shakespeare.* 2. Uninjured. unpaired. 2 *Sam.* 3. Well of any hurt or sickness. *Jof.*

WHOLE. *f.* The totality; no part omitted. *Exclus. Browne.*

WHOLESALE. *f.* [*whole and sale.*] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. *Addison, Watts.*

WHOLESAOME. *a.* [*healsam*, Dutch.] 1. Sound. *Shakespeare.* 2. Contributing to health. 3. Preserving; salutary. *Psalms.* 4. Kindly; pleasing. *Shakespeare.*

WHOLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *wholesome.*] Salutarily; salutiferously.

WHOLESOMENESS. *f.* [from *wholesome.*] 1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. *Grant, Addison.* 2. Salutateness; conducingness to good.

WHOLLY. *adv.* [from *whole.*] 1. Completely; perfectly. *Dryden, 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*.

WHOOBUB. *f.* Hubbub. *Shakeſp.*

WHOOOP. [See *Hoop*.] 1. A shout of pursuit. *Hudibras*, *Addiſon*. 2. [Upupa, Lat.] A bird. *Diſt.*

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity *Shakeſp.*

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden*.

WHORE. *f.* [hop, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch.] 1. A woman who converſes unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet. *Ben Jonſon*. 2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden*, *Prior*.

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converſe unlawfully with the other sex. *Dryden*.

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

WHOREDOM. *f.* [from *whore*.] Fornication. *Hall*

WHOREMASTER. } *f.* [*whore* and *maſter*
WHOREMONGER. } or *monger*.] One who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatress. *Shakeſp.*

WHORESON. *f.* [*whore* and *ſon*.] A bastard. *Shakeſp.*

WHORISH. *a.* [from *whore*.] Unchaste; incontinent. *Shakeſp.*

WHORTLEBERRY. *f.* [heortberuan, Sax.] Bilberry. *Mitler*.

WHOSE. 1. Genitive of *who*. *Shakeſp.* 2. Genitive of *which*. *Prior*.

WHOSO. } *pronoun* [*who* and *soever*.]
WHOSOE'VER. } Any, without restriction. *Bacon*, *Milton*, *South*.

WHURT. *f.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew*.

WHY. *adv.* [hpi, p̄hpi, Sax.] 1. For what reason? Interrogatively *Swift*. 2. For which reason. Relatively. *Boyle*. 3. For what reason. Relatively. *Shakeſp.* 4. It is sometimes used emphatically. *Shakeſp.*

WHYNOT. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure *Hudibras*.

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.* [*weoce*, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Shakeſp.* *Dryden*

WICKED. *a.* 1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame. *Shakeſp.* 3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect. *Spenser*, *Shakeſp.*

WICKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked*] Criminally; corrupted. *Ben Jonſon*, *Clarendon*.

WICKEDNESS. *f.* [from *wicked*.] Corrup-

tion of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Shakeſp.* *Milton*.

WICKER. *a.* Made of small sticks. *Spenser*.

WICKET. *f.* [*wicked*, Welsh; *guicbet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate *Spenser*, *Deviſes*, *Milton*, *Dryden*, *Swift*.

WIDE. *a.* [*vide*, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.] 1. Broad; extended far each way. *Pope*. 2. Broad to a certain degree: as *three inches wide*. 3. Deviating; remote. *Raleigh*, *Hammond*.

WIDE. *adv.* 1. At a distance. *Temple*. 2. With great extent. *Milton*

WIDELY. *adv.* [from *wide*.] 1. With great extent each way. *Bestley*. 2. Remotely; far. *Locke*.

To WIDEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend. *Shakeſp.*

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.* [*widwa*, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch.] A woman whose husband is dead. *Shakeſp.* *Sandys*.

To WIDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To deprive of a husband. *Shakeſp.* *Dryden*. 2. To endow with a widow right. *Shakeſp.* 3. To strip of any thing good. *Dryd.* *Philos.*

WIDOWER. *f.* [from *widow*.] One who has lost his wife. *Sidney*, *Shakeſp.* 2. *Eſd.*

WIDOWHOOD. *f.* [from *widow*.] 1. The state of a widow. *Sidney*, *Spenser*, *Carew*, *Wotton*, *Milton*. 2. Estate sealed on a widow. *Shakeſp.*

WIDOWHU'NTER. *f.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addiſon*.

WIDOWMAKER. *f.* [*widow* and *maſter*.] One who deprives women of their husbands. *Shakeſp.*

WIDOW-WAIL. *f.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A plant.

WID I H. *f.* [from *wide*.] Breadth; wideness. *Dryden*

To WIELD. *v. a.* [*wealdan*, Sax.] To use with all command, as a thing not too heavy. *Milton*, *Waller*, *Dryden*.

WIELDY. *a.* [from *wield*.] Manageable.

WIERY. *a.* [from *wire*.] 1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*. *Donne*. 2. Drawn into wire. *Peacham*. 3. Wet; wearish; moist. *Shakeſp.*

WIFE. *f.* plural *wives*. [*wif*, Saxon; *wif*, Dutch.] 1. A woman that has a husband. *Shakeſp.* *Milton*. 2. It is used for a woman of low employment. *Bacon*.

WIG. *f.* being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a hero from *wig*. *Gibſon*.

WIG. *f.* [Contrasted from *periwig*.] 1. False hair worn on the head. *Swift*. 2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth*. **WIGHT.**

WIGHT. *f.* [pight, Saxon.] A person; a being. *Davies, Milton, Addison.*

WIGHT. *a.* Swift; nimble. *Spenser.*

WIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *wight*.] Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*

WILD. *a.* [wild, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.] 1. Not tame; not domestic. *Milton.* 2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Mortimer, Grew.* 3. Debar; uninhabited. 4. Savage; uncivilized. *Shakefp. Bacon, Waller.* 5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular. *Addison.* 6. Licentious; ungoverned. *Prior.* 7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.* 8. Inordinate; loose. *Shakefp. Dryden.* 9. Uncouth; strange. *Shakefp.* 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.*; *cinus*, Lat.] A plant.

WILD CUCUMBER. *f.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD Olive. *f.* [*oleagnus*, Lat.] from *Idaia*, an olive, and *oleo*, *virex*. A plant. *Miller.*

WILDSEVICE. *f.* [*cratagus*, Lat.] A plant.

To 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. *Shakefp.*

WILDGOOSECHASE. *f.* A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught. *L'Esrange.*

WILDING. *f.* [*wildeling* *he*, Dutch.] A wild four apple. *Philips.*

WILDLY. *adv.* [from *wild*] 1. Without cultivation. *Mora.* 2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction. *Shakefp.* 3. Without attention; without judgment. *Shakefp.* 4. Irregularly. *Dryden.*

WILDNESS. *f.* [from *wild*.] 1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground. *Bacon.* 2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners. *Shakefp.* 3. Savageness; brutality. *Sidney, Prior.* 4. Uncultivated state. *Dryden.* 5. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity. *Watts.* 6. Alienation of mind. *Shakefp.*

WILE. *f.* [pile, Sax] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly. *Daniel, Roscommon.*

WILFUL. *a.* [*will* and *full*] 1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible. 2. Done or suffered by design. *Milton, Dryden.*

WILFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful*] 1. Obstinate; stubbornly. *Sidney, Tillotson.* 2. By design; on purpose. *Harmon, Sp Taylor.*

WILFULNESS. *f.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness. *Hooker, Shakefp.*

WILLY. *adv.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently. *Jof.*

WILINESS. *f.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile. *Psalms, Howel.*

WILL. *f.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.] 1. Choice; arbitrary determination. *Locke, Hooker.* 2. Discretion; choice. *Pope.* 3. Command; direction. *Eccles.* 4. Disposition; inclination; desire. *Shakefp. Drummond.* 5. Power; government. 6. Divine determination. *Shakefp.* 7. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects. *Stephens.* 8. Good WILL. Favour; kindness. *Shakefp.* 9. Right intention. 10. *Ill* WILL. Malice; malignity. 11. *Will* with a wisp, Jack with a lanthorn. *Will* with 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 unctuous, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, and dungeons. 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 phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants or carcases by the heat of the sun.

To WILL. *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; *pillan*, Saxoe; *willen*, Dutch.] 1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done. *Hooker, Hammond.* 2. To be inclined or resolved to have. *Shakefp.* 3. To command; to direct. *Hooker, Shakefp. Knolles, Clarendon, Dryden.*

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. *Wilson, Milton, Bentley.* 2. Pleased; desirous. 3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing. *Exodus.* 4. Ready; complying. *Hooker, Milton.* 5. Chosen. *Mil.* 6. Spontaneous. *Dryden.* 7. Consenting. *Milton.*

WILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will*] 1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance. *Hooker, Milton.* 2. By one's own desire. *Addison.*

WILLINGNESS. *f.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance. *Ben. Johnson, Calamy.*

WILLOW. *f.* pelie, Saxon; *gewilon*, Welsh] A tree worn by torlen lovers. *Shakefp.*

WILLOWISH. *a.* Resembling the colour of willow.

WILLOWWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILY.

- 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.* [*gumphi*, Fr.] A hood; a vest. *Bible.*
- To WIMBLE. *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 a uttership. *Shakefp. Gay.*
- To WIN. *v. n.* 1. To gain the victory. *Mil.* 2. To gain influence or favour. *Dryden.* 3. To gain ground. *Shakefp.* 4. To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Shakefp.*
- To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shakefp. Ben Johnson.*
- WINCH. *f.* [*wincher*, French, to twist.] A windlass; 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 uncausets. *Shakefp. Hudibras.*
- WINCOPIFE. *f.* A small red flower in the stubble fields. *Bacon.*
- WIND. *f.* [wind, Sax. *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 ancients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air. *Muschenbroek.* 2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. *Shakefp.* 3. Breadth; power or act of respiration. *Shakefp.* 4. Air caused by any action. *Shakefp. 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'Estrange.* 13. To take or have the WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand. *Bacon.*
- To WIND. *v. a.* [windan, Sax. *winden*, Dutch.] 1. To blow; to found by inflation. *Spenser, Dryden.* 2. To turn round; to twist. *Bacon, Warton.* 3. To regulate in action. *Shakefp. Hudibras.* 4. To note; to follow by scent. 5. To turn by shifts or expedients. *Hudibras.* 6. To introduce by insinuation. *Shakefp.* 7. To change. *Addison.* 8. To entwine; to encircle. *Shakefp.* 9. To WIND out. To extricate. *Clarendon.* 10. To WIND up. To bring to a final compass, as a bottom of thread. *Locke.* 12. To convolve the spring. *Shakefp.* 12. To raise by degrees. *Hayward.* 13. To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.*
- To WIND. *v. n.* To turn; to change. *Dryden.* 2. To turn; to be convolved. *Moxon.* 3. To move round. *Denham.* 4. To proceed in flexures. *Shakefp. Milton.* 5. To be excited; to be disentangled. *Milton.*
- WINDBOUND. *a.* [wind and bound.] Confined by contrary winds. *Spectator.*
- 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.*
- WINDFALL. *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 tetrock 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.] A 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. [from *wind*.] Flexure; meander. *Addison.*
- WINDINGSHEET. *f.* [wind and sheet.] A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped. *Shakefp. Bacon.*
- WINDLASS. *f.* [wind and lace.] A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder. 2. A handle by which any thing is turned. *Shakefp.*
- WINDLE. *f.* [from *to wind*.] A spindle.
- WINDMILL. *f.* [wind and mill.] A mill turned by the wind. *Waller, Wilkins.*
- WINDOW. *f.* [*windae*, Danish.] 1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted. *Spenser, Swift.* 2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture. *Newton.* 3. Lines crossing each other. *King.* 4. An aperture resembling a window.
- To WINDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To furnish with windows. *Wotton.* 2. To place at a window. *Shakefp.* 3. To break into openings. *Shakefp.*
- WINDPIPE. *f.* [wind and pipe.] The passage of the breath. *Brown, Roy, Arbuthnot.*
- WINDWARD. *adv.* [from *wind*.] Towards the wind.
- WINDY. *a.* [from *wind*.] 1. Consisting of wind. *Bacon.* 2. Next the wind. *Shakefp.* 3. Empty; airy. *Milton, South.* 4. Tempestuous; molested with wind. *Milton, South.* 5. Puffy; flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*
- WINE. *f.* [pin, Saxon; *winn*, Dutch.] 1. The fermented juice of the grape. *Chron. Isaiah, Jof. Sandys.* 2. Preparations of vegetables

- getables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines*.
- WING.** *f.* [gehþing, Sax. *winge*, Danish.] 1. The limb of a bird by which the flies. *Sidney*. 2. A fan to winnow. *Tusser*. 3. Flight; passage by the wing. *Shakeſp.* 4. The motive of flight. *Shakeſp.* 5. The ſide bodies of an army. *Knolles*, *Dryden*. 6. Any ſide piece. *Mortimer*.
- To WING.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furniſh with wings; to enable to fly. *Pope*. 2. To ſupply with ſide bodies. *Shakeſp.*
- To WING.** *v. n.* To paſs by flight. *Shakeſp. Prior*.
- WINGED.** *a.* [from *wing*.] Furniſhed with wings; flying; ſwift; rapid. *Milton*, *Waller*.
- WINGEDPEA.** *f.* [*ocbrus*, Lat.] A plant *Miller*.
- WINGSHELL.** *f.* [*wing* and *ſhell*.] The ſhell that covers the wing of inſects. *Greav*.
- WINGY.** *a.* [from *wing*.] Having wings. *Addiſon*.
- To WINK.** *v. n.* [pinctan, Saxon; *wincken*, Dutch.] 1. To ſhut the eyes. *Shakeſp. Tillotſ* 2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids. *Swift*. 3. To cloſe and exclude the light. *Dryden*. 4. To connive; to ſeem not to ſee; to tolerate. *Whitgiſte*, *Roſcommon*. 5. To be dim. *Dryden*.
- WINK.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of cloſing the eye. *Shakeſp. Donne*, *Temple*. 2. A hint given by motion of the eye. *Sidney*, *Swift*.
- WINKER.** *f.* [from *wink*.] One who winks.
- WINKINGLY.** *adv.* [from *winking*.] With the eye almoſt cloſed. *Peaſham*.
- WINNER.** *f.* [from *win*.] One who wins. *Spencer*, *Temple*.
- WINNING.** *participial a.* [from *win*.] Attractive; charming. *Milton*.
- WINNING.** *f.* [from *win*.] The ſum won. *Addiſon*.
- To WINNOW.** *v. a.* [pindpian, Saxon.] 1. To ſeparate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff. *Shakeſp. Dryden*. 2. To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton*. 3. To ſift; to examine. *Dryden*. 4. To ſeparate; to part. *Shakeſp.*
- To WINNOW.** *v. n.* To part corn from chaff. *Eccleſ.*
- WINNOWER.** *f.* [from *winnow*.] He who winnows.
- WINTER.** *f.* [pinter, Sax.] The cold ſeaſon of the year. *Sidney*, *Pope*.
- To WINTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the winter. *Iſaiab*.
- To WINTER.** *v. a.* To ſeed in the winter. *Temple*
- WINTERBEATEN.** *a.* [*winter* and *beat*.] Haraiſſed by ſevere weather. *Spencer*.
- WINTERCHERRY.** *f.* [*alkekengi*.] A plant
- WINTERCITRON.** *f.* A ſort of pear.
- WINTERGREEN.** *f.* [*pyrola*, Lat.] A plant.
- WINTERLY.** *a.* [*winter* and *like*.] Such as is ſuitable to winter; of a wintry kind. *Shakeſp.*
- WINTRY.** *a.* [from *winter*.] Brumal; hyemal. *Dryden*.
- WINY.** *a.* [from *wine*] Having the taſte or qualities of wine. *Bacon*.
- To WIPE.** *v. a.* [pipan, Sax.] 1. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft. *Shakeſp. Milton*. 2. To take away by terſion. *Decay of Piety*. 3. To ſtrike off gently. *Shakeſp. Milton*. 4. To clear away. *Shakeſp.* 5. To cheat; to defraud. *Spencer*. 6. *To WIPE out.* To efface. *Shakeſp. Locke*.
- 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. *Aſham*.
- WISDOM.** *f.* [wiſdom, Sax.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly. *Hooker*.
- WISE.** *a.* [wiſ, Saxon; *wiſs*, Dutch.] 1. Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge. *Romans*. 2. Skilful; dextrous. *Tillotſon*. 3. Skilled in hidden arts. *Shakeſp.* 4. Grave; becoming a wife man. *Milton*.
- WISE.** *f.* [wiſe, Sax *wyſe*, Dutch] Manner; way of being or acting. T is word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*. *Sidney*, *Dryden*.
- WISEACRE.** *f.* [*wiſeggher*, Dutch.] 1. A wife, or ſententious man. Obſolete. 2. A fool; a dunce. *Addiſon*.
- WISELY.** *adv.* [from *wiſe*.] Judiciously; prudently. *Milton*, *Rogers*.
- WISENESS.** *f.* [from *wiſe*.] Wiſdom; ſapience. *Spencer*.
- To WISH.** *v. n.* [wiſian, Saxon.] 1. To have ſtrong deſire; to long. *Arbutnot*. 2. To be diſpoſed, or inclined. *Addiſon*.
- To WISH.** *v. a.* 1. To deſire; to long for. *Sidney*. 2. To recommend by wiſhing. *Shakeſp.* 3. To imprecate. *Shakeſp.* 4. To ſik. *Carendon*.
- WISH.** *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Longing deſire. *Milton*, *South*. 2. Thing deſired. *Milton*. 3. Deſire expreſſed. *Pope*.
- WISHEDLY.** *adv.* [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; ſhewing deſire. *Shakeſp.*
- WISHFULLY.** *adv.* [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*.

WIST. pret. and part. of *wis*.

WISTFUL. *a.* Attentive; earnest; full of thought. *Gay*.

WISTFULLY. *adv.* [from *wistful*.] Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras*.

WISTLY. *adv.* [from *wis*.] Attentively; earnestly. *Shakespeare*.

To WIT. *v. n.* [pitan, Saxon.] To know. *Spenser, Shakespeare*.

WIT. *f.* [γῆπειτ, Saxon; from pitan, 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, Ben. Johnson*. 7. In the plural Sound mind. *Shakespeare Tillot*. 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.* [picce, Sax.] 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.* [pitan, Sax.] To blame; to reproach.

WITE. *f.* from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser*.

WITH. *preposit.* [pið, Saxon.] 1. By. Noting the cause. *Shakespeare, Rowe*. 2. Noting the means. *Dryden*. 3. Noting the instrument. *Rowe, Woodward*. 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; nothing consequence, or concomitance. *Locke*. 10. In mutual dealing. *Shakespeare*. 11. Noting connection. *Dryden*. 12. Immediately after. *Sidney, Garth*. 13. Amongst. *Bacon, Rymer*. 14. Upon. *Addison*. 15. In consent. *Pope*.

WITHAL. *adv.* [*with* and *all*.] 1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. *Hooker, Shakespeare, Davies, Milton, South, Dryden*. 2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*. *Daniel, Tillotson*.

To WITHDRAW. *v. a.* [*with* 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, Taylor*.

WITHDRAWINGROOM. *f.* [*withdraw* 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.* [γερθερον, 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. *Dryden*.

To WITHER. *v. a.* 1. To make to fade. *James*. 2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle. *Shakespeare, Milton*.

WITHEREDNESS. *f.* [from *withered*.] The state of being withered; marcidness. *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. *Farrier's Dict.*

WITHERUNG. *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 Dict.*

To WITHHOLD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold*.] *Withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. 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 *withhold*. *Spelm.*

WITHHOLDER. *f.* [from *withheld*] 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. *Watson*. 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. *adv.* 1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel*. 2. In the mind. *Dryden*.

WITHINSIDE. *adv.* [*with* and *side*.] In the inferior parts. *Sharp*.

WITHOUT. *prep.* [piðutan, Saxon.] 1. Not with. *Hall*. 2. In a state of absence from. *Taylor*. 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. *adv.* 1. Not on the inside. *Bacon, Grew*. 2. Out of doors. *Watson*. 3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHOUT. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except. *Sidney*.

WITHOUTEN. *prep.* [piðutan, Sax.] Without. *Spenser*.

To WITHSTAND. *v. a.* [*with* and *stand*.] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney, Hooker*.

WITH-

- WITHSTA'NDER.** *f.* [from *withstand.*] An opponent; resisting power. *Raleigh.*
- WIT'HY.** *f.* [wiðig, Sax.] Willow.
- WIT'LESS.** *a.* [from *wit.*] Wanting understanding. *Donne, Fairfax.*
- WIT'LING.** *f.* A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness. *Addison, Pope.*
- WITNESS.** *f.* [witness, Sax.] 1. Testimony; attestation. *Shakespeare, John.* 2. One who gives testimony. *Genesis.* 3. *With a WITNESS.* Effectually; to a great degree. *Prior.*
- To WITNESS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest. *Shakespeare, Donne.*
- To WITNESS.** *v. n.* To bear testimony. *Sidney, Burnet.*
- WITNESS.** *interj.* An exclamation, signifying that person or thing may attest it. *Milton.*
- WITSN'APPER.** *f.* [wit and snap.] One who affects repartee. *Shakespeare.*
- WIT'TED.** *a.* [from *wit.*] Having wit: as a quick *witted* boy.
- WIT'TICISM.** *f.* [from *witty.*] A mean attempt at wit. *L'Estrange.*
- WIT'TILY.** *adv.* [from *witty.*] 1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.* 2. With flight of imagination. *Ben. Johnson.*
- WIT'TINESS.** *f.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*
- WITTINGLY.** *adv.* [witan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design. *Hooker, West.*
- WIT'TOL.** *f.* [witto, Sax.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife and seems contented. *Cleveland.*
- WIT'TOLLY.** *a.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly. *Shakespeare.*
- WIT'TY.** *a.* [from *wit.*] 1. Judicious; ingenious. *Judith.* 2. Full of imagination. *South.* 3. Sarcastick; full of taunts. *Addison.*
- WIT'WAL.** *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.** *adv.* [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.* [wa, Saxon.] 1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity. *Shakespeare, Milton, Pope.* 2. A denunciation of a calamity; a curse. *South.* 3. *Wo* is used by *Shakespeare* for a stop or cessation.
- WOAD.** *f.* [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.* [wo and begone.] Lost in wo. *Shakespeare.*
- WOFT.** The obsolete participle passive from *To WAFT.* *Shakespeare.*
- WOFUL.** *a.* [wo and full.] 1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning. *Sidney, Dryden.* 2. Calamitous; afflictive. 3. Wretched; paitry; sorry. *Pope.*
- WOFULLY.** *adv.* [from *woful.*] 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.* [wulf, Sax *wolf*, Dutch.] 1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep. *Shakespeare.* 3. An eating ulcer. *Brown.*
- WOLFDOG.** *f.* [*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.
- WOLFISH.** *a.* [from *wolf.*] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form. *Shakespeare, L'Estrange.*
- WOLF'SBANE.** *f.* [*wolf* and *bane.*] A poisonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*
- WOLF'SMILK.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- WOLFISH.** *a.* [of *wolf.*] Resembling a wolf. *Howel.*
- WOMAN.** *f.* [pirman, pimman, Sax.] 1. The female of the human race. *Shakespeare, Otway.* 2. A female attendant on a person of rank. *Shakespeare.*
- To WOMAN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman. *Shakespeare.*
- WOMANED.** *a.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied; united with a woman. *Shakespeare.*
- WOMANHATER.** *f.* [*woman* and *bater.*] One that has an aversion from the female sex. *Swift.*
- WOMANHOOD.** *f.* [from *woman.*] The character and collective qualities of a woman. *Spenser, Donne.*
- WOMANISH.** *a.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman. *Sidney, Aitcham.*
- To WOMANISE.** *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used. *Sidney.*
- WOMANKIND.** *f.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of women. *Sid. Swift.*
- WOMANLY.** *a.* [from *woman.*] 1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine. *Shakespeare, Donne.* 2. Not childlike; not girl-like. *Arbutnot.*
- WOMANLY.** *adv.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.
- WOMB.** *f.* [wamba, Goth. pamb, Sax. *wamb.* Islandick.] 1. The place of the fetus in the mother. *Shakespeare, Addison.* 2. The place whence any thing is produced. *Milt. Dryden.*
- To WOMB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in secret. *Shakespeare.*
- WOMBY.** *a.* [from *womb.*] Capacious. *Shakespeare.*
- WOMEN.** Plural of woman. *Milton.*
- WON.** The preterite and participle passive of *winn.* *Dryden.*
- To WON.** *v. n.* [punian, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. *Spenser, Fairfax.*
- WON.** *f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- To WONDER.** *v. n.* [pundrian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration;

- tion: to be pleased or surpris'd so as to be astonish'd. *Spenser, Scuth.*
- WONDER.** *f.* [wunder, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.] 1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement. *Bacon.* 2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing. *Carew.* 3. Any thing mentioned with wonder. *Milton, Watts.*
- WONDERFUL.** *a.* [wunder and fall.] Admirable; strange; astonishing. *J. b., Milton, Shakspeare, illustrated.*
- WONDERFUL.** *adv.* To a wonderful degree. 2 *Chron.*
- WONDERFULLY.** *adv.* [from wonderful.] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree. *Bacon, Addison.*
- WONDERMENT.** *f.* [from wonder.] Astonishment; amazement. *Spenser.*
- WONDERSTRUCK.** *a.* [wunder and strike.] Amazed. *Dryden.*
- WONDEROUS.** *a.* Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising. *Milton, Dryden.*
- WONDEROUSLY.** *adv.* [from wonderful.] To a strange degree. *Shakspeare, Drayton.*
- TO WONT.** } *v. n.* preterite and partici-
TO BE WONT } ple wout (puman, Saxon; gewonnen, Dutch.) To be accustomed; to use; to be used. *Spenser, Bacon.*
- WONT.** *f.* Custom; habit; use. *Hooker, Mill.*
- WONT.** *A contraction of will not.*
- WONTED.** *part. a.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual. *Milton, Dryden.*
- WONTEDNESS.** *f.* [from wonted.] State of being accustomed to. *King Charles.*
- WON FLESS.** *a.* [from wont.] Unaccustomed; unusual. *Spenser.*
- TO WOO.** *v. a.* [ap 3 d, courted, Sax.] 1. To court; to sue to love. *Shakspeare, Prior, Pope.* 2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity. *Davies.*
- TO WOO.** *v. n.* To court; to make love. *Dryd.*
- WOOD.** *a.* [wodr, Gothic; wud, Saxon; wood, Dutch.] Made furious; razing. *Tuffur.*
- WOOD.** *f.* [wud, Saxon; wood, Dutch.] 1. A large and thick plantation of trees. *Spenser, Dryden.* 2. The substance of trees; timber. *Boyle.*
- WOOD ANEMONE.** *f.* A plant.
- WOODBIND.** } *f.* [wudbind, Sax.] Honey-
WOODBINE. } suckle. *Shakspeare, Peacham*
- WOODCOCK.** *f.* [wudoc, Saxon.] A bird of passage with a long bill: his food is not known. *Shakspeare.*
- WOODED.** *a.* [from wood.] Supplied with wood. *Arbutnot.*
- WOODDRINK.** *f.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal wood, as sassafras. *Flayer.*
- WOODEN.** *a.* [from wood.] 1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber. *Shakspeare.* 2. Clumsy; awkward. *Gilber.*
- WOODRETTER.** *f.* [wodes, Lat.] An insect; a woodworm. *Anianorth.*
- WOODHOLE.** *f.* [wood and hole.] Place where wood is hid up. *Philips.*
- WOODLAND.** *f.* [wood and land.] Woods; grounds covered with woods. *Dryd. Locke, Feut.*
- 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 gray 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 stumps, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill, Cong Swift.*
- WOODMAN.** *f.* [wood and man.] A sportsman; a hunter. *Sidney, Pope.*
- WOODMONGER.** *f.* [wood and manger.] A woodfeller.
- WOODNOTE.** *f.* Wild musick. *Milton.*
- WOODNYMPH.** *f.* [wood and nymph.] A Dryad. *Milton.*
- WOODOFFERING.** *f.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Nehemiah.*
- WOODPECKER.** *f.* [wood and peck; picus martius, Lat.] A bird. The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is very singular, 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. *Derham.*
- WOODPIGEON or Woodcreeper.** *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 sere.] The time when there is no sap in the tree.
- WOODSORREL.** *f.* [oxy, Lat.] A plant including seeds, which often start from their lodges, by reason of the elastic force of the membrane which involves them. *Miller.*
- 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. *Stevier.*
- WOOPER.** *f.* [from woe.] One who courts a woman. *Chapman, Creech.*
- WOOF.** *f.* [from wove.] 1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. *Bacon.* 2. Texture; cloth. *Milton, Pope.*
- WOOLINGLY.** *adv.* [from wooing.] Pleasingly; so as to invite play. *Shakspeare.*
- WOOL.** *f.* [wol, Saxon; wullen, Dutch.] 1. The fleece or sheep, that which is woven into cloth. *Sidney, Raleigh.* 2. Any short thick hair. *Shakspeare.*
- WOOLFEL.** *f.* [wool and fell.] Skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*
- WOOLLEN.** *a.* [from wool.] Made of wool; not finely dressed. *Shakspeare, Bacon.*
- WOOLLEN.** *f.* Cloth made of wool. *Hindibrat, Swift.*

WO'OLPACK. } *f.* [*wool, pack, and sack.*]
WOOLSACK. } 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. *Cleaveland.*
WOOLWARD. [*adv. wool and ward.*] In wool. *Shakespeare.*
WOOLLY *a.* [*from wool.*] 1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool. *Shakespeare Dryden.* 2. Resembling wool. *Shakespeare, Philps.*
WORD. *f.* [*popul. Saxon: word, Dutch.*] 1. A single part of speech. *Bacon, Pope.* 2. A short discourse. *Sam. b, Tillotson.* 3. Talk; discourse. *Shakespeare, Drakham.* 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. *Whitg.* 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.* *piet. worked, or wrought.* [*peopul. Saxon; werken, Dutch.*] 1. To labour; to travel; to toil. *Shakespeare, Davies.* 2. To be in action; to be in motion. *Shakespeare, Dryden.* 3. The act; to carry on operation. 1. *Sam.* 4. To act as a manufacturer. *Israh.* 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. *Brocon, Grew.* 9. To act, as on an object. *L'Estrange, Swift.* 10. To make way. *Milt.* 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 successful impules. *Bacon.* 5. To produce; to effect. *Spenser, 2 Cor. Drummond.* 6. To manage. *Arbuthnot.* 7. To put to labour; to exert. *Addis.* 8. To embroider with a needle. 9. *To work out.* To effect by toil. *Decay of Piety, Addis.* 10. To erase; to efface. *Dryd.* 11. *To work up.* To raise. *Dryd, Addison.*
WORK. *f.* [*popul. Saxon; werk, Dutch.*] 1. Toil; labour; employment. *Ecclus.* 2. A state of labour. *Temple.* 3. Bungling attempt. *Stillingfleet.* 4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Spenser, Shakespeare.* 5. Any fabric or compages of art. *Pope.* 6. Action; feat; deed. *Hamm.* 7. Any thing made; *Dinne.* 8. Management; treatment. *Shakespeare.* 9. *To set on work.* To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*
WORKER. *f.* [*from work.*] One that works. *Spenser, Kings, South.*
WORKFELLOW. *N. 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. *Dryd.* 2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury.*
WORKING-DAY. *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.*] Skillful; well performed; workmanlike
WORKMANLY. *adv.* Skillfully: 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.*
WORKMASTER. *f.* [*work and master.*] The performer of any work. *Spenser, Ecclus.*
WORKWOMAN. *f.* [*work and woman.*] 1. A woman skilled in needle-work. *Spenser.* 2. A woman that works for hire.
WORKYDAY. *f.* [*Corrupted from working-day.*] The day not the sabbath. *Shakespeare, Herbert.*
WORLD. *f.* [*p. popul. Saxon; wereld, Dutch.*] 1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.* 2. System of beings. *Nicene Creed.* 3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Milton.* 4. Present state of existence. *Shakespeare.* 5. A secular life. *Walker, Rogers.* 6. Publick life. *Shakespeare.* 7. Business of life; trouble of life. *Shakespeare.* 8. Great multitude. *Raleigh, Sanderfon.* 9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many. *Hooker, Clarendon.* 10. Course of life. 11. Universal empire. *Milton, Prior.* 12. The manners of men. *Dryd.* 13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obsolete. *Knoller.* 14. Time. 15. *In the world.* In possibility. *Addis.* 16. *For all the world.* Exactly. *Sidney.*
WORLTLINESS. *f.* [*from worldly.*] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.
WORLTLING. *f.* [*from world.*] A mortal set upon profit. *Hooker, Rogers.*
WORLDELY. *a.* [*from world.*] 1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come. *Shakespeare, Rich. Atterbury.* 2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state. *Milton.* 3. Human; common; belonging to the world. *Hooker, Raleigh.*
WORLDELY. *adv.* [*from world.*] With relation to the present life. *Raleigh, Milton, South.*
WORM. *f.* [*pygma, 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. *Mexon.*
To WORM. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To work slowly,

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. *Shakefp.* 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, Flyer.*
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 *marginis*, which in Essex we call *wornils.* *Derham.*
TO WORRY. *v. a.* [*ponigen*, Saxon.] 1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey. *King Charles, L'Estrange.* 2. To harass, or persecute brutally. *Sh. Mil. South, Southern, Addison, Rowe, Swift.*
WORSE. *a.* The comparative of *bad.* [*ppr*, Sax.] More bad; more ill. *Daniel, Locke.*
WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad. *Shakefp.*
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.* [*worþþrype*, Sax.] 1. Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Psalms.* 2. A character of honour. *Shakefp. Dryden.* 3. A term of ironical respect. *Pope.* 4. Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Milton. Tillotson.* 5. Honour; respect; civil deference. *Luke.* 6. Idolatry of lovers. *Shakefp.*
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. *Shakefp.*
TO WORSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration. *Genesis.*
WORSHIPFUL. *a.* [*worship* and *ful.*] 1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity. *South.* 2. A term of ironical respect. *Stillingfleet.*
WORSHIPFULLY. *adv.* [from *worshipful.*] Respectfully. *Shakefp.*
WORSHIPPER. *f.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one that worships. *South, Addison.*
WORST. *a.* The superlative of *bad.* Most bad; most ill. *Shakefp. Locke.*
WORST. *f.* The most calamitous or wicked state. *Shakefp. Digby, Dryden.*
TO WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling.*
WORSTED. *f.* [from *Worsted*, a to. in Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun. *Shakefp. Pope.*
WORT. [*wort*, Sax. or *wort*, Dutch.] 1. Originally a general name for an herb. 2. A plant of the cabbage kind. 3. New beer either

unfermented, or in the act of fermentation. *Bacon.*
WORTH or *Wurth*, *v. n.* [*weorþan*, Saxon.] To be. *Spenser.*
WORTH. In the termination of the names of places comes from *weorþ*, a court or farm, or *weorþig*, a street or road. *Gibson.*
WORTH. *f.* [*weorþ*, 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. *Shakefp. Addison.* 2. Deserving of. *Clarendon, Berkeley, Watts.* 3. Equal in possessions to. *Saunders.*
WORTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy.*] 1. Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray.* 2. Deservably. *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 *worth.*] 1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shakefp. R. common.* 2. Having no value. *Pope, Addison.*
WORTHLESSNESS. *f.* [from *worthless.*] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *Morre.*
WORTHY. *a.* [from *worth.*] 1. Deserving; such as merits. *Sidney, Shakefp.* 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. *Shakefp.* 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. *Shak.*
TO WOT. *v. n.* [*witan*, Saxon.] To know; to be aware. *Hooker, Shakefp.*
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. *Will* or *am* resolved; wish or wished to. *Sidney.* 3. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have.* *Shakefp.*
WOULDING. *f.* [from *would.*] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose. *Hammond.*
WOUND. *f.* [*wund*, Saxon; *wunde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence. *Shakefp. Swift.*
TO WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. *Shakefp. Deuter. 1 Sam. Ijviii, Ij.* 1 *Cor. Milton.*
WOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *wind.* *Acts, Willant.*
WOUNDLESS. *a.* [from *wound.*] Exempt from wounds.
WOUNDWORT. *f.* [*vulneraria*,] Latin. A plant. **WOX.**

- WOX.** } The preterite of *wax*. Became.
WOXE. } Obsolete. *Spenser*.
WOXEN. The participle of *to wax*. *Spenser*.
WRACK *f.* [*wrack*, Dutch; *wræce*, Sax.]
 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 *Milt.* to mean to rock,
 to shake. 3. To torture, to torment. *Cowley*.
To WRANGLE. *v. a.* [from *wrangheseur*,
 Dutch.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel per-
 versely. *Locke*, *Addison*, *Pope*.
WRANGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A quarrel;
 a perverse dispute. *Swift*.
WRANGLER. *f.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverse,
 peevish, disputative man. *Herbert*.
To WRAP. *v. a.* [*hræppian*, Saxon, to turn;
wreffler, Danish.] 1. To roll together; to com-
 plicate. *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.
Kneller. 5. To transport; to put in ecstacy.
Cowley.
WRAPPER. *f.* [from *wrap*.] 1. One that
 wraps. 2. That in which any thing is wrap-
 ped. *Addison*.
WRATH. *f.* [*wrað*, Saxon; *wreed*, cruel,
 Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenser*.
WRATHFUL. *a.* [*wratō* and *full*] Angry;
 furious; raging. *Spenser*, *Spratt*.
WRATHFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Fu-
 riously; passionately. *Shakeſp.*
WRATHLESS. *a.* [from *wrath*.] Free from
 anger. *Waller*.
To WREAK. *v. a.* Old preterite and part pass.
 of *Wroke*. [*wræcan*, Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch.]
 1. To revenge. *Spenser*, *Fairfax*. 2. To ex-
 ecute any violent design. *Dryden*, *Smith*.
WREAK. [from the verb.] 1. Revenge; ven-
 geance. *Shakeſp.* 2. Passion; furious fit.
Shakeſp.
WREAKFUL. *a.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful;
 angry. *Shakeſp.* *Chapman*.
WREATH. *f.* [*wreð*, Sax.] Any thing
 curled or twisted. *Bacon*, *Milton*, *Smith*. 2. A
 garland; a chaplet. *Roscommon*.
To WREATH. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part
 pass. *wreathed*, *wreathen*. 1. To curl; to
 twist; to convolve. *Shak. Bac.* 2. To inter-
 weave; to entwine one in another. *South*, *Dryd.*
 3. To encircle as with a garland. *Prior*. 4.
 To encircle as with a garland. *Dryden*, *Prior*.
WREATHY. *a.* [from *wreath*.] Spiral; cur-
 led; twisted. *Brown*.
WRECK. *f.* [*wræce*, Saxon, a miserable per-
 son; *wracke*, Dutch, a ship broken.] 1. De-
 struction by being driven on rocks or shallows
 at sea. *Spenser*, *Daniel*. 2. Dissolution by
 violence. *Milton*. 3. Ruin; destruction.
Shakeſp.
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. *Milton*.
- WREN.** *f.* [*prænna*, Saxon.] A small bird.
Shakeſp. *Brown*.
To WRENCH. *v. a.* [*wringan*, Saxon, *wreng-
 hen*, Dutch] 1. To pull by violence; to wrest;
 to force. *Shakeſp.* *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.* [*wræstan*, Saxon] 1. To
 twist by violence; to extort by writhing or
 force. *Ajcham*, *Dryden*, *Addison*. 2. To
 distort; to writh; to force. *Hooker*, *Shake-
 ſpeare*.
WREST. *f.* [from the verb.] Distortion; vio-
 lence. *Hooker*.
WRESTER. *f.* [from *wrest*.] He who wrests.
To WRESTLE. *v. n.* [from *wrest*.] 1. To
 contend who shall throw the other down. *Shak.*
 2. To struggle; to contend. *Clarendon*.
WRESTLER. *f.* [from *wrestle*.] 1. One who
 wrestles; one who professes the athletick art.
Denb. 2. One who contends in wrestling. *Wall*.
WRETCH. *f.* [*wræcca*, Saxon.] 1. A miserable
 mortal. *Accidence*. 2. A worthless sorry crea-
 ture. *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 con-
 temptible. *Sidney*.
WRETCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched*.] 1.
 Miserably; unhappily. *Clarendon*. 2. Mean-
 ly; despicably. *Sautb.*
WRETCHEDNESS. *f.* [from *wretched*.] 1.
 Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state. *Sidney*,
Raleigh. 2. Pitifulness; despicableness.
WRETCHLESS. *a.* Careless; mindless; heed-
 less. *Hammond*.
To WRIGGLE. *v. n.* [*wriggan*, Saxon; *wrig-
 gelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short
 motions. *Moore*, *Swift*.
To WRIGGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reci-
 procating motion. *Hudibras*.
WRIGHT. *f.* [*wrihta*, *wrihta*, Saxon.] A
 workman; an artificer; a maker; a manu-
 facturer. *Cheyne*.
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. *Shakeſp.* 4. To
 writhe. *Shakeſp.* 5. To pinch. *Bacon*, *Clarend.*
 6. To force by violence; to extort. *Shakeſp.*
Milton. 7. To harass; to distress; to torture.
Shakeſp. *Roscommon*. 8. To distort; to turn to
 a wrong purpose. *Ajcham*, *Whitgiste*. 9. To
 persecute with extortion. *Hayward*.
To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish.
Shakeſp.
WRINGER. *f.* [from *wring*.] One who
 squeezes the water out of clothes. *Shakeſp.*
WRINKLE. *f.* [*wrinke*, Saxon; *wrinkel*,
 Dutch] 1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin
 or the face. *Hewel*, *Swift*. 2. Any roughness.
Dryden. To

- To WRINKLE.** *v. a.* [from *wrincan*, Saxon.] 1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows *Bac. Pope*. 2. To make rough or uneven *Milton*.
- WRIST.** *f.* [from *wrist*, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm. *Shakesp. Peacham*.
- WRISTBAND.** *f.* [from *wrist* and *band*] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.
- WRITE.** *f.* [from *write*] 1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. *Kneller, Addison*. 2. A judicial process. *Prior*. 3. A legal instrument. *Aspley*.
- WRIT.** The preterite of *write*. *Prior*.
- To WRITE.** *v. a.* preterite *wrote* or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writt*, or *wrote*. [from *writan*, Saxon.] 1. To express by means of letters. *Shakesp. Deut*. 2. To engrave to impress. *Locke*. 3. To produce as an author. *Gravelle*. 4. To tell by letter. *Prior*.
- To WRITE.** *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of writing. *Shakesp.* 2. To play the author. *Addison*. To tell in books. *Shakesp.* 4. To read letters. *Ejdras*. 5. To call one's self: to be entitled; to use the stile of. *Shakesp. Ben. Johnson*. 6. To compose; to form compositions. *Waller, Felton*.
- WRITER.** *f.* [from *write*.] 1. One who practices the art of writing. 2. An author. *Bacon. Addison, Swift*.
- To WRITHE.** *v. a.* [from *writhan*, 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. *Hoker*. 4. To twist. *Dryden*.
- 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 compendium; a book. *Hoker, 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 wreak*.
- WRONG.** *f.* [from *wring*, Saxon.] 1. An injury; a designed or known detriment. *Saunders, Spenser, Daniel, Dryden*. 2. Error; not right. *Rydgomer, Watts*.
- WRONG.** *a.* [from the noun] 1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Saunders, Addison*. 2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable. *Swift*.
- WRONG.** *adv.* Not rightly; amiss. *Lodge, Pope*.
- To WRONG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly. *Hester, Spenser, Addison*.
- WRONGDOER.** *f.* [from *wrong* and *doer*.] An injurious person. *Sidney, Aspliff*.
- WRONGER.** *f.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does wrong. *Shakesp. Raleigh*.
- WRONGFULLY.** *a.* [from *wrong* and *full*.] Injurious; unjust. *Shakesp. Dryden*.
- WRONGFULLY.** *adv.* [from *wrongful*.] Unjustly. *Sidney, Spectator*.
- WRONGHEAD.** } *a.* [from *wrong* and *head*.]
WRONGHEADED. } Having a perverse understanding. *Pope*.
- WRONGLY.** *adv.* [from *wrong*.] Unjustly; amiss. *Shakesp. Lodge*.
- WRONGLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *wrongless*.] Without injury to any. *Sidney*.
- WROTE.** pret. and part. of *write*. *Swiss*
- WROTH.** *a.* [from *wroth*, Saxon.] Angry. Out of use. *Gravelle*.
- WROUGHT.** [from *wro*, Saxon. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *wor*k; as the Dutch *werken*, makes *gerocht*] 1. Effected; performed. *Job, Stephens*. 2. Influenced; prevailed on. *Shakesp. Milton*. 3. Produced; caused. *Milt. Addison*. 4. Worked; labour'd. *Bar. Milt*. 5. Gained; attained. *Shakesp.* 6. Operated. *Milton, Philips*. 7. Worked. *Deuter. Bacon*. 8. Actuated. *Dryd.* 2. Manufactured. *Raleigh. Milt.* 10. Formed. *2 Cor.* 11. Excited by degrees. *Addis. Swift*. 12. Guided; managed. *Milton*. 13. Agitated; disturbed. *Shakesp.*
- WRUNG.** The preter. and part. passive of *wring*. *L'Estrange, Thomson*.
- WRY.** *a.* [from *writhe*] 1. Crooked; deviating from the right of direction. *Sid. Sharp*. 2. Distorted. *Job. Pope*. 3. Wring; perverted; wrested. *Atterbury*.
- To WRY.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and withered; to deviate from the right direction. *Saunders*.
- 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 E A

Y E R

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 *v*, *T* 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.* [*geapd*, Sax.] 1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house *Brown, Dryden*. 2. [*gepd*, 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. *Cobler*.

YARE. *a.* [*geapne*, Sax.] Ready; dextrous; eager. *Shakesp.*

YARELY. *adv.* [from *yare*] Dextrously; skillfully. *Shakesp.*

YARN. *f.* [*geapn*, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread. *Shakesp. Temple*.

TO YARR. *v. n.* [from the found; *birric*, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog

YARROW. *f.* A plant which grows wild on 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.* [*geonan*, Saxon] 1. To gape: to scitate: to have the mouth opened involuntarily. *Bacon, Dryden*. 2. To open wide. *Sandys, Prior*. 3. To express desue by yawning. *Hosker*.

YAWN. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Oscitation. *Pope*. 2. Gape: hiatus. *Addison*.

YAWNING. *a.* [from *yawn*] Sleepy; slumbering. *Shakesp.*

YCLAD part. for *clad*. Clothed. *Shakesp.*

YCLEP'D. Called, termed, named. *Milton*.

YDREA D. The old pret. of *to dread*. *Spenser*.

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*. *Luke*.

YEA. *adv.* [*ea*, or *gea*, Sax; *ja*, Dutch.] Yes. *Shakesp. Matthew*.

TO YEAD, or YEDE. *v. n.* preterite *yede*. To go; to march. *Spenser*.

TO YEAN. *v. n.* [*tearnan*, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep. *Shakesp. Dryden*.

YEANLING. [from *yeau*.] the young of sheep. *Shakesp.*

YEAK. *f.* [*geap*, Sax.] Twelve months. *Shak.* 2. It is often used plurally, without a plural

termination. *Shakesp.* 3. In the plural, old age. *Bacon, Dryden*.

YE'ARLING. *a.* [from *year*.] Being a year old. *Pope*.

YEARLY. *a.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year. *Prior*.

YE'ARLY. *adv.* Annually; once a year. *Dryd*

TO YEARN. *v. n.* [*earnan*, Sax] To feel great internal uneasiness. *Spenser, Genes*.

TO YEARN. *v. n.* To grieve; to vex. *Shakesp.*

YELK. *f.* [from *gealepe*, *yellw*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*, *Brown, Dryd*.

TO YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horreur and agony. *Spenser, Drayton, Milton*.

YELL. *f.* [from the verb.] A cry of horreur. *Shakesp. Dryden*.

YELLOW. *a.* [*yealepe*, Saxon; *gheluwwe*, Dutch.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold. *Milton, Newton*.

YELLOW BOY. *f.* A gold coin. *Arbuthnot*.

YELLOWHAMMER. *f.* A bird.

YELLOWISH. *a.* [from *yellw*.] Approaching to yellow. *Woodward*.

YELLOWISHNESS. *f.* [from *yellowish*] The quality of approaching to yell. *w. Boyle*.

YELLOWNESS. *f.* [from *yellw*.] 1. The quality of being yellow. *Bacon, Arbuthnot*. 2. It is used in *Shaksp. Lear* for jealousy

YELLOW'S. *f.* A disease in horses. It owes its original to obstructions in the gall pipe, which are caused by stony or gritty matter; or to the stoppage of the roots of those little ducts opening into that pipe, by the like matter.

TO YELP. *v. n.* [*gealpan*, Sax.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey. *Shakesp.*

YE'OMAN. *f.* [the true etymology seems to be from *geam*, 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 advanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Shakesp.*

YE'OMANRY. *f.* [from *yeoman*.] The collective 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 nings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. *Farrer's Dictionary*.

YERK

YERK. *f.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.
TO YERN. *v. a.* See **YEARN.** *Shakesp.*
YES. *adv.* [ȝire, Sax.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative p-rticle opposed to *no.* *Bacon, Pope.*
YEST. *f.* [ȝert, Saxon.] 1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm *Hudibras, Gay.* 2. The spume on a troubled sea *Shakesp.*
YESTER. *a.* [ȝifter, Dutch.] Being next before the present day. *Dryden.*
YESTERDAY. *f.* [ȝyrtandæg, Sax.] The day last past; the next day before to day. *Shakesp. Prior.*
YESTERDAY. *adv.* On the day last past *Bacon.*
YESTERNIGHT. *f.* The night before this night.
YESTERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night last past. *Shakesp.*
YESTY. *a.* [from *yest.*] Frothy; spumy. *Shak.*
YET. *conjunct.* [ȝȳt, ȝet, ȝeta, Sax.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. *Daniel, South, Tillotson.*
YET. *adv.* 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.*
YEVEN. for given. *Spenser.*
YEW. *f.* [ip, Saxon.] A tree of tough wood *Fairfax, Prior.*
YEWEN. *a.* [from *yew.*] Made of the wood of yew.
YFERE. *adv.* [ȝfere, Sax.] Together. *Spensf.*
TO YIELD. *v. a.* [ȝelban, Sax. to pay.] 1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour. *Arbutnot.* 2. To produce in general. *Shakesp. 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 *Krollies.*
TO YIELD. *v. n.* 1. Give up the conquest; to submit. *Daniel, Walton.* 2. To comply with any person. *Proverbs.* 3. To comply with things. *Bacon, Milton.* 4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. *Hakewill.* 5. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden.*
YIELDER. *f.* [from *yield.*] One who yields. *Shakesp.*
YOKE. *f.* [ȝeoc, Saxon; *joek*, Dutch.] 1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. *Numbers, Pige.* 2. A mark of servitude; slavery. *Dryden.* 3. A chain; a link; a bond. *Dryden.* 4. A couple; two; a pair. *Shakesp. Dryden, Brome.*
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. *Dryden.* 3. To enslave; to subdue. *Shakesp.* 4. To restrain; to confine *Bacon.*

YOKE-ELM. *f.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*
YO KEFELLOW. } *f.* [yoke and fellow, or
YO'KEMATE. } *mate.*] 1. Companion in
labour. *Shakesp.* 2. Mate; fellow. *Hudibras, Stepney.*
YOLD, for yielded. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
YOLK. *f.* [See **YELK.**] The yellow part of an egg. *Ray.*
YON. }
YOND. } *a.* [ȝeond, Saxon.] Being at a
YONDER. } distance within view. *Shakesp.*
Ben. Johnson, Pope.
YON. }
YOND. } *adv.* At a distance within view.
YONDER. } *Milton, Arbutnot.*
YOND. *a.* Mad; furious; perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind. *Spenser.*
YORE, or of *Yore* *adv.* [ȝeorga, Saxon.] 1. Long. *Spensf.* 2. Of old time; long ago. *Pope.*
YOU *pron* [eip, iuh, Sax.] 1. The oblique case of *ye* *Eph.* 2. It is used in the nominative. *Shakesp.* 3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used except in solemn language. *Pope.*
YOUNG. *a.* [iung, yeong, Sax. *jung*, Dutch.] 1. Being in the first part of life; not old. *Shakesp. Chapman, Cowley.* 2. Ignorant; weak *Shakesp.* 3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life. *Bacon.*
YOUNG. *f.* The offspring of animals collectively. *Milton, More.*
YOUNGISH. *a.* [from *young.*] Somewhat young. *Tatler.*
YOUNGLING. *f.* [from *young*; *yeongling*, Sax.] Any creature in the first part of life.
YOUNGLY. *adv.* [from *young.*] 1. Early in life. *Shakesp.* 2. Ignorantly; weakly.
YOUNGSTER. } *f.* [from *young.*] A Young
YOUNKER. } person. *Shakesp. Creech.*
Prior.
YOUNGTH. *f.* [from *young.*] Youth. *Spenser.*
YOUR. *pronoun* [eoep, Sax.] 1. Belonging to you. *Shakesp.* 2. Yours is used when the substantive goes before or is understood; as this is your book, this book is yours. *Shakesp. Pope.*
YOURSELF. *f.* [your and self.] You, even you; ye, not others. *Shakesp.*
YOUTH. *f.* [ȝeogð, Sax.] 1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence. *Shak. Milton, Arbutnot.* 2. A young man. *Shakesp. Milton, Dryden.* 3. Young men. *Ben. Johnson.*
YOUTHFUL. *a.* [youth and full] 1. Young. *Dryd.* 2. Suitable to the first part of life. *Mit. Dryd. Pote.* 3. Vigorous as in youth. *Bentley.*
YOUTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful.*] In a youthful manner.
YOUTHLY. *a.* [from *youth.*] Young; early in life. *Spenser.*
YOUTHY. *a.* [from *youth.*] Young; youthful. *Spensator.*
YPIGHT. *part.* [y and pight, from *pitch.*] Fixed. *Spenser.*
YUCK. *f.* [jucken, Dutch.] Itch.
YULE. *f.* [ȝeol, ȝeol, ȝehul, Sax.] The time of Christmas.
YUX. *f.* [ȝeox, Sax.] The hiccough.

Z.

- Z** Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by Grammatians, but is read in no word originally Teutonic: its sound is uniformly that of an hard S.
- ZAFFAR.** } *f.* Powder the calx of cobalt. ve-
ZAFFIR. } ry fine, and mix it with three
 times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a solid mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*
- ZANY.** *f.* One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon. *Shakel/p. Donne.*
- ZARNICH.** *f.* A solid substance in which ornament is frequently found; and it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*
- ZEAL.** *f.* [*ζῆλος, zelus, Lat.*] Passionate ardour for any person or cause. *Hooker, Milton, Dryden, Tillotson, Spratt.*
- ZEALOT.** *f.* [*zeleteur, Fr. ζῆλωτης.*] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in disparage. *Spratt.*
- ZEALOUS.** *a.* [from *zeal.*] Ardently passionate in any cause. *Taylor, Spratt.*
- ZEALOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *zealous.*] With passionate ardour. *Swift.*
- ZEALOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *zealous.*] The quality of being zealous.
- ZECHIN.** *f.* [So named from *Zecba*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.
- ZEDOARY.** *f.* [*zed-aire, Fr.*] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.
- ZED.** *f.* The name of the letter z. *Shakel/p.*
- ZENITH.** *f.* [Arabic] The point over head opposite the nadir. *Davies, Brown.*
- ZEPHYR.** } *f.* [*zephyrus, Lat.*] The west
ZEPHYRUS. } wind; and poetically any
 calm soft wind. *Peacocks, Milton, Thomson.*
- 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 *ζητιών.*] Proceeding by enquiry.
- ZEUGMA.** *f.* [from *ζεύγμα.*] A figure in Gram-
- mar, 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.
- ZOCLE.** *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.
- ZODIACK.** *f.* [*ζωδιακic.*] The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs. *Ben. Johnson, Bentley.*
- ZONE.** *f.* [*ζώνη; zona, Lat.*] 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 arctic polar circle: the southern temperate zone is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid zones are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres. *Suckling, Dryden.* 3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*
- ZOOGRAPHER.** *f.* [*ζῷον and γραφω.*] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown.*
- ZOOGRAPHY.** *f.* [of *ζῷον and γραφω.*] A description of the forms, natures and properties of animals. *Granville.*
- ZOOLOGY.** *f.* [of *ζῷον and λογω.*] A treatise concerning living creatures.
- ZOOPLYTE.** *f.* [*ζῷοφυτον.*] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.
- ZOOPHORICK 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 on it, among which are the figures of animals. *Dill.*
- ZOO'TOMIST.** *f.* [of *ζωοτομία.*] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.
- ZOO'TOMY.** *f.* [*ζωοτομία.*] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.







